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TRAVEL TALKS

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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

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SECTION I
NOTES TO INSTRUCTORS

I. Content

A. This pamphlet consists of seven talks or conferences to be held by commanders of troops traveling by water to Europe. They are labeled "TRAVELTALKS," each TRAVELTALK containing sufficient material for a ten-minute talk on the following themes:

1. Do You Measure Up?
2. Healthy Attitudes Pay Off.
3. Our Actions Speak.
4. Talk Is Cheap.
5. Money Spent or Misspent?
6. Fitting the Job.
7. How It Adds Up.

B. Materials supplied in this pamphlet are intended only as a guide. Latest events from the daily news, personal experiences of individuals who have served in Europe, information from other standard sources will serve to make the daily talks more timely and interesting. It will be noted that the material is applicable toward duty in Germany. For troops bound for other European countries, instructor should make adaptations.

II. Time

Each TRAVELTALK is intended for a ten-minute conference or lecture. It is intended that one talk be given by commanders to troops each day while en route.

III. Sources

The following issues of ARMED FORCES TALK, if available, are recommended as background reading for instructors.

No. 322—Overseas Duty.
No. 342—Communist Expansionism—Program of World Conquest.
No. 346—Five Years of United Nations.
No. 368—France and the Free World.
No. 375—How Strong Is Soviet Russia?

IV. Method

A. In the short time available—10 minutes for each period—wide-spread discussions will probably not be feasible in the presentation. It is recommended that the leader speak from notes, pausing occasionally to give his listeners opportunity to ask questions. Leaders should be prepared either to answer questions about service in Europe or to refer questioners to proper sources of information.

B. It is recommended that fullest use be made of the experiences of personnel who have traveled in or served in Europe. Information based on first-hand experiences is more effective than a cold recital of facts stated in the pamphlet.

C. An outline of the talk posted beside the instructor will add interest, aid understanding, and insure retention. Outlines supplied with each TRAVELTALK may be used or original outlines may be prepared.

SECTION II

TRAVELTALK NO. 1: "DO YOU MEASURE UP?"

Objective

To describe the importance of the soldier's oversea job and show the necessity for maintaining high personal standards while serving in Europe.

Instructor's Outline

DO YOU MEASURE UP?

I. *For Many of Us This Is the Most Important Assignment We Have Had*

A. Former jobs affected few people.

B. This job may affect all Americans.

C. We are U. S. *representatives.*

II. *Impressions We Make Are Important*

A. Home folks understand even when we sometimes make mistakes.

B. People overseas don't know us very well.

1. Will judge all Americans by us.
2. Our mistakes will be exaggerated.

C. One of our jobs is to advertise how good the United States really is.

1. Communists are trying to sell their side too.
2. This is not *the* job; it's *one* job.
3. We need not put on pressure.
4. We win by *action,* not *talk.*

III. *You and I Know American Democracy*

A. It is best.

B. Others don't necessarily know.

C. If we wish to make friends, we must measure up.

IV. *Let's Talk About Standards*

A. We need *high* standards.

1. This means standards expected of us by our parents, teachers, ministers, and friends.
2. It means the *standards of a soldier.*

B. Personal qualities we will need.
  1. Good sportsmanship.
    a. This includes fairness, tolerance, and honesty.
    b. See the other fellow's viewpoint.
    c. Be patient.
  2. Good sense.
    a. This includes judgment, intelligence, caution.
    b. You will have to make decisions or take action.
      (1) Shop-keeper episode.

V. *Summary*
  A. To do a good job we must measure up.
    1. Sportsmanship helps us to see the other fellow's viewpoint.
    2. Good sense demands we think before we act.
    3. Let's consider right now whether or not we *measure up.*

SUGGESTED VISUAL AID

(It is recommended that a large visual aid or blackboard outline substantially as follows be employed during the presentation.)

DO YOU MEASURE UP?

I. This assignment is important.
II. Impressions count.
III. We know democracy—not all others do.
IV. Let's talk about standards.
  A. They must be high.
  B. They include—
    1. Good sportsmanship.
    2. Good sense.

"DO YOU MEASURE UP?"

For many of us this trip marks the beginning of the most important assignment we have ever had. As civilians we may have held positions of trust and responsibility. However, for most of us the results we obtained in such jobs and how we did these jobs didn't really affect a great number of people. It was largely a matter between ourselves and our employer.

Similarly, the jobs we held in our stateside military organizations had somewhat limited importance and affected only a limited number of people.

In the job we are now undertaking, *our performance affects the entire United States.* It has a bearing on the future of our country. It may well mean the difference between war and peace, or even the difference between victory and defeat, should war come in spite of all we are doing to prevent it. Your job and mine affect all Americans.

For many of us this is our first opportunity to represent our country overseas; to be her salesmen of democracy. That makes it important for us to check up on ourselves—to find how we measure up.

Back home nearly everybody has seen numerous American soldiers, and most people know soldiers quite well. Our home folks recognize that soldiers are human—just ordinary American citizens, no better and no worse than the rest of our people. If we sometimes make mistakes or forget ourselves, these people usually forgive us our shortcomings. They don't generally blame the Army or the American Government for such faults. As a matter of fact, the strict standards of the Army are pretty well understood by American civilians, and our civilian population recognizes bad conduct as contrary to established rules. In other words, back home our people don't, as a rule, judge the Army by the actions of a few soldiers. They know too many soldiers who abide by the rules. Mistakes we made back home usually had only a temporary effect.

This is not likely to be true in the country to which we are going. People who live in Europe cannot be expected to know the American very well or to have the sympathy and patience of our home folks. To these foreign people, we represent the United States of America. Mistakes we make are likely to be regarded as common to the American people. They see us as *typical* Americans, as the average product of the American way of life. If we are discourteous, boastful, or dishonest, these people will asume that these qualities are found in most Americans. If on the other hand, we conduct ourselves in such a way that we are admired, our country and our way of life will be equally admired. People will naturally believe a majority of Americans are like that.

This is most important. One of your jobs in this assignment is to advertise the good things about the United States. You and I are asked to make friends overseas. Our job is to win allies in this struggle against communism. We need such allies to stand on our side; otherwise, we may find ourselves badly outnumbered if war were to come. Don't forget, the other side is trying equally hard to win these people away from us by making attractive offers

and by discrediting us. Some of the charges made against us are so utterly farfetched that they would be funny if the situation weren't so serious.

It would be erroneous to assume that making friends for the United States in European countries is our only or even our primary job. It is *one* of our jobs, and it is a task that requires fullest cooperation of every one of us.

It is also wrong to assume that you and I are supposed to kow-tow to the European citizen or to indicate by our actions that we are anxious to have him appreciate us. That's not the way to make friends. Europeans won't turn to democracy and away from communism on the basis of an individual's sales talk. They will choose according to their own tastes. Furthermore, we must remember that people whose friendship is obviously and openly solicited have a tendency to increase the price of their friendship according to the amount of pressure we put on.

We won't need high-pressure salesmanship. In fact, it would be a mistake to intimate there is urgency in our desire to win these people over to our side. All we need is to live, think, and act as we were taught at home.

Our enemies are trying to win friends by *talk*. Fortunately, that is not the best way. We believe we can win more friends by *actions*. People of Europe have heard a lot of promises. They have had their share of leaders who promised great things but in the end disappointed their followers. The people in whose country you will be stationed are tired of being lied to. They won't be fooled again. It's up to us to show them something better than promises.

You and I know American democracy. It has been good to us. We haven't the slightest doubt about its value. We believe it to be the very best way of life in the world. However, people who have not lived in our Nation can't possibly be expected to know very much about how democracy works. As a result, they will base their judgment on what they observe about us. From the moment we arrive at our new station in Europe, everything we do will be noticed. If we wish to make friends, we must *measure up*. You and I are carrying *America* to Europe. Let's be sure we show what is best about our country.

Now let's talk for a few moments about *standards*. To perform this job of advertising our way of life we shall need high standards. The kind of standards Americans must have in their actions and lives overseas are the same standards our parents, teachers, ministers, and friends expected of us during all our lives at home.

Nothing less will do from now on than the *standards of a soldier,* which you have heard over and over again in your military careers. Among the personal qualities we shall need most seriously are the practice of *good sportsmanship* and the exercising of *good sense.*

GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP. This includes a lot of closely related character qualities. Among them are *fairness, tolerance,* and *honesty.* Sportsmanship is a combination of a lot of things we learned on the athletic field. It is the quality of seeing the other fellow's viewpoint; of assuring ourselves that everybody gets a fair break. While we are overseas, we must never forget how important are the qualities of fairness, honesty, and tolerance. Let's add the quality of *patience,* since we shall need to be very patient with people whom we do not fully understand and who have difficulty understanding us.

As an example, let us consider the case of European customs which differ from ours and which we don't understand. Through sportsmanship we know that—

1. Strange as such customs may appear to us, they appear reasonable to Europeans.
2. Our own customs probably appear equally strange to people of other countries.
3. There are probably good and logical reasons for these customs, whether or not we understand them.
4. Peoples' habits are not our business.
5. Ours are not the only correct customs.
6. Many customs of foreign people are much older than ours. They have the prestige that goes with age.
7. Perhaps the reason why we don't understand certain beliefs or customs is because we are strangers in the country. We will probably understand them better in time.
8. It's just plain good manners to respect the other fellow's way.

GOOD SENSE. Under good sense we can include judgment, intelligence, caution, and all those qualities that help us to take proper action in any situation.

During your tour overseas, you will meet many situations which will require you to make *decisions* or to take *action.* The wise man always thinks before he acts. Don't ever be guilty of making a *snap* decision or jumping into an action without first giving some thought to the possible results of such action.

For example, suppose you find that you have been cheated by a cunning shopkeeper in a business deal. Getting cheated is as possible in Germany, France, Italy, or other European countries

as it is right in the United States; perhaps more likely if you don't speak the language. Not all businessmen are honest. You will find "sharpies" anywhere. Now let's see how the thoughtless or unwise person will react to being cheated.

He might blow his top. He will threaten the shopkeeper or even use force to get his money back. He'll rant and rave; make wild accusations, perhaps, against not only the guilty person but the entire population of the country. Such statements as "every German is a crook," or "every Frenchman is out to take the Americans for whatever he can," are typical of the man who doesn't use *good sense.* In his wild ranting, he will probably be heard by others. Before long a crowd will gather. Then you have the embarrassing situation of an American acting exactly the same way as Americans are pictured by the Communists. He is proving to some people that the wild charges made by the Communists about us are true. Before long the entire neighborhood in which the scene takes place knows about it. As stories spread they are exaggerated. Think of the harm done by one thoughtless American soldier.

How should this situation have been handled?

In the first place, assuming that quite a large sum of money is involved, we must be certain that there has been dishonesty. Having established that fact, let's remember what we have been told by our commanders over and over again. We were told to stay away from native "bargains." We were advised to do our shopping at the PX. So we have to admit we were warned. Next, let's remember that we have no right to manhandle or insult any foreign national. The worst we can do to him is to report such a person to proper authorities. Scolding him won't help you. It will only make you look cheap and perhaps raise your blood pressure. Thinking about these things means you are using *good sense.*

There is one more thing to remember. One bad egg doesn't necessarily mean that the whole lot is bad. People generally are honest. That applies to Europeans and Americans alike. You would be most unwise to assume that all or a majority of the people of one nation are dishonest.

Remember, you are being watched. Every move you make, every word you speak, both good and bad, will be noted to your country's credit or discredit.

In summary, let's see what we have discussed today. To do a good job of winning European friends for America, we must measure up to the high standards set up by our Army and by our

parents. Standards of *good sportsmanship* and *good sense* are of greatest importance. The well-trained, disciplined American soldier uses those qualities in all his dealings with foreign nationals, just as he uses them in his relations with his fellow Americans.

Sportsmanship is the quality that makes us see the other fellow's viewpoint. It demands that we make sure he too gets a fair deal. The sportsmanlike person is reasonable, tolerant, and patient with other people.

The use of good sense insures that we will weigh all evidence, think every problem through, consider what we have learned, and be absolutely certain before we make decisions. Good sense demands that we *think* before we *act*.

It's a good idea right now to consider whether or not we *measure up*. Later, after we have arrived in Germany, France, Austria, or wherever we are going, we should repeat the test. We should measure ourselves against the standards of the American soldier. The more we think about these standards, the less chance there is that we might forget ourselves some day when a decision we make will seriously affect our mission, our military organization, or even our country.

TRAVELTALK NO. 2: HEALTHY ATTITUDES PAY OFF

Objective

To show how our opinions and beliefs affect our actions. To demonstrate how these foundations of our behavior will influence the performance of our jobs.

Instructor's Outline

I. *Review of Preceding Talk*

A. Our job as representatives of democracy.

1. Standards of conduct are important.
2. Sportsmanship and good sense help us do the job.

II. *Importance of Beliefs*

A. What we believe about others affects the way we treat them.

1. We despise people who make derogatory comments about the United States.

B. Our adjustment problem is difficult.

1. The Germans have been our enemies twice within twenty-odd years.
2. Now we are supposed to treat these people (Western Germans) kindly.

III. *The Nazis Were Guilty*

A. No point in trying to deny that they were responsible for the destruction of much of Europe.

1. Germany is paying for Hitler's error.

B. Some Germans, however, were not Nazis.

1. Some didn't fight for Hitler.

IV. *Western Germans* (*also French, etc.*)

A. German dislike of Russia.

B. Excellent qualities of the German (French) fighting man.

C. Treating Germans as on our side in this fight doesn't mean we will permit German militarism to be reborn.

1. We do want her strength on the side of law and order.
2. They would be of equal value to the other side if we failed to keep their respect.

V. *The Spirit of Nationalism*

A. Nationalism is a strong belief in the land of one's birth.

1. We Americans, too, are patriotic.
2. Europeans of the many small countries are intensely nationalistic.

B. What does this nationalism mean?

1. It sets strong attitudes toward others.
   a. Differing languages.
   b. Trade barriers.
   c. Differing money.
   d. Differing holidays.

C. The French, too, deserve our respect.

D. We must avoid making slighting remarks about foreign national heroes or customs.

E. Germany and France illustrate what happens when two nations distrust each other.

F. The United States and Canada illustrate the opposite.

VI. *Summary*

A. How we *act* toward people depends largely on how we *feel* toward them.

B. Therefore, we must learn to understand the people in whose country we will serve.

C. There is much good in every race or nationality.

1. The other fellow—
   a. Has rights.
   b. Respects customs.
   c. Wishes to accomplish things.
   d. Deserves respect.
   e. Thinks as I do.

SUGGESTED VISUAL AID

(An outline like the following will help the instructor to teach and students to learn.)

ATTITUDES PAY OFF

I. We have a job as a U. S. representative.
II. Our beliefs affect what we do.
III. The Nazis were guilty.
  A. For that guilt the Germans are paying.
IV. Western Europe can help in the fight.
V. Nationalism and what it means.
VI. Summary.

HEALTHY ATTITUDES PAY OFF

Today, we shall spend a few minutes talking about *opinions* and *attitudes*. We will specialize in opinions and attitudes toward *people*, especially people of foreign countries—particularly Europeans. One of these days we shall find ourselves in Germany (France, etc.), among people who speak, think, act, and believe in a way that to us is *different*. For most of us that will be a new experience. We don't know much about how people of Germany (France, etc.) act.

During the talk yesterday, we discussed an important job we will have to do while we are in Germany (France, etc.)—the job of making our country look good, the task of winning friends for the cause against communism. We want Europeans to be with us, not against us in any impending struggle. We learned before we sailed that we were going over to Europe in the role of "salesman of democracy." We've brought out that nothing is more important in accomplishing that mission of selling democracy than is a set of high standards.

Sportsmanship and good sense, we said, would help greatly in keeping us on the right track. Now let us enlarge on those standards by examining what is behind all our conduct.

All of our actions are affected by our beliefs. The way we treat others is controlled by what we think about them. Most of us look down on and even despise people who make derogatory comments about the United States. The distinctly unfavorable opinions we have of such people would affect seriously all our actions toward them. It would be difficult, for instance, to do them a favor.

The first point we can make, then, in our analysis of what is behind our behavior is that *attitudes affect strongly all our actions*. If that is true we had better give some thought to our future attitudes. We are about to form a whole new set of attitudes toward an entire people—the Germans.

We find ourselves faced with a difficult adjustment problem. Twice within a period of twenty-odd years we have had to fight and defeat the Germans. We understood these Germans were wicked, aggressive people who desired to rule the entire world. Some of us had relatives or close friends killed by the fanatical Nazis. Now, we are supposed to be friendly with these people!

There would be no point in trying to minimize the fault of the Nazis or to make excuses for them. Germany under Hitler committed a grave error—which she is paying for in devastation and loss of world position. However, the Nazi movement is ended;

its leaders dead or in prison. We know now that there were a lot of Germans who were not Nazis—who didn't fight for the Nazi cause, or who fought only because they were forced to.

We recognize also that Germans have always been strong enemies of communism that threatens to engulf all of Europe. Germans are excellent fighters. (Ask the men who fought them.) They are the kind of people we would like to have on our side in case we are forced to fight again. Having them as allies of freedom doesn't mean we are sponsoring a militaristic Germany, capable of starting another world war. We do not want to permit such a country to throw the world into conflict again. However, if we have trouble with communism we want them on the side of law and order.

The first thing we must consider, then, in adjusting our attitudes toward the Germans is to remember they have real value to us and the rest of the free nations. They would have equal value to the other side if we failed to keep their respect.

One of the things you will note about people of foreign countries that may be hard to understand is their intense spirit of nationalism. This means a strong belief in and loyalty to the land of their birth. That is very normal for all people everywhere. We Americans, too, are patriotic. Most people love their own country best, even though they may be hungry in that country.

Sometimes this strong feeling of nationalism works against the best interests of the people. You will note, for instance, that if people in the many European countries spoke the same language, opened up free trade with each other, and combined their efforts to defend themselves, they would be much better off. There would be less conflict and people would have more of the better things of life—especially food. In the past, these countries have not cooperated very well. Although cooperation has improved of late, we have no reason to hope they will soon adopt a common language or drop all trade barriers. Love of country is strong. So is love for its language and established customs.

What does this nationalism mean to you and your job? In the first place Germans, Frenchmen, Austrians, and other Europeans have their own special national holidays, national shrines, and great national heroes. So have we. As an American you wouldn't feel very kindly toward a foreigner, or anyone else for that matter, who makes insulting remarks about George Washington or our form of government. It works both ways. Those statues you will see in so many public squares in Europe represent honored leaders. Some of these leaders were great soldiers. Others were scientists

whose work has saved American lives; musicians whose productions are played in American theaters; painters whose works hang in American galleries. The people of the towns in which such statues are found treat the memory of these men with deepest respect. They should rate the same respect from you and me. Show the same feeling for the things they hold dear that you would expect them to show for the things you respect as an American. That's a good rule to follow always.

As is true in the case of how we feel about the Germans, some of us will need to adjust our attitudes toward the French. It is true that the French surrendered to the Germans without putting up a really good scrap. It is also true that we have not always approved of the French Government. We don't like the way the French have allowed the communist party to grow strong.

Certainly, the French have made mistakes. So have we. Let's not forget, however, that nearly every Frenchman hated the Nazis, and thousands of French citizens fought the Germans tooth and nail. France has been the victim of German aggression three times within a period of 70 years. She has been impoverished by these wars. The tragedy and losses of war have caused the French people to act differently from people of other nations. However, France has been a staunch supporter of democracy for the past 100 years. Many of our principles of freedom came from that country.

In your conversation with foreign nationals, be careful never to speak slightingly about their patriotic beliefs or heroes. They will appreciate your attitude and will probably think more highly of you personally.

You stand to gain a good deal by learning about foreign customs. A study of history is educational. European history is most interesting. Remember, Europe is sort of the father and mother of the United States. While we are in Europe, we have an excellent opportunity of increasing our general knowledge. This too helps us to form proper attitudes toward Europeans.

Just as attitudes affect all of our actions, understanding affects all of our attitudes. One of the best ways to develop a genuine liking for something is to learn more about it. You and I should decide now that as soon as we have an opportunity we shall learn about the country in which we are stationed.

This business of misunderstanding has had some pretty serious effects throughout history. Because people of Europe have in the past made too little effort to understand one another, they have

had almost an endless series of wars that have seriously affected their well-being.

The historic suspicion between France and Germany is an outstanding example of this lack of understanding. Three times since 1870 the Germans have overrun France. Traditionally, the Germans have always looked down on the French. They have never attempted to understand the people of France. In return, the French have always viewed the Germans with strong suspicion. You will remember the famous Maginot Line, built by the French to protect them from German armies. This line faced the Germans. And on the other side the Siegfried Line faced the French. Here you have an example of two great nations threatening each other and suspecting each other—eventually, fighting each other. It is obvious that if a part of the money spent in constructing these two massive walls had been devoted to an attempt to bring these two peoples together, war might have been avoided.

The 140 years of peace between the United States and Canada demonstrates what happens when people of neighboring countries understand each other's motives. We are not suspicious of the Canadians. The Canadians trust and understand us. We have shown that we have no designs on our friendly neighbor to the north. We respect the laws, rights, and customs of the Canadians, and they respect ours. We even have Canadian baseball teams in one of our leagues. Canadian cities have teams in our National Hockey League.

As a result of this perfect understanding between nations, we have no military forts and no forces on the entire 3,000-mile United States-Canada border. Neither have the Canadians.

That's what we accomplish by basing our attitudes on real understanding. Where people understand each other, there is usually little trouble between them.

Now let us summarize what has been stated. As American soldiers in foreign countries we hold an extremely important responsibility for getting on well with foreign nationals. How we will *act* toward these people will depend largely on how much we *know* about them. Therefore, in the interests of our job, it will be well for us to learn to understand the people with whom we will live. That will aid us in forming desirable attitudes toward them.

These people have customs that will appear strange to us. Sometimes we may feel inclined to be impatient with them. Undoubtedly, they will often feel the same toward us. Some of us may have difficulty convincing ourselves that these people are as

intelligent or as sensible as are Americans. Yet, the facts are that they have standards of intelligence, common sense, efficiency, and understanding that compare favorably with those of any other nation. We know they desire to be on our side. We realize also that these people are weary of war—that they have little heart to fight unless they can be assured of desirable results.

There is much that is good in every race or nationality. As defenders of freedom, we American soldiers must somehow learn to cast aside any tendencies we may have to look down upon people who may think differently from us. Our attitude toward the people in whose country we will serve will strongly affect our accomplishments as salesmen of democracy. Here are some concrete thoughts on the subject. Perhaps if we think about them now we may be aided in making decisions later.

The other fellow is much like me in that—

1. He has rights and privileges like mine.
2. He respects certain traditions and customs as I do.
3. Like me, he wants to accomplish something in the world.
4. As a human being he deserves human respect.
5. Generally speaking, he thinks the way I do.

TRAVELTALK NO. 3: "OUR ACTIONS SPEAK"

Objective

To show how we are judged by others, especially people of foreign countries, on the basis of what we do.

Instructor's Outline

I. *In Preceding Periods We Discussed*

A. Standards of behavior expected of us when we are in Europe.

B. Our attitudes toward Europeans (Germans, French, Austrians, etc.) will affect how we act toward them.

II. *Actions Speak Louder Than Words*

A. Our speaking may be limited because most of us don't speak a foreign language.

1. Our actions, therefore, must tell the story.

B. The troops who preceded us did an outstanding job. They made friends in Europe.

1. We have had real examples.
2. Germans are friendly with U. S. troops.
3. American combat veterans fed and sometimes clothed the starving children.
4. German children have learned American baseball and our way of life from our soldiers.
5. German adults too have learned to appreciate democracy through actions of troops who preceded us.

C. Americans *are* generous; they don't just *talk* generosity.

III. *These People Cause Trouble*

A. The "bigshot"—Thinks he is important.

1. Uses bad nicknames for people.
2. He invites his own downfall.

B. The "tank"—Thinks he can drink any amount of anything.

1. Let's get him put safely away.

IV. *The Conduct of One Individual Reflects on the Whole Outfit*

A. We can't afford bad conduct.

B. Communists welcome it.

C. We will make America look as good as she is.

D. Our actions speak of our intentions.

E. Our intentions are good.

V. *Summary*

SUGGESTED VISUAL AID

(It is recommended that a large outline such as the following be employed during the presentation.)

I. Actions speak louder than words.
II. "Bigshots" and "tanks" are not wanted.
III. What one does reflects on us all.
  A. We can't afford bad conduct.
  B. Our actions speak of our intentions.
IV. Summary.

OUR ACTIONS SPEAK

In preparing ourselves for our assignment in Germany (France, etc.) during the preceding conferences, we first discussed the standards of behavior that are expected of us. We learned that those standards that are emphasized by the Army for its personnel everywhere are the ones that must guide our actions in this important task. We learned also that the attitudes we have toward people in foreign countries will affect greatly how we will act toward them.

How we *act* toward the people in whose country we will serve is important. Let us spend a few minutes today discussing *actions*. Impressions mean a great deal. We hope to make the best possible impression on our oversea friends. Those impressions will be formed on the basis of our actions. "Actions speak louder than words."

Since most of us don't speak German (French, etc.), there is little opportunity to impress these people with our good points through *talk*. Most of the opinions they form will be gained from observing what we *do*.

If we look at the actions of those troops who preceded us in this task we can't help being impressed with the excellent job they have done. You will be amazed at the number of friends they have made among the Germans (French, etc.). These men laid the groundwork for you. Let's give them the credit for the friendly reception we will receive. Although these troops of ours came into Germany as an occupying force and although the Germans had been, until the time of the occupation, bitter enemies of ours, our American soldiers were able within a few short months to quiet all suspicion and to convince these former enemies

that our intentions were strictly honorable. In spite of the fact that these men had had no training in occupation duties, they made amazingly few errors. Their work proved again that American combat soldiers are among America's best representatives.

Here are some of the results of occupation that will interest and perhaps surprise you. The Germans are very friendly with American troops. They treat them without suspicion, often even invite them to their homes. They trust us. You will find a lot of Germans who give our Nation credit for the fine recovery Germany has made since the war.

When our troops first took over their occupation duties they found the Germans a frightened, beaten race. They were hungry. Even the children were starving. Grownup people expected the worst of us. The Goebbels propaganda machine had taught them to believe we were worse than beasts. Children, however, soon forget propaganda. Besides, they needed food, and the Americans had plenty of it. American soldiers are known all over the world for their kindness to children and other helpless beings.

Here is what American soldiers did about those frightened, hungry children. They fed them, sometimes clothed them, and won their confidence. They organized children's clubs, taught them baseball and other American games. Do you remember the German Youth Activities? This was sponsored by our Army to save the children of Germany from crime, and perhaps communism. Gifts of food, clothing, books, and toys, paid for mostly by military personnel, won these children for us. Today, you are likely to see them playing baseball or reading American comic books, just like the kids back home. They'll speak to you and trust you. Until we prove ourselves to be unworthy of their faith, they will assume that we are as good as the soldiers who preceded us. Remember, these children took no part in the war. They cannot be considered as enemies of our country, but rather as victims of circumstances.

The kind treatment of children by our troops had a most surprising effect on the German grownups. When these people saw how our soldiers got along with the children, they too began to cast away their suspicion. They began to look upon Americans as pretty good folks.

It is probable that this feeding of hungry children, giving hope to adults, and demonstrating how democracy works by *actions* proved to be the most important work our occupation troops performed. Our traditional generosity paid off. Americans don't just *talk* about being generous; they *act*. Many people in Germany, who

lost all of their personal possessions in the war, received boxes of clothing and food from friends or relatives of American soldiers. Troops wrote letters home, asking that these former enemies be given help. These are actions that count. The results of such actions have been splendid.

Imagine the damage you and I could do if our actions didn't measure up to those of the Americans who started this job.

In order that we might be aware of things that might happen, let us discuss the kind of people who could cause a lot of trouble. I hope there are none in this group. However, we might as well be forewarned.

Have you ever known a "bigshot"? I mean a person who thinks he is much more important than he really is, one who is "too big for his breeches." He is so sure of his own importance that he has a ready nickname for anybody whom he considers to be inferior. (By that we mean those who can't fight back.) A person smaller physically than "bigshot," he immediately calls "shrimp." He calls an overweight person "fatso." In fact, he has uncomplimentary nicknames for everybody he feels sure he can lick.

The bigshot will call all Frenchmen "frogs." The Germans, he will call "krauts," or "heinies." You see, he thinks he's really big stuff as a comedian. What he does to the American reputation in Europe doesn't bother him. He enjoys picking on the weak or those he has tagged as harmless until one fine day he makes a mistake. One of these so-called harmless people surprises him by ramming a few of Mr. Bigshot's teeth down his own noisy throat. That is usually a permanent cure.

There's no room in this outfit for a "bigshot." If any of us feel at this time that we are superior to the people with whom we will be living, or if any of us feel we should put these people in their proper places, let's get those thoughts out of our minds right now. *Actions like that will speak* in such a way that all good, decent men in our outfit will suffer.

Sometimes we find another type of undesirable in a community or organization This is the heavy-drinking variety, known as "the tank." He is the fellow who actually believes he can drink anything in any given amount. There is no limit. Back home he heard about cognac, and champagne, and schnapps. Those are liquors he has never tasted, but he's certain he can put away gallons of the stuff. Drinking just naturally makes him feel good. As a matter of fact, he can't have a good time until he has had several. Then he keeps on drinking until he gets himself "stinko." That's when he begins to feel really strong and important. It's

then that he takes it upon himself to clean house with the natives. When he's in this condition he just can't stand foreigners.

This type of character can cause your outfit a lot of trouble. He may wake up in the jug with only a hangover and two black eyes. You and the rest of the members of your unit face a lot worse troubles. After the Communists get through polishing up the story of his binge and using the story to illustrate what they mean when they say all Americans are "capitalistic pigs," you and I and all the decent men in the Army will suffer. Let's decide now that if and when we meet "Mr. Tank," we'll either take care of him ourselves or put him in the hands of the military police, who have the means to keep such characters out of trouble.

Neither conceit nor drunkenness has a place in a military unit. Even in civilian life, the "bigshots" and "tanks" meet with almost universal disapproval. Back in our home communities, the town bully and the town drunk made few friends. And our community protected itself from their actions by paying their board in the local jail. Overseas, these men may be handled in the same manner. However, it is often true that by the time they can be put away great damage has been done.

We have discussed how both good and bad conduct affects our tasks as American soldiers on oversea duty. We saw how the generous actions of our first combat veterans in Germany made friends for us. Those men had more reason to hate the Germans than do the troops who have followed them. Yet, we had few instances in which an American combat veteran got into trouble.

On the other hand, we noted how the bad conduct of the drunkard or the bigshot individual undermines our good name. The task we have is difficult enough without any added handicaps. We have discussed only two types of bad behavior. There are dozens of other actions that could make the decent citizens of Germany (France, etc.) look down on us. However, there is no need at this time to list them. We are all adult human beings. We recognize bad conduct when we see it.

Remember this: Every time an American soldier misbehaves, drinks too much, talks too much, associates with the wrong type of people, or in any way is disloyal to his Army, there are eager communist eyes watching. He plays into the hands of the most terrible enemy that democracy faces today.

We can't afford that kind of conduct in the Army.

We will not give the Communists fuel for their propaganda fires.

We will make America *look* as good as she *is*.

Our actions will speak for our intentions.

Our intentions are good.

TRAVELTALK NO. 4: "TALK IS CHEAP"

Objective

To invite attention to the dangers of loose talk in our dealings with foreign nationals.

Instructor's Outline

TALK IS CHEAP

I. *In This Series of Talks We Have Laid Out a Code of Conduct*
   A. Measuring up.
   B. Keeping healthy attitudes.
   C. Watching our actions.

II. *In Addition to Proper Attitudes and Actions, We Should Consider Talk and Argument*
   A. People "talk themselves into a corner."
      1. At times, it's best to remain silent.
      2. We need not always defend our views so strongly.
      3. In Europe, people are not all accustomed to our type of free speech.
   B. Arguments are usually not wise.
      1. Language difficulties.
      2. Failure to understand viewpoints.
         a. Example of treatment of women.

III. *Handling Subjects of Religion and Politics*
   A. Discussions on religion must be skillfully handled. Religion is a personal matter with people.
   B. Political beliefs are frequently inherited (No really *free* choice is made).
      1. Arguments over political beliefs (with foreigners) might cause trouble.
   C. Our way of doing things is not the only *correct* way.

IV. *Dangers in Getting Involved*
   A. Heated discussions lead to off-the-cuff statements that might reveal classified information.
   B. We must maintain an objective attitude.

V. *Learning a Foreign Language Will Help*
   A. Nothing will sell democracy better to a German, for instance, than an explanation of our democracy by us in *his* language.
   B. Many Germans speak English quite well.

VI. *Summary*

A. We have a job of winning friends. We make this job easier or more difficult by the proper or improper use of talk.

B. Here are some good rules—

1. Listen to viewpoints of others.
2. Respect beliefs of others.
3. Admit when you are wrong.
4. Speak softly.

SUGGESTED VISUAL AID
(For blackboard or as a chart)

TALK IS CHEAP

I. Attitudes and actions must be matched by proper talk.
II. Wise talk means—
  A. Remaining silent at proper times.
  B. Watching subject matter.
  C. Keeping out of language difficulties.
  D. Keeping out of useless arguments.
III. It's wise to study German (French, etc.).
IV. Summary.
  A. We help or hurt our chances with talk.

TALK IS CHEAP

In this series of discussions we have described a code of conduct that we, as American soldiers, should follow in our stay overseas. We realize it won't always be easy to conduct ourselves as we have been told. Living even among people who speak our language and follow our customs is not always easy. Differences in language will make our job more difficult. So will the Communists who try in every way to smear us. A small mistake made by one of us will be "blown up" in the communist press as a great sin. It will be used for all the propaganda value the Communists can squeeze out of it.

During the last hour, we talked about the importance of our *actions* in our associations with the German (French, etc.) people. We decided that our actions will show these people what our intentions are and how we feel about them. Sometimes we can fool people with words, but we can't mislead them with *actions*. By this time many of us have decided on a course of action—have laid out a plan of behavior. We are determined not to disgrace our outfit or to make our Army's problem more difficult. We intend to act like American soldiers, to follow the good example of those soldiers who preceded us.

In addition to proper attitudes and actions, there are other things which will affect people's opinion of us. *Talk* or *argument* is one of them. It is probable that more people start trouble or get into trouble simply by talking too much than by actually doing something wrong. Some of us have had the experience of "talking ourselves into a corner" or of making someone angry at us for too violently supporting a conviction. Standing up for an idea is not in itself bad, provided the idea is based on fact, and provided further that the argument is in good taste. There are times, however, when in the interests of good taste we should remain silent.

We will find that we are as likely to make enemies in Germany (France, etc.) by talking too much as we are at home.

All of us believe some things very strongly. We form convictions from long-held opinions. They develop into pet beliefs which we sometimes feel we should support at all costs. It is human to defend our views when someone else expresses a contrary idea.

Among our friends, that is a right accepted by everybody. We are free men living in a free society. We are accustomed to saying what we please. That right is guaranteed us by the Constitution. The people with whom we have associated all our lives understand that right.

In Europe, particularly in Germany, people do not understand this right of free speech quite as we do. And they don't understand us the way people do back home. Any strong argument for our ideas is likely to create a bad impression. Generally speaking, in the interests of good public relations, *arguments are out.*

Let's consider why it would be unwise to argue with a German (Frenchman, etc.) in his native country. In the first place, he is as sensitive about his beliefs as we are about ours. Usually, his beliefs are based on more years of tradition and history than ours. He doesn't like being told abruptly that his ideas are false. Differences in language may add to the difficulty. In the end, we will find that through an apparently innocent argument we have made an enemy.

For example, a useless argument might arise from a discussion of how women should be treated. We will find in most European countries women are not treated the same way they are in the United States. European women generally have less freedom than American women. European men, especially those past middle age, are likely to believe that a woman's place is in the home; that she should not be given the independence of men. We would be most unwise to argue that European women are as intelligent, as strong, and as self-reliant as European men, and therefore should be

allowed to compete with men for jobs. Any strong support of such a stand would probably lead only to useless argument. Why not save our breath?

Two subjects that must be carefully and skilfully handled in discussion are religion and politics. These subjects are very personal matters to most people. Because religion is a personal affair, it must be discussed with open frankness and fairness. Not all of us have the ability to discuss it openly and fairly without getting involved in useless argument that may result in hurt feelings.

Political beliefs, like religion, are frequently inherited. Among our own people, most are either Republicans or Democrats simply because of the political affiliations of their parents. Arguments over party matters in our everyday associations with foreign nationals are as useless as arguing whether a brown cow gives more milk than does a black cow.

A good thing to remember is that our way of doing things is not the only workable way. People all over the world accomplish their purposes, each group in its own way. For instance, have you ever noticed that throughout the Orient and the Middle East, the teeth in hand saws are set in such a manner that they cut only when the saw is pulled? Our saws, as you know, cut only when they are *pushed*. However, there is no evidence that our carpenters or cabinet makers are more skilled or do better work than do those of the East. In other words, whether the saw throws sawdust *up* or pushes it *down* is not important—it's the results the saw gets. And in many other things, it's the results, not the methods, that count.

In our country we have a great variety of automobiles. Each company building an automobile makes strong claims for its own car. Each car has its own loyal followers. Yet, when all is said and done, all American automobiles can do about the same thing. There is not a great deal of difference in their performance. The important thing is that individuals choosing a certain brand are satisfied. Any argument intended to make them dissatisfied would be foolish.

Let us decide right now to remember that there are a number of ways to do things, and all ways have their own supporters. There are many beliefs, each with its own followers.

There is still another reason for keeping out of arguments. In a heated discussion we're likely to reveal information that shouldn't be released, or make misstatements that will require explanations later. Such explanations will put us in an embarrass-

ing situation, especially if the explanations must be made to foreigners.

To keep from alienating people through argument we must, therefore, develop what is known as an objective attitude toward the customs and beliefs of other people. This means we must be *impartial.* We must think and act without prejudice. We must keep our own beliefs out of the matter and not let our personal viewpoints influence our feelings toward the people we meet overseas. In the game of making friends, nothing will impress a stranger as much as the knowledge that his viewpoints are considered important.

Perhaps you are wondering how you and I will be able to *sell democracy* if we must comply with such strong controls on *talk.* After all, how can we be expected to sell something if we are not allowed to express ourselves freely?

The point is, we are expected to talk and talk freely. There is no prohibition placed on expressing ourselves, on visiting with people, on stating facts or opinions in conversation. We are encouraged to talk with the people in the country in which we are assigned. That is the reason, in Germany for instance, that you will be expected to learn to speak at least a little German. It is hoped that a lot of us will learn to talk fluently in German to make people understand what we say and to convince them that we respect their language. Nothing would sell democracy better to a German than an explanation of our form of democracy stated by us in his native tongue.

You probably will be surprised to learn that many Germans—in some communities, a majority—speak English quite well. And many of these people are constantly studying English to enable them to understand us better.

The whole point of this talk has been to warn you of the dangers of pointless *argument.* We should be ready at all times to answer questions about our way of life; to describe the freedom we enjoy. Remember, the Germans have had little genuine freedom in all their history.

Our object is to win friends. We may make this job easier or more difficult by the proper or improper use of talk. Some good rules to remember are—

1. Listen to the viewpoints of others and treat them with dignity and politeness.
2. Respect the beliefs of people regardless of nationality.
3. Admit that yours may not be the only correct belief.
4. Speak softly; don't argue.

TRAVELTALK NO. 5: "MONEY, SPENT OR MISSPENT?"

Objective

To reveal the dangers of dealing in illegal or quasi-legal operations involving money.

Instructor's Outline

MONEY, SPENT OR MISSPENT?

I. *Review of Preceding Talks*

A. We have learned about our job as salesmen of democracy.

B. We know how *standards, attitudes, actions,* and *words* affect the job.

II. *The Problem of Spending Our Money Wisely Is Important*

A. American soldiers are well paid.

B. Europeans think we are quite wealthy.

1. Europeans don't usually make as much money as you and I do.

C. Standard of living in Europe not as high as ours.

1. There is still a black market.

III. *The Soldier and the Black Market*

A. Illegal to sell goods issued by government or purchased in government stores.

1. Reason: Goods shipped at American taxpayers expense. Also such sales have bad effect on native economy.
2. Quote General Ridgeway's message to Eighth Army.
3. Such sales make powerful communist propaganda.
4. We do not have a surplus of these items.

IV. *Buying in Local Shops*

A. Danger of not getting our money's worth because not all of us know values.

B. Usually, the only safe bargains are found in the PX.

V. *Misspending on Women*

A. Not all foreign women are greedy.

1. Most are honest.

B. Gifts for friends are legitimate.
   1. Some girls, however, will peddle gifts on the black market.
C. We are old enough to know.

VI. *Summary*
A. Money may be spent or misspent.
B. Misspending will—
   1. Hurt us and the foreign country.
   2. Make us partners in black market operations.
   3. Make British, French, and Germans dislike us.
   4. Make Red propaganda.
C. Explain occupation scrip.
   1. We do not use American money—we must convert to scrip.

SUGGESTED VISUAL AID
(For blackboard display or chart)

MONEY, SPENT OR MISSPENT
I. The problem of spending our money is important.
II. The black market.
III. Local stores.
IV. Spending money on women.
V. Summary.
A. We must use judgment.

MONEY, SPENT OR MISSPENT?

Most of us aren't wealthy. Some of us may even think we are not well paid. For that reason, we are surprised to learn that people in Germany and France think American soldiers are well off financially. In fact, many Europeans consider us as wealthy Americans.

When we compare the income of an American soldier with that of a European farm or factory worker, we see that these people have reasons for envying us. In German or French industry, for instance, the pay of a corporal of our Army could not be earned by an ordinary worker. People in important positions make less than most of our servicemen.

This great difference in income between us and the Europeans gives rise to a number of difficulties. It makes necessary another set of rules for personal behavior, because the man who spends his money unwisely in a region in which people have little money to spend can cause a great deal of damage to the local economy. Let's discuss for a few moments how the fact we are well paid might get us into trouble.

True, the situation isn't as bad as it was immediately after the war. The Germans and French have made quite a remarkable recovery—with our help—since the war. They again have a pretty decent living standard. That means we won't find people willing to trade their most priceless possessions for a bit of food or clothing any more. People in Europe now have jobs. They are again supporting themselves, though not as well as we support ourselves. There are certain people in those foreign countries, however, who would like to get rich at the expense of the rest of the population and at our expense if possible.

There is still a black market in Europe. Some things are still difficult to buy. We will notice that store shelves are not crowded with the variety of goods we have at home. Europeans don't have the amount and variety of food and clothing they would like. Yet some Europeans have the money to buy a lot of things they can't get in their own stores. That leads to our first problem—the black market.

Our post exchanges have a wealth of the kind of goods these Europeans want. Some people will do nearly anything to get these items.

You already know that it is illegal to resell anything you have purchased in the PX or in the Quartermaster sales store. Supplies in these places are carried for the purchase and use of American military (and certain approved civilian) personnel. There are good reasons for the rule prohibiting others from purchasing from these stores.

In the first place, many of the things you buy in these stores have been shipped from the United States at Government expense. Thus, they sell at a lower price than you would have to pay in a civilian store, overseas, or at home. The American people, you and I, paid those transportation and handling costs. Anyone who sells PX goods is taking money that belongs to you and me. Remember, nobody is interested in buying something from you that he can't sell at a profit. Some of these shady black market characters will offer a great deal more than the article is worth. The difference between what it cost in the PX and what the crook pays for it represents money that rightfully belongs to you and me and the rest of the American taxpayers. Currently cigarettes and gasoline are the commonest black market commodities. If you sell gasoline or cigarettes to a European, you are involved in the black market.

General Ridgeway had this to say about the black market to his Eighth Army:

"Any soldier who, simply because equipment and supplies have been provided for him, draws or buys items which he does not need or use for himself, or who *sells*, or *trades*, or *gives* what he does not need or use to any person outside the armed forces, *is cheating everyone who worked to get it to him and—what is worse—cheating another soldier.* YOU WOULDN'T SELL YOUR BUDDY'S LIFE—DON'T SELL HIS STUFF."

There's another reason for you and me to keep out of the black market. Our Government is helping such nations as Germany and France to recover. This costs money. The only income the governments of Germany and France have comes from taxes. Goods purchased by their citizens outside of regular trade channels are not taxed and, therefore, return no income. Also, wild spending on the black market makes the Germans and French envious, as well as making us good targets for communist propaganda about capitalists.

Currently in our country, we are mobilizing all our resources to defend ourselves against a possible communist threat. This means there isn't always enough civilian production to supply all the needs. People back home don't have everything they need. Some items are in short supply. Yet, we will find plenty of articles to take care of us and our dependents in our oversea PX's—plenty, that is, if we buy wisely and only for ourselves. Every time a scarce article gets into the hands of an unauthorized person, some American must do without. If your wife can't buy nylon stockings at the PX because they are out of stock and later recognizes a pair of PX nylons being worn by a German girl, you won't have an easy time explaining the situation.

American-made supplies are carried by military agencies for the benefit of American personnel. Rules governing their sale are laid down for our protection. A violation of such rules constitutes plain cheating. There is not room in our outfit for a cheat.

Another way of perhaps misspending our money might be in buying in local shops. Most of us don't know really good chinaware or cameras from mediocre or poor stuff. A clever shopkeeper would find us easy victims. That's the reason these items and lots of other things made in Germany or France are carried in the PX. We are advised always to buy our souvenirs and items we wish to send home in the PX. Be most careful of so-called "bargains" outside. This applies equally to articles offered you by Germans or by Americans. Don't pay attention to wild tales about someone having to get rid of certain things in a hurry. If you

believe stories like that, you'll soon be stripped of your money. Usually, the only bargains are found in the PX.

Some soldiers have found they can misspend a lot of money in a hurry on foreign women. Not all foreign women are greedy. We will probably find they are much like our own American women. Most of them are honest and decent. However, there are some who are interested solely in getting our money. It is legitimate to buy gifts in apreciation for favors done us by a German, but we should be careful of our presents. German girls have been known to accept a PX-purchased gift and sell it on the black market. In so doing, they made unwilling black market partners out of American soldiers and at the same time relieved these Americans of a sizable chunk of their money.

No one is going to tell us what type of girls we should associate with in Germany. We are old enough to make our own choice. It is a good idea, though, to use extreme care in selecting a girl friend. A good test is based on how much she expects us to spend on her. There are a lot of really fine girls to whom money isn't important. And we will never *buy* genuine friendship.

Another reason why we should spend our money wisely is to enable soldiers of our Allies to buy the things they would like. Remember, the British and French soldiers are not paid nearly as much money as you and I are. If we are willing to pay high prices for items that everybody wants, there will be little chance that the prices of these items will ever come down. Rather, they will probably keep on going up as long as someone is willing to pay such prices. Let's not be guilty of keeping prices above a reasonable level. Our friends in the British and French armies deserve a better break.

Summary

Money may be *spent* or *misspent*. Let's review how we should handle our money in order that it won't be misspent.

In the first place, let's consider an allotment. Those of us who have dependents are probably already providing for their care by allotment. That takes a chunk of our pay. Another part of it could well go into investments. Soldier deposits or Defense Bonds are gilt-edged investments. Those of us who have no dependents owe it to our futures to make wise investments now.

Certainly, we shall wish to buy souvenirs. We'll be sending some articles home to our relatives and friends. The best place to buy such articles is in the PX. If we can't get what we want in the PX, then we shall have to look elsewhere. But it's a good idea to take

someone along to help us look and to watch out for us. A German friend who understands both the German language and the quality of German goods makes an ideal companion on such a shopping expedition. If no such friend is available, take along an American soldier who has spent a long time in Germany.

If we find the article we want, we must pay for it with marks—German money. It is illegal for us to spend American currency in Germany. It's also illegal to trade Government property or articles purchased in a Government store. What you buy in the PX or Commissary you pay for in military scrip. To buy in the German or French market, we must first exchange our scrip for currency at certain established, official places. Don't open yourself to criticism and possible deep trouble by even suggesting to a shopkeeper that you would like to barter. Aside from the moral side, don't forget the shopkeeper himself can get you into trouble.

A good place in which to lose our money (and pick up a case of VD besides) is in a house of prostitution. There are plenty of them in most foreign countries, and Germany is no exception. Along with prostitution goes violence and extortion. Any man who insists on visiting such places must not be surprised when he wakes up some morning with a lump on his head and all his valuables missing. There are a lot of reasons why such places are off-limits to American troops.

Remember the rules laid down by your commander. These rules are for our protection. If we follow them, we will have sufficient money to buy what we need and to have a good time in addition. If we misspend our money, we will have little to show for our experience overseas except perhaps a lesson in what not to do overseas.

TRAVELTALK NO. 6: "FITTING THE JOB"

Objective

To show the importance of proper "fitting" for the oversea job. To combine all characteristics necessary to success in that job.

Instructor's Outline

FITTING THE JOB

I *All Our Talks to Date Lead to the Most Important Thing We Must Learn—to Fit Ourselves to Our Jobs*
- A. Round pegs in round holes.
- B. This means fitting into our communities.
  - 1. Take interest in local problems.
  - 2. Don't get involved in political arguments.

II. *Well-Ordered Living*
- A. Living without tensions.
- B. Europeans will judge us on basis of how "smoothly" we live.
  - 1. Europeans don't automatically like us.
    - *a.* Some won't notice us.
    - *b.* Some dislike us.
    - *c.* Most genuinely like us.
- C. Germans, in particular, understand our jobs as soldiers.
- D. We must practice basic good manners.
  - 1. *Selfishness* and *thoughtlessness* are the root of bad manners.

III. *Situations*
- A. In a neighborhood where there are children.
  - 1. Treat children kindly.
- B. In sports and games.
  - 1. Help youngsters—adults too—by showing American sports.
- C. In driving.
  - 1. Be careful.
- D. On sidewalks.
  - 1. Be polite.
- E. In treatment of laborers.
  - 1. Remember they are not slaves.
- F. In bargaining.
  - 1. Make sure we are right.

G. With native women.

1. Remember, we are gentlemen.

H. On streetcars, busses, and trains.

1. Remember we are *paying* passengers; not privileged people.

IV. *Summary*

A. We must live like Americans, display our national habits, and prove we are willing and able to help keep the world's peace.

B. By living a reasonable life, by fitting the task we will escape being classed with "caricatures."

SUGGESTED VISUAL AID

FITTING THE JOB	
Attitudes Actions Words	Make up our lives and *fit* us to the job.

FITTING THE JOB

When everything has been said about our oversea conduct, we can see that the most important thing we must learn to do is to fit ourselves to our jobs. One of those jobs is to serve as American representatives in a foreign country All of us will fit into that position either as a square peg in a round hole or as a square peg in a square hole. To keep us from becoming square pegs in round holes, we are having these short discussions daily. We are being shaped so that we will *fit*. We will be happier and we can do our task more effectively if the program of shaping us is really effective.

Fitting properly shaped pegs in holes is training in behavior—in how to get along with people. All of us who are now going to Germany (France, etc.) will either *fit* or be *misfits* depending on how well we have learned the lesson of getting along with people. And talking about it will help most of us to know the danger spots that might get us into trouble. We have talked about *standards* in general and *actions* in particular. We noted that our actions would influence people, and that the right actions would make foreign people feel we are genuinely their friends. One of our missions is to make friends for the United States. We can do this better if we know the rules.

We can assume that we will be expected to *fit* our jobs. That means fitting into our community—the community in which we will live. That doesn't mean we will attend community political

gatherings or vote in local elections, or get involved in political arguments. It merely means living a decent life in such a manner that we will be respected by our neighbors. It means taking an interest in the people and affairs of the community in which we live and being sympathetic to their problems.

The Germans have a word for well-ordered living which you will hear often. The word is "gemütlichkeit." It means *enjoyable, comfortable* living. It refers to people who have learned to live without *tensions*. "Gemütlichkeit" is the fine art of pleasant, polite, well-mannered living. Let's get acquainted with the word. It's pronounced (approximately) "gay meet lish kite." Germans will form their impressions of you and me based on how well our actions fit this word.

All Europeans will not automatically like us. Some of them won't have anything to do with us. They won't pay any attention to us. Others have made up their minds long ago to dislike us. They will do nearly anything to make us pack up and go home. Helping to change the mind of this last group is, of course, a part of our job. Our job is made easier by a third group of Europeans, those who genuinely like Americans. Fortunately, this is the biggest group. We will find that most Europeans in the places where we will live get along very well with us if we will give them half a chance.

How can we enlarge the last group? First of all, by using great care in our treatment of all foreign nationals. It's a good idea to treat them all alike, to use one standard only. Let them know without pulling our punches that we have a job to do; that we intend to do it. and that things will go better for all of us if we understand each other. Germans in particular understand the life of a soldier. They respect the soldier who does his job well.

To aid us in living among strangers we practice certain manners. Although these manners are different all over the world, their purpose is the same wherever we go. Basically, they keep us from *selfishness* and *thoughtlessness* in living. That's the same as it was at home. Manners require that we must get along with people around us or else move away. Unfortunately, in our work we can't very well move away.

Now, let's consider some situations we shall probably meet in which our good manners will pay off.

Suppose we find ourselves in a German neighborhood in which there are a lot of children. Most children are naturally friendly, and German children have lost their fear of Americans long ago. They will flock around us, stare at us, talk with us, and perhaps

try occasionally to work us for a handout. We should make it a point to keep their friendship by being friendly. The English spoken by some of them is perhaps very poor; yet we shouldn't make fun of their attempts. After all, our German probably sounds as ridiculous to them. It's a good idea not to try being funny with children. They're too hard to fool.

The best way to treat European children is to act toward them the way we do toward children at home. Remember, these youngsters never have been our enemies. Most of them don't remember the war at all. We will find they are learning to play American baseball. We can be of real service by helping them learn the rules. Most of us can at least umpire a game for them.

In driving a vehicle over city streets in Europe, we must be especially careful. European streets weren't built for fast, heavy traffic. So let's take it easy when we get in the driver's seat. We won't make friends by hitting German or French pedestrians.

Sidewalks in the villages are usually much narrower than they are in our own country. Remember, we have no right to more than our fair share of space. Back home we didn't object to giving more than our half of the walk to ladies or older people. Let's practice the same rule in Europe.

When giving instructions to native laborers, we should remember that these men are working for us for a wage. They may quit if they desire. They are not slaves or members of a defeated army. They have a right to be treated just as we would treat an American who was working for us.

In talking with shopkeepers, we should recognize them as businessmen who are conducting an honest business. Most of them are. Calling a man a crook or robber just because his prices appear to be steep would be extremely bad manners. You and I don't know enough about prices in Germany or France—we won't know enough about them even after we have spent some time there—to be able to judge.

Although European women are sometimes intrigued by the breezy, hail-fellow-well-met actions of some Americans, they nevertheless expect courtesy and respect. The same can be said of older people. They won't like to be called by their first names or by nicknames. Ladies and older people are accustomed to respect in Germany, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemburg, and Austria, just as they are in our own country.

As on sidewalks, you and I are entitled to only our own share of space on streetcars, busses, and trains. As a matter of fact, there

will probably be times when crowded conditions will deny us even the space we have paid for. We are not privileged characters; we're only passengers.

All of these examples and all of this advice lead is to one conclusion. If we are going to do a good job overseas, we must decide now to fit ourselves into that job. We must bring the views, the actions, and the civilized standards of our country with us. We must live like Americans, display our national habits and customs, and prove to everyone that we are not only capable of winning the peace but completely willing to help others in keeping the Communists away. *We fit the task.*

Many people in foreign lands have formed opinions of us based on what we call "caricatures." A caricature is a picture of a person, not necessarily true, that overemphasizes his characteristics. A caricature of Jimmie Durante, for example, would overemphasize his nose—would picture it is much longer than it is. All of us have seen the humorous caricaturization of "Uncle Sam." That gentleman in the high hat and striped trousers represents all Americans to some Europeans. These people expect us to be loud talkers and loud dressers. They may even believe we are greedy and selfish. The Communists have told them we are destructive and ill-mannered, that we break into people's homes and in general run all over the natives of the regions in which we live.

You and I can change those impressions. We can prove that the caricature is wrong *if we fit ourselves to the task.*

TRAVELTALK NO. 7: "HOW IT ADDS UP"

Objective

To consolidate all advice given in preceding talk and thus create a clear-cut picture of what is expected of all military personnel on oversea duty.

Instructor's Outline

HOW IT ADDS UP

I. *All Advice Given You in This Series of Talks Was Intended to Prepare You for an Important Mission*

A. EUCOM INFORMATION BULLETIN defines our job in this talk.

II. *The Individual Mission in Germany*

A. General Eddy says, "Be a good American soldier."

B. Carry home standards with us.

III. *The Best Representative*

A. Best public relations man is the individual soldier.

1. This includes relations with home folks and with foreign people.

B. The individual soldiers are thus on the spot.

1. Germans do not expect soldiers to know all the answers, but they will regard us more highly if we can help them to understand our country.

IV. *Behavior of the Serviceman*

A. His general behavior in public is more important than what he knows.

B. Uniform makes him conspicuous.

C. Decency and fair play should govern our behavior.

V. *Examples*

A. A soldier doesn't have to save a life, get drunk, or drive recklessly in order to affect public opinion.

B. Sloppy uniform causes people to rate him low.

C. Going to unrespectable places will cause people to lose respect for the whole organization.

D. Danger of going into debt.

E. All such actions will tend to create dislike—not respect.

VI. *Our Professional Conduct*

A. American troops are in Germany for military and political purposes, and not as "good fellows."

B. Germans have high regard for military excellence.

1. We are not in Germany, however, to inspire militarism.

C. We must reach and stay at the peak of combat efficiency.

D. We should learn the German language.

1. Also gain an understanding of political, social, and economic background of Germany.

E. Social groups. We should learn to know Germans socially.

F. Official Programs.

1. Amerika Haus.
2. German Youth Activities.

VII. *It Takes a Little American Spirit*

A. It is easy to get behind the American effort.

B. Mr. McCloy, U. S. High Commissioner for Germany says we should learn and know more of the Germans.

C. Every reasonable effort should be made to develop mutual understanding.

VIII. *Summary*

A. Our dual role.

B. There are powerful forces opposed to us.

C. Whether Germany eventually becomes a reliable ally may depend on each of us.

1. For this reason, we should deport ourselves in such a manner as to develop the respect, understanding, and good will of the German people toward the United States.

SUGGESTED VISUAL AID

HOW IT ADDS UP

I. Purpose of this advice.
II. Individual mission.
III. The best representative.
IV. Behavior.
V. Some examples.
VI. Our professional conduct.
VII. A little American spirit.
VIII. Summary of the talks.

HOW IT ADDS UP

All of the advice you have received since your departure was given for one purpose—to prepare you for an important mission.

The things you have read and the points that have been made in our discussions were based on the best advice of people who know that mission.

In EUCOM, the Troop Information and Education people publish a weekly pamphlet called the INFORMATION BULLETIN for the purpose of helping keep troops informed. The following is quoted from volume 6, No. 23, of that publication:

THE INDIVIDUAL MISSION IN GERMANY

Lt. General Manton S. Eddy recently offered this advice to American servicemen in the European Command:

> "If I were trying to tell a soldier in a few words how he should behave toward the Germans, I would tell him simply to be himself, to be a good American soldier. Sound public relations, whether at home or abroad, stem fundamentally from being a good Army. If we know our job as soldiers and behave decently and as respectable representatives of the American people, the Army will stand the best chance of having good relations with people, no matter where we may be stationed. If our troops behave as nearly as they would be expected to at home, the problem of German-American relations is substantially solved . . . . If our troops do act as good American soldiers, the Germans will very likely react favorably."

The Best Representative

The armed forces have long realized that the most important link with the public is the individual serviceman. Former Secretary of War Patterson once said:

> "Public relations is the responsibility of every man in the Army, from the newest recruit to the commanding generals . . . . The best public relations representative is the soldier himself. What he knows, what he thinks and what he feels about the Army will be reflected in the attitude of the public."

As we have pointed out in our Introduction to this Command Conference, our public relations in EUCOM include our relations with the German people, as well as with the American public.

Influencing German Opinion

The attitudes and opinions of the German people, like those of any other people, don't just happen. They are the products of a long heritage and the results of what the Germans read, see, and hear. Germans go to the movies, read newspapers, attend discussions sponsored by HICOG (High Commission, Germany,) officials, other lectures and forums. Important from our point of

view, however, they see and hear the actions and words of Americans in Germany. Through these and many other ways, the people form their opinions and attitudes about Americans and about the United States.

The associations of the individual serviceman with German civilians in his normal daily life profoundly affect the German people's ideas about America. Hardly a conversation is entered into between U. S. servicemen and Germans without the serviceman being faced with the questions: "What do the Americans think about this?" or "What are the Americans going to do about that?"

This puts you and the United States on the spot. Germans do not expect the serviceman to know all the answers about the United States and its policies toward Germany and other nations. But the more he does know, the more he can help the Germans to understand our country, and the more regard they will have for it and for us.

If the serviceman has a general knowledge of the big picture, if he is well informed on the international issues of the day, he will be better equipped to speak for the American people and to help the German people better understand the reasons for our Government's actions. Servicemen should avail themselves of the many informational media offered to them in EUCOM so they will be able to meet this challenge adequately.

Behavior of the Serviceman

It isn't only how much the serviceman knows about America and world affairs that can give the German people a good or bad impression. His general behavior in public is even more important, because those who don't know him well personally will judge him on his conduct alone. And their opinion of him is part of their opinion of all U. S. servicemen and of the United States.

A serviceman's uniform makes him conspicuous wherever he is. He is identified as a member of a group. That group represents a part of the U. S. Government, charged with an important mission in the Nation's welfare. Since the armed forces are such a significant part of the Government, they must maintain a reputation for integrity and honesty so that the Germans will have confidence in our Nation's plans, objectives and activities, and will give their support.

The American regard for human dignity, the rights of the individual, and decency and fair play should govern the U. S. serviceman's behavior toward the German people. He should be a good

serviceman in the moral sense, good in his manners, judgment and common sense in all of his dealings with them.

There are innumerable examples to show how the actions and appearance of the individual serviceman can and do influence German public opinion. Let's look at a few of them. And keep in mind the very important factor of the uniform in each instance.

Some Examples

Good and bad impressions are formed not only as a result of spectacular or sensational actions. A serviceman doesn't have to save a life, or get drunk, or drive recklessly in order to affect public opinion. Admittedly, such actions play a part, but they represent only a small fraction of German-American contacts. It is the way each serviceman conducts himself in his everyday associations with the Germans which eventually plays the major role in determining the general attitude of the German people toward Americans.

A German, seeing a fellow countryman with his tie undone, his pants unpressed, and his shoes unshined, does not class him as a poor citizen. But if he sees an American whose uniform is in the same state of disarray, he knows immediately that the serviceman is violating instructions, and he feels that the quality of the armed forces leaves much to be desired.

If a German makes a habit of going to unrespectable places, he risks only his personal reputation. But if a serviceman in Germany goes to the same places, the armed forces' reputation will suffer.

A German can choose anyone he wants to go around with. Of course, he is judged along with his friends and, should they not be acceptable, neither will he be acceptable. If a U. S. serviceman keeps bad company, however, the same German people assume that every serviceman in the armed forces does likewise.

A German can spend more than he makes and go deeply into debt. When this happens and he fails to pay his bills, he is no longer considered a good risk by his creditors. His failure to manage his own financial affairs properly, however, does not affect the credit rating of his next-door neighbor or the people with whom he works. Only his own reputation is involved. But if an American serviceman piles up more bills in Germany than he can pay and fails to meet his financial obligations, the credit of all American servicemen is weakened.

Respect or Dislike?

These are just a few examples of how the behavior of the individual serviceman in EUCOM influences the German people's

opinion of our armed forces. Good public relations will earn the good will and confidence of the Germans. They will mean the difference between winning their respect and thus making our military mission in Germany easier to accomplish and incurring their dislike and unwillingness to cooperate with our Nation in striving for our common cause.

In other words, in order to give the best impression in Germany, it is essential that each of us behaves toward the German people in the same way that he would toward the people at home. This applies to our everyday personal relationships with German public officials, shopkeepers, clerks, friends, and our German employes or domestic servants.

Our Professional Conduct

The armed forces are in Germany for American military and political purposes and not as "good fellows." Only if we deserve and maintain the Germans' *respect* for us as professional military people can we ever expect much in the line of real confidence, respect, and good will.

Perhaps no other country in the world has such an inherent regard for military excellence as the Germans. This national characteristic must not be overlooked. It is not suggested that appeals be made to inspire militarism on their part, but the fact that *we* are here in a military status overrides any other factor that can influence the armed forces' relations with the German people.

In addition to observing the established courtesy toward their superiors and fellow servicemen, U. S. military personnel must keep the highest standards of appearance. A sloppy serviceman, or one who fails to observe military courtesy, will fail to gain the respect of the German people. He also will lower the standing of our entire armed forces in their eyes.

More important, every serviceman must reach and stay at the peak of combat efficiency. He must know his job and his weapons. He must be in tiptop physical shape so that he looks, and is, every inch a fighting man who is ready and willing to defend his Nation and its allies against aggression at any time he may be called upon to do so. Armed forces that are competent, that are obviously capable of meeting any attack against the free nations, will do much to strengthen the regard of the German people for the Americans who are occupying and protecting their country.

Learning the German Language

Americans have a great gift for getting along with people; they have an informal approach which helps them to make friends

readily. Good relations with the Germans should not be difficult to establish, therefore, in our daily contacts with these people. There is one barrier, however, which can hold back the growth of mutual understanding and esteem which it is to our benefit to achieve. This is the language difference.

American personnel in Germany, including dependents, are encouraged to become familiar with the German language. In this way we will learn more about the German peoples' character and customs—about why they think and act as they do. And they will learn the same things about us. Since it is often difficult to appreciate or even tolerate someone or something you don't understand, such an interchange of knowledge and ideas should lead to better will and greater respect on both sides.

Being able to speak and understand German will avoid many misunderstandings between the Germans and Americans in EUCOM. It would help considerably in accomplishing our mission. There are many opportunities here for the serviceman to study German. He can do so in off-duty classes at his education center, or with a private tutor. And, of course, he has an unequaled chance to practice and learn new words in his daily contacts with the Germans he meets in his office, in the shops, and socially.

In addition to learning the language, there are two other facts about Germany which it would be valuable for the serviceman to know. First, he should try to gain an understanding of the country's political, social, and economic background. Second, he should make every effort to learn, observe, and respect the customs of the German population. These two areas of knowledge will provide the serviceman with a firm basis for developing good relations with the German people.

Social Groups

Social contacts with the German people, while not of primary importance to our mission in Germany, can become associations of benefit to both the serviceman and the Germans he learns to know.

There have been many cases where Germans and Americans have met, as groups or as individuals, and have found common interests that inspired mutual friendship and respect. These meetings have centered around sports clubs, discussion groups, hobby groups, or just ordinary social clubs. At the meetings, lectures, discussions, and social events are organized to promote German-American understanding.

On a higher level, there is also much work being done along similar lines. What are some of these organized channels through

which U. S. servicemen can contribute to better German-American relations?

Official Programs

In almost every city in the U. S. Zone, there is an *Amerika Haus*. This is a U. S. Information Center, operated by an American civilian for the German people. It is basically a library of American books and magazines, but every *Amerika Haus* operates extensive programs of lectures, discussion groups, language classes, and other cultural and social activities.

For the past 4 years, EUCOM has operated a program to help German young people. The German Youth Activities (GYA) Program, as it is called, has done excellent work in helping to solve many of the problems of Germany's postwar boys and girls. This organization is still active and welcomes all Americans to join in its worth-while program.

The members of these organizations are eager to know and hear from Americans. They are willing and anxious to have new American participants in their activities. U. S. resident officers HICOG (High Commission, Germany), youth officials, and GYA leaders will welcome help in this direction. They also will welcome speakers who can tell the local people about freedom of speech, religious tolerance, equality of educational opportunity, the impor- ance of public opinion, and a host of other things essential to a free society. You need not be a college professor or an expert in the political, economic, or cultural fields to add an American opinion to the usual questions which arise in the resident officer's orientation activities. German youth and adult organizations will be happy to hear any kind of lecture or discussion—from a talk on trout fishing in the Colorado River to the principles of parliamentary procedure—anything that will start an exchange of German-American opinion.

A Little American Spirit

It is not difficult to find ways in which you can swing your weight behind the American effort to spread good will among the German people and stimulate mutual friendship and trust between the two nations. Military post newspapers carry announcements of many events; a visit to a GYA club or to the office of the U. S. resident officer will open to you many opportunities.

Mr. John J. McCloy, U. S. High Commissioner for Germany, said recently:

> "We must learn and know more of the Germans, take less for granted, and test our concepts so that we become better able

to release the Germans to exercise their own minds, to think for themselves in terms of the free individual and the responsible citizen. This requires greater rather than less contact, a greater knowledge of German history and an always deeper insight into the German character."

A little of the American spirit and good neighborliness can go part of the way toward turning the tide of centuries of German nationalism and militarism. Every reasonable effort should be made to develop mutual understanding and respect, and friendly relations, between the German and American people.

Summary

We are here in Germany in the dual role of occupiers and defenders. Our task will be made easier if we can win the willing and friendly cooperation of the German people. All that has been said here on the attitude and behavior of servicemen applies equally, of course, to those dependents who may be in Germany.

The world is changing every day. Powerful forces are abroad, some of which threaten the destruction of the very things we are trying to build in Germany and elsewhere in the free world. In the face of this threat, old passions and prejudices must be tempered, and those who are willing must join forces to meet whatever form that threat takes.

All servicemen should be exemplary in their conduct toward the German people in order to establish better mutual relations between our countries. Through association and friendship with Americans, individual German citizens will learn at first hand democratic ideals and principles.

Whether Germany will eventually become a reliable ally may depend ultimately on how each of us, as an individual, acts toward the German people while we are in Germany.

Therefore, with due regard to national prestige, military efficiency and morale, American servicemen in Germany should deport themselves in such a manner as to develop the respect, understanding, and good will of the German people toward the U. S. armed forces and toward the United States. In general, this calls for behavior and attitudes toward the Germans as comparable as possible to the behavior and attitude expected of the armed forces toward the American people.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PAMPHLET NO. 20-102

COMBAT COMMANDER'S IDENTIFICATION

TAB D

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY JUNE 1951

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., *26 June 1951*

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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

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Chief of Staff, United States Army

OFFICIAL:
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Major General, USA
Acting The Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
Distribute in accordance with DA AGO Forms 12, for Armed Forces Talk, except NG.

This pamphlet explains what the *Combat Commander's Identification* is, who can wear it, and its origin. This pamphlet—for the information of soldiers entering the Army and for recalled officers—will be used in connection with Basic Training Talk 10, *How the Army Is Built To Fight;* Army Troop Information Discussion Topic, *The Fighting Heart;* and DA Pamphlet 21–43, *Selected Reprints of Officers' Call.*

AGO 4567B

COMBAT COMMANDER'S IDENTIFICATION

Introduction

The Department of the Army has authorized a distinctive identification mark for combat leaders called the "Combat Commander's Identification." Perhaps you've seen this distinguishing identification before and have wondered about it.

Why the Identification

This talk will tell you what it is, soldiers who can wear it, something of its background, and—most important—why soldiers wear this Combat Commander's Identification. Before we get into the details, let's talk over some of the reasons why the Army places such great reliance on its combat arms.

In spite of the atom bomb, and the other great advances we have made in scientific warfare, our top military leaders know that the day of "pushbutton" warfare isn't here yet. They know that it still takes well-trained fighting ground troops—backed up by a fighting Navy and Air Force—to win ground and destroy the enemy. This knowledge is especially important for you soldiers in a combat unit, because it means that you are part of the main striking force that will, in any future war, be depended on to win the victory.

What It Is

The identification consists of two green cloth "sleeves" or bands that are worn in the middle of both shoulder loops on the uniform. Each band is 1⅝ inches wide. Both officers and enlisted men are eligible to wear the identification, provided they hold certain jobs in specified units. Actually, it's not a new identification, but has been authorized in various forms since 1944. The Army now has revised the list of units eligible to wear this mark of honor.

According to the latest circular,* the Army says that the Combat Commander's Identification will be worn by "commanders of units whose mission it is to combat the enemy by direct means or methods, or units at corps level or below whose mission is to control or support directly such units." That's the general definition of who can wear the green identification bands. But following is a more detailed list, first by the type of unit:

*Department of Army Circular 26, 2 April 1951.

Infantry, armored, or airborne divisions—or any units that are a regular part of such divisions.
Engineer special brigades—or any units that are a regular part of such brigades.
All other separate infantry, armored, and artillery units.
Engineer combat battalions, combat groups, or any unit assigned as a regular part of such forces.
Chemical mortar battalions.
Chemical smoke generator companies.
All constabulary units.
Headquarters and headquarters companies at corps and military police units assigned or attached to a corps headquarters.

Who Can Wear It

Suppose you're a member of one of the type units listed above. Then you can wear the green bands if you are a—

Squad leader or tank commander.
Section leader (when the T/O & E calls for such a job).
Platoon sergeant.
First sergeant.
Sergeant major of a battalion, group, or regiment.
Detachment or team commander.
Platoon leader.
Company or battery commander.
Battalion commander.
Regimental or group commander.
Division or corps artillery commander.
Division commander.
Corps commander.

From this list, you'll see that wearing the green bands is an honor reserved for combat commanders only—no matter if that commander is a sergeant in charge of a squad, or a lieutenant general in command of a corps. The principle is the same in either case—the Army wants to give recognition and honor to those soldiers who have the responsibility of leading units of ground combat-type forces.

What It Is and Is Not

Don't confuse this Combat Commander's Identification with the familiar blue-and-silver Combat Infantryman Badge. There are some important differences—

First, the Combat Infantryman Badge is awarded to soldiers, regardless of grade or rank, provided they have fought as infantrymen in actual combat. The Combat Commander's Identification, however,

is authorized only for unit *leaders*, and it is not required that they have combat experience to wear the green bands.

Second, when a soldier is awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge he may wear it as long as he is in the Army, no matter what branch he happens to be in. The Combat Commander's Identification, however, is authorized only as long as the man is actually a unit leader in one of the kind of units listed above.

For example, Private John Jones won his blue-and-silver Combat Infantryman Badge in the Pacific Theater when he was a soldier with the 32d Infantry Division during World War II. After the war, he transferred to the Transportation Corps. He is no longer in a combat outfit, but still he is authorized to wear his Combat Infantryman Badge, along with his other badges and decorations.

On the other hand, Sergeant Joe Smith is now a platoon sergeant in a rifle company of the 43d Division. Smith enlisted after World War II and has not had actual combat experience, but he's now authorized to wear these green shoulder bands. If Smith transfers to a noncombat unit, however, then he won't be authorized to wear this Combat Commander's Identification. In other words, these green bands tell that you are a leader in a fighting outfit. But if you leave this type of unit, then of course you can't wear the identification.

In an organization as big as the Army, there are bound to be individual cases, of course, where unit personnel may be doing a combat-type job, but may not be eligible to wear the green bands because they are not in the kind of unit listed in the latest Army circular. In that case, the unit commander may send a request to the Department of the Army, through channels, asking that his unit be allowed to wear the identification. Oversea commanders also may designate units not listed in this latest Army circular, provided the soldiers of that unit are doing a combat-type job.

Its Background

Let's look into the background of this Combat Commander's Identification to see where it came from. The identification was first authorized in June 1944, in the European Theater of Operations. According to General Orders 59, Headquarters, ETOUSA, dated 6 June 1944, the "Combat Unit Commander's Identification", as it was then called, was authorized for "all commanders". This included the "commanders of all echelons from squad to the army, and, in addition, those officers and noncommissioned officers whose role in combat requires them to exercise the function of command (for example, the battery executive of the field artillery battery)."

At that time, officers wore the green shoulder loops and enlisted men wore a green band on the uniform sleeve, just below the chevrons. Later it was changed so that both would wear only the green shoulder loops. According to this original order, the purpose of the identification was much the same then as it is now—"to afford recognition to those persons who are successfully bearing the responsibility, and discharging the obligations of command in combat. It will be worn only while the wearer is actually in a command status and will be removed immediately upon his relinquishment thereof."

For example, a battalion commander was authorized to wear the green bands, but not the executive officer unless, under special circumstances, the executive officer actually was leading the battalion in combat. In the same way, a platoon sergeant was authorized to wear the green identification, but not the supply sergeant, since the primary duty of the platoon sergeant was combat while the supply sergeant would not normally lead troops in battle.

Since World War II, there have been four circulars on the subject, including the most recent. In October 1948, one of these circulars authorized the green bands for instructors and demonstration personnel or the cadres of training divisions at infantry, armored, and artillery training centers. The latest circular no longer lists these troops because it is not anticipated that these units as such will be in combat.

Where the Identification Is Worn

The green identification bands may be worn on the shoulder loops of the uniform coat, jacket, field jacket, or overcoat. They also may be worn on the shoulder loops of the shirt, when the shirt is being worn as an outside garment.

Why Wear the Identification?

Why, you might ask, should I bother, when anyone can look at my insignia and tell if I'm in the Infantry, Armor, or Artillery? The answer is simple—the green bands are more than just an identification. They are a badge of honor and leadership, telling all the rest of the services—and civilians too—that you are a leader in a fighting outfit and that you have the responsibility of command. More than that, it's the Army's way of telling you that it places the highest esteem and confidence in the duty that you're performing. Just as the Combat Infantry veteran wears his blue-and-silver badge, or the paratrooper wears his parachute insignia, or the airman wears his wings, so should you wear these green shoulder bands.

They're the Army's way of advertising that you are a leader in a fighting outfit. They tell that in a future war, you may have a dirty, hard, grinding but vitally important job to do—that you're a leader in the force that ultimately must win any future conflict. For as we've learned from the Korean war, machine hasn't replaced man yet—and until we find a machine that will, there will be no such thing as an "easy" or "modern" war. In short, the Combat Commander's Identification is a tribute to you as a combat leader—and as a man.

AGO 4567B

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY NO. 20-106

ARMY ORIENTATION COURSE (EUROPE)

TAB C

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY JANUARY 1951

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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SECTION I

NOTES TO INSTRUCTORS

I. Content

A. This course, provided for discussion periods directed in par. 6*a* (2), AR 355–5, consists of four instruction hours in the following subject fields:

1. Why You Are Going to Europe.
2. What You Will Do in Europe.
3. Importance of Good Personal Conduct.
4. A Look at Western Europe.

B. The materials supplied in this course are intended only as a guide. Instructors should supplement prepared talks with current news from Europe and related facts drawn from standard reference media.

II. Time

The course is 4 hours in length. It is intended for presentation at personnel centers to troops about to depart for Europe and should be scheduled as a regular part of pre-overseas processing.

III. Sources

The following issues of ARMED FORCES TALK, if available, are recommended as background reading for instructors:

#252—Western Union—A United States of Europe.
#265—France—Search for National Security.
#267—Spain—European Question Mark.
#269—Britain's Present Role in World Affairs.
#272—U. S.-U. S. S. R. Relations.
#277—What Progress ERP?
#281—The Standards of a Serviceman.
#286—Security for the North Atlantic?
#290—Italy's Present Role in World Affairs.
#294—The Theory of Communism.
#299—International Communism.
#313—The New Government of Western Germany.
#315—The Mutual Defense Assistance Program.
#322—Overseas Duty.
#341—What Is a Police State?
#342—Communist Expansionism—Program of World Conquest.
#343—Germany—Another Nation Divided.
#344—Greece—Communism Turned Back.
#346—Five Years of the United Nations.
#347—What Is at Stake in Europe?
#349—Austria—A Frontier of Democracy.

IV. Method

A. The *Conference*, *Committee*, *Panel*, *Forum*, or *Skit* methods of presentation are recommended for the course. Lecturing or reading to troops is ineffective. It is urged that instructors limit their presentations to a concise explanation of factual background. A large portion of each hour should be devoted to general discussion and an interchange of ideas. Instructors should use thought-provoking questions to stimulate student comment.

B. It is recommended that fullest use be made of personnel recently returned from Europe in presenting the instruction. First-hand experience will lend realism and authenticity to such subject matter as the training program, people and customs of European countries, and living conditions overseas.

C. Skits should be carefully rehearsed to insure smoothness and spontaneity of action. Additional dramatic presentations which invite attention to important points may be improvised by the instructor staff.

D. A number of visual aid suggestions have been included in the course. These aids should be reproduced in graphic or pictorial form and used to emphasize facts as they are given. *It is essential that an outline of each hour be prominently displayed* and that this outline be followed in the presentation.

E. A short summary of current news, including latest happenings in Europe, should be given as an introduction to the course. If unusual circumstances require presentation of all 4 hours on the same day, only one news summary will be required.

SECTION II

WHY YOU'RE GOING TO EUROPE (Hour No. 1)

Objective

To explain the reason why it is necessary for American troops to be stationed in Europe, and to inform troops of the importance of their mission on that continent. Included are facts about Europe's importance to us, a background of communist expansion tactics, and a survey of our defensive plans.

Instructor's Outline

IMPORTANCE OF EUROPEAN MISSION

(Use main headings as visual aid)

(Hour begins with staging of opening skit)

I. *Introduction*

A. Struggle for freedom not limited to Korea or the Orient.

B. Americans are needed in Europe also.

II. *Where Two Worlds Meet*

A. Two well-defined lines of defense.

1. Asia.
2. Europe.

B. Europe is a "major" front.

C. Statement of General Bradley: "No enemy is likely to overcome us unless he first possesses Western Europe."

III. *Importance of Europe*

A. Military reasons.

1. Borders active communist countries.
2. Holds same basic ideas that we believe in.
3. Possesses well-developed industries which can produce weapons.

IV. *Communist Aggression in Europe*

A. Meaning of any apparent let-up in communist activity.

B. Europe is first interest of Communists.

1. Poland in 1945.
2. Attempts in Greece—1946.
3. Czechoslovakia in 1947.
4. Berlin blockade—1948 and 1949.

V. *Can Europe Defend Itself Without Our Help?*

A. Answer is an emphatic "No."

B. Reasons for answer.

1. War destruction.
2. Hunger and scarcity.
3. Lack of money.
4. Need for rebuilding.
5. France involved in fighting in Asia.

C. European conditions parallel American colonies' during Revolutionary War.

VI. *For the Mutual Defense*

A. North Atlantic Treaty Organization is backbone of Europe's defense.

B. Part played by United Nations.

1. Great hopes in the beginning.
2. Communists have blocked UN.
   a. No UN forces yet in being.

C. Mutual Defense Assistance Program.

1. We are pledged to furnish aid, as are other members.

VII. *Your Primary Job in Europe*

A. Our Army ready to act in Europe if Communists strike.

B. Training is now *primary* job.

1. Time for such training is short.

VIII. *Summary*

A. Retrace all information presented.

SUGGESTED VISUAL AID

(It is recommended that a large visual aid, substantially like the following, be uncovered and read by the instructor in closing the hour.)

PLAN FOR DEFENSE

I. Recognize the danger.
II. Decide how much strength we need.
III. Assign each nation's part.
IV. Plan the defense.
  A. Weapons and supplies, immediate forces, long-range forces.
  B. Immediate plans.
  C. Long-range plans.
  D. Training for the job.

WHY YOU'RE GOING TO EUROPE

1. *Opening Skit*

Setting

Interior of company dayroom or corner of service club. Two soldiers are playing cards, center rear. Comfortable chairs right and left of center. Small table at front center. Other furniture as is normally found in reading or recreation room. Sergeant relaxing in chair at left.

As curtain goes up, Sergeant Joe Davis rises from chair in which he has been sitting and, walking with slight limp, crosses half-way to right, where he meets his brother, Bill, and Bill's two companions, PFC Jim Hobbs and Pvt. Frank Cunningham. (Business of handshaking and patting on shoulder as following dialogue ensues.)

Action

Joe. Hya, Squirt. Good to see an able-bodied peacetime soldier.

Bill. (Extending hand and slapping Joe on shoulder.) Gosh, it's good to see you up and around on that game leg. The family were sure worried. Fellows, I want you to meet a real combat soldier, my brother, Joe . . . Stopped a Korean bullet with his leg. Joe, this is Jim Hobbs, and here's Frank "Heartthrob" Cunningham, of whom I have written many particulars.

Joe. (Shaking hands.) Glad to know you, fellows. Bill has been writing me about you, especially you, Frank. And from his last letter, I see you're finally moving. Let's see . . . (Takes letter from his pocket) . . . Europe, I see. And all three of you together. Boy, how can you be so lucky! (All sit down.)

Jim. Lucky. I'll say we are. You know, Sergeant, the three of us went through basic together, landed in the same Infantry combat team, and here we're on the same orders for overseas. Gay Paree, here come the Three Musketeers.

Joe. Yep, some people have all the luck. I'm sort of surprised, though. Thought you guys were being trained to fight. I don't know of any shooting going on in Europe. Always thought that was sort of a vacation trip. Hoped I'd get the trip myself someday. But a sort of a war broke out in Korea, as you know . . . lots of fighting there . . . or at least there was when I left . . . why send you fighting men to Europe? (Perceives an officer approaching from the right, and rises, with some difficulty, just as Bill calls . . .

Bill. Atten *shun.* (All spring up and stand at attention.)

Lt. As you were, men. I didn't mean to interrupt your conversation.

Bill. Lieutenant Leonard, this is my brother, Sergeant Davis. The lieutenant is our company commander. Sir, he is just back from Korea . . . via the hospital.

Lt. (Extends hand.) Happy to meet you, Sergeant. I know how much your brother has looked forward to seeing you. Glad you were able to stop in on your way home. By the way, I couldn't help overhearing your question about sending troops to Europe. That's the same question a lot of my men are asking. Mind if I get into your discussion and try to answer the question?

(At this point, Lt. Leonard, who now becomes the instructor for the hour, steps, to the table, faces audience, and conducts a conference based on the following materials. It is recommended that he bring both the cast and members of the audience into the discussion.)

I. *Introduction*

Rough as it has been, the fighting in Korea is but one part of the struggle of the free world against communist aims in Asia. Less than 2 years ago, Red armies overran China. Now (December 1950), French and Viet Nam troops are fighting against well-armed communist Viet Minh

forces in Indo-China. A Chinese communist army has climbed some of the world's highest mountains to attack Tibet. In the Philippines, communist-inspired natives wage a never ending hit-and-run war against the government. British troops in Malaya are defending that country against frequent communist guerrilla raids.

There's no doubt that communism is on the march in Asia. Yet you and thousands of American soldiers like you are on your way to Europe. Why?

II. *"Where Two Worlds Meet"*

We fully realize the Red threat in Asia. The very fact that we risked a third World War to protect South Korea has proved that. Our nation, along with other noncommunist countries of the United Nations, intends to continue fighting communism in Asia.

On the other hand we also realize that Asia marks only one place where the free world borders the communist-dominated world. The other place is in Europe. (Point out on world map.)

In conducting the world-wide fight against communism, the noncommunist nations of the world face the same sort of problem the Allies had to solve in World War II. Then we were fighting on two world fronts—Europe and the Pacific. We couldn't afford to neglect either front. But we also realized that our chances of winning the war were best if we made our *major* effort on one front. We chose Europe.

Today we've again selected Europe as the major "front" in our world-wide fight against spreading communism. For Europe is the key ground where the battle against communism may be won or lost. "No enemy is likely to overcome us," General Bradley has said, "unless he first possesses western Europe." Europe, General Bradley added, is still the "strategic pivot of the world."

III. *Importance of Europe*

Why has General Bradley so described Europe?

First we'll discuss some military reasons. The nations of Western Europe are important because of their location. They border on communist-dominated countries which we are attempting to hold in check. Europe's well-developed roads and railroads make it easy for an army defending—or invading Europe—to move. The great northern plain of Europe has for centuries provided a highway for invaders from the East. European seaports in enemy hands could harbor their submarines and warships. In friendly hands, they could receive a great flow of Allied troops and matériel from countries outside Europe.

The nations of Western Europe are important to us politically because they hold the same basic ideas which we believe in. In fact, many principles such as the importance of the individual and freedom of speech and religion began in Europe and were brought to this country by our American forefathers.

Europe is important economically because it has highly developed industries and millions of skilled workers. Today, European factories are producing weapons for their defense and *our* defense—in addition to goods for civilian use. Imagine the threat to our national safety if Europe's factories, mines, and workers were under communist control.

These are some of the reasons why Europe is important to us. That is why our Nation—in addition to our efforts in Asia—is contributing its share of soldiers, money, and equipment to keep Europe strong. While fighting the forces of communism in Asia, back door of the free world, we're helping to make sure that Europe, the front door, is kept closed to communist intruders.

IV. *Communist Aggression in Europe*

As of now (December 1950), the Communists in Europe are relatively quiet. It might seem, therefore, that the Reds consider Asia to be more important than Europe.

Nothing could be further from the truth. It was in Europe, not in Asia, that the Communists began their major aggression, following World War II. In 1945, a communist minority took control of the government in Poland. In 1946, communist guerrillas descended from the mountains of northern Greece in an attempt to scare that nation into accepting communism. The same year saw Hungary fall under a communist regime. In 1947, democratic Czechoslovakia came under Red control. In 1948 and 1949, the Soviets blockaded Berlin in an attempt to drive the United States, France, and Great Britain out of the German capital.

These are a few of the high points of communist aggression in Europe. They are reminders that we must keep up our guard in Europe today.

V. *Can Europe Defend Itself Without Our Help?*

This is a natural question for some of you to ask as you leave your homeland to serve alongside Allied soldiers in Europe.

The answer to your question is "No!" There are a number of reasons.

You'll see one reason as soon as you arrive in Europe. There you'll still see signs of the damage to ports, factories, and homes which was left after World War II. Those of you who were in Europe during or shortly after the war will remember that the destruction was much worse then. Europeans have been busy rebuilding since World War II.

All this damage has added up to great hardships for the nations of Europe. To feed, clothe, and house their people they have had to rebuild factories and homes, repair roads and ports. This has taken money—and the weakened nations of Europe have little money. To aid them in the job of rebuilding, we set up the Economic Cooperation Administration. ECA has been very successful in aiding the Europeans who have also done much to help themselves. Meanwhile much remains to be done. Europe has yet to recover fully from the effects of World War II.

The poverty and hunger which exist in Europe may not seem to affect you. Actually, the conditions under which Europeans live may have a direct effect on the future of our Nation, on *your* future. For communism—with its false promises of better living—appeals strongly to those who are hungry and eager for anything that offers hope.

While making every effort to get back on their feet, the Europeans are now faced with the need to build armies and navies for defense against communist aggression. Obviously, they must balance their military and civilian needs. A factory that turns out tanks cannot also turn out farm tractors. A farmer who enters the Army cannot plow fields. For some European nations there is still another problem: parts of their armed forces are already involved in combat. Take France, for instance. As of now (December 1950), French armies are being forced to retreat by communist armies in Indo-China. The French soldiers there need reinforcements. Now France—as a member of the Atlantic Pact—must also form more army divisions for defense of Western Europe.

No, Europe cannot defend itself without our help. And we will need the help of our European Allies in any all-out war against the communist nations.

Today, Europe and the United States are in much the same position as were the American Colonies during the Revolutionary War. No one Colony could have defeated England in that war without the help of sister Colonies. That's the reason the colonists adopted the motto "United we stand, divided we fall." This motto could well apply in the current fight against communism.

VI. *For the Mutual Defense*

Backbone of Europe's defense against communism is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Twelve nations make up this organization, and most are European. Others, such as the United States and Canada, are outside Europe but border on the North Atlantic Ocean.

The story of the North Atlantic Treaty began in the United Nations.

We all remember the great hope with which the Allies formed the United Nations after winning World War II. The war-weary people of the world remembered the fate of the League of Nations which had been formed after World War I. They recalled that the League had failed to prevent World War II because it had no power to act, or because its member nations refused to take strong action. The United Nations, everyone hoped, would not suffer from the same weaknesses.

We learned by bitter experience, however, that there was a major barrier to United Nation's success. That was the communist countries within the United Nations who blocked every effort to build a real peace and at the same time continued their aggressive campaign to take over the world.

These nonmilitary efforts of the communists were backed by the threat of the powerful military forces of the Soviets and their satellites. Against this power were the much smaller armed forces of Western Europe and the United States. Firm in their faith that the United Nations would maintain world peace, the Western democracies had greatly reduced their armed forces after World War II. To keep the democracies military weakened, Russia opposed the formation of international police forces under the United Nations.

As a result, 12 of the western democracies have taken the only course open to them. They have organized the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—for combined defense within the United Nations. The purpose of this agreement is to join together in order to defend Europe and North America against any attack.

The Military Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has prepared a combined

defense plan. A major reason for building up our own armed forces is to provide the men and equipment we've pledged as our share in that plan. Elsewhere, in Canada and in Western Europe, our Allies realize their danger and are rapidly building armies and producing military equipment.

What armed forces and equipment each ally is to provide has been worked out by the North Atlantic Pact nations. Each nation will be called upon according to two factors: (*a*) What that nation can produce best and most easily, and (*b*) the geographical location of that nation. For instance, the United States will provide long-range bombers because we have the factories to produce these planes in large enough numbers. In the long run France and other Allies on the continent of Europe will supply most of the ground forces needed to meet the first attack of an enemy. They have that job because they are closest to the communist nations.

It is important that you clearly understand that *all* North Atlantic Treaty nations will have to furnish large ground forces in any war against the mass armies of the communist nations. Further, nations outside of Europe must contribute ground forces *right now*, as well, to assist the European nations of the Atlantic Pact should they be called upon to meet an attack in the near future.

Another important part for us in the common defense is the furnishing of military equipment and supplies to our European Allies. To do this, we have set up the Mutual Defense Assistance Program. Under this program, we are shipping weapons and equipment for European divisions now being formed. We're also providing U. S. Army instructors to show European soldiers how to use and take care of weapons and equipment we're providing. To help Western Europe itself produce more military equipment, we're also supplying machine tools.

VII. *Your Primary Job in Europe*

While fighting in Korea our Army has not forgotten Europe. When you arrive, you'll find that units in Europe are well equipped and well trained. These forces are ready to act if communists dare to invade Western Europe as they invaded Korea.

It's important for you to understand that training for possible combat is now the *primary* job of the Army in Europe. True, the Army still has a few occupational duties to perform in Germany, Austria, and Trieste. United States soldiers in these places are still responsible for helping civilian authorities to maintain order, for guarding United States property, and for helping reorient former enemy peoples. But these duties are secondary to training for combat.

The time available for you to reach a high state of training may be short. No one—except perhaps the communist leaders—knows for sure. The point is that you must take full advantage of available training time. Remember, too, that a well-trained and alert United States Army in Europe may well discourage Communists from attacking there.

It will be your privilege to serve in this U. S. Army of Europe.

VIII. *Summary*

You are going to Europe on an important mission. Its importance is best proved by the fact that we are furnishing aid to Europe although there are other places where communism threatens.

Defense of Europe is basic to our plan of self-defense. Our military leaders have stated that the halting of communist aggression hinges on building up the strength of Western Europe.

We have traced the aggressive actions of communism since the close of World War II. We have discussed reasons why European nations cannot defend themselves alone, and we have emphasized that time for perfecting defenses is not limitless.

(Instructor turns to visual aid, *Plan For Defense*, and proceeds.)

We have recognized the danger and are preparing to meet it.

You are a part of the strength we need to meet that danger.

Each nation's part in this job is now being decided by leaders of the free world.

Our plan for defense includes supplies and men. You are a part of that plan. Your job and the training for that job will require your best efforts.

SECTIONS III

WHAT YOU WILL DO IN EUROPE (Hour No. 2)

Objective

To explain the program of training conducted for American troops in Europe. To explain the importance of and need for the realistic training now in effect.

Instructor's Outline

WHAT YOU WILL DO IN EUROPE

I. *Introduction*

II. *Film—"Assignment—Germany"*

III. *What Your Training Will Be Like*

A. Training is a serious job, which will take most of your time.

B. Training program presented in this hour is *general.*

1. The fall training phase.
2. Training for Constabulary.
3. Winter training phase.
4. Transition phase.
5. Command post exercises.
6. Unit training at Grafenwohr.
7. Home station. Command-wide fall maneuver.

IV. *Training Under Mutual Defense Assistance Program*

A. Description of MDAP.

B. Types of assistance offered by the United States.

C. Schools and American instructors.

V. *You Will Get Some Time Off*

A. Passes and leaves.

B. Recreation and sports.

C. Educational opportunities.

VI. *Summary*

SUGGESTED VISUAL AID

(It is recommended that a visual aid similar to the following be used to emphasize the summary of the hour.)

PROBLEM IN ADDITION

Knowledge of Your Job
Plus
Desire to Perform Well
Plus
Rugged Physical Condition
Plus
Skill in Your Weapons
Plus
Knowledge of Terrain
Plus
Teamwork
Plus
Pride in Your Army
Plus
Discipline
Equal
MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

WHAT YOU WILL DO IN EUROPE

I. *Introduction*

You were told in the first hour exactly why you were going to Europe. Of all reasons given, one stood out above all the rest. You are going to Europe to prepare defenses against the rising spread of communism. It is possible that some day we may have to help European nations fight in defense of Europe. However, if we must help defend Europe, one fact is clear—the only method through which we can accomplish the mission is through training for the job. You can and will train yourselves, and some of you will train men from armies of other nations. Many of you will train *with* armies of other nations, and they with you. As each day goes by, relationships grow stronger between our country and those that signed the North Atlantic Treaty. We are learning their ways and they are learning ours.

You will hear during this hour just how your Army in Europe is preparing itself to meet our

country's agreements under the North Atlantic Treaty. Remember that in defending Europe, we and other free nations are defending our own country.

II. *Film: Miscellaneous 7591, ASSIGNMENT—GERMANY. Running Time: 14 Minutes.*

You are about to see a film called "Assignment—Germany." As the title indicates, it portrays the soldiers' job in Germany only. However, it will be in many respects equally applicable to each of the three major commands to which you may be assigned. It will show you some of the destruction in Europe, and some of the efforts being made by the civilians to rebuild the country. It will show you many different branches of the service in training and in recreation. It will show how the Army of today is trying to guide Germany's recovery, both mental and physical. Most important, however, it will show you how our Army is training. Watch for the training scenes. Watch for the scenes of the training centers. You will soon see one or more of these centers in action. Take a look at the weapons and equipment. You are about to see how you may live and what you may do in Europe.

(SHOW FILM HERE)

That was "Assignment—Germany." There are two points which should be made here in fairness to you. That picture was made before the Army placed its renewed emphasis on training. It was made when occupation duties were primary. Occupational policing has largely been turned back to the European civilian policing agencies. This picture gave you only a bare glimpse of what training today is really like.

The second point is that the picture was made principally for individual replacements. Those parts about the classification interviews are as true today as when the picture was made but you, as units, will not have that additional delay in getting yourselves into the working routine.

Before showing the picture I called your attention to the training scenes and the training centers. You will hear more about some of these in the rest of this hour. Having seen the picture, try now to visualize some of the points which we will cover during the talk.

III. *What Your Training Will Be Like in Europe*

When you arrive in Europe your first days will be spent in getting located in an area which will be your home station. There will be orientations to familiarize you with your specific jobs, with your particular areas, and with the European people you will be most likely to see. You will be told what your life is going to be like, and you will be told about the details of your training.

For those of you who will have families with you someday, it is only fair to tell you that your social calendar will be frequently interrupted—and for long periods of time. Whether or not you have families with you, the tour will be interesting, and for all of you it will be tough. You can plan now on spending from 3 to 6 months in the field doing nothing but training.

The training cycle that we are about to discuss is stated in general terms, because in each of the three main areas where you may be stationed there will be some variation in details. However, because of our lessons learned in Korea, heavy emphasis has been placed on getting the most complete training in the shortest time possible. This cycle will give you that training.

A. *The fall training phase*

The training year actually begins in the fall, more accurately in October. During the fall training phase you will probably remain at your home station and be on a 40 to 48-hour training week. During this phase, the emphasis is placed on training the individual—training him in his own weapon, in drill, in physical development, and in personal conduct. There will be some training based on squad and platoon training as units, and there will be company drill. You will find that once or twice a week there will be parades and reviews. You will have inspections at least once a week. These parades and inspections are designed to keep you on your toes and to keep your equipment in the very best shape. Nothing is done without a purpose—a very sound purpose. The war in Korea has proved that a man who is not alert is likely to be hit, and that, even an alert man with a faulty weapon is a liability to his buddies and his unit. The war in Korea merely demonstrated what every combat soldier knows.

Those who have fought in any war know how true it is that you must be alert and that your equipment must be in perfect working order at all times.

B. *Constabulary training.*

Some of you have probably thought that you would like to be in the constabulary forces in Europe, so that you can wear a shiny helmet and do patrol work in well-kept jeeps. If you do become a member of a constabulary outfit you might be able to make such patrols—once in a while. Only one battalion is used to do the border patrol, and the rest of the unit is in full training along with everybody else. The patrol squadrons are rotated often so that all may receive adequate training. Our forces in Europe are becoming a seasoned group of men, all proud of their outfits and proud of the way they are shaping up under rigorous training.

C. *Winter training phase.*

The next phase of training commences in January, when ice and snow have blanketed Europe. Shortly after New Year's Day, when winter is at its coldest, you will probably go out on a maneuver. Some of you, during this exercise, will wear the uniform of the "Aggressor," and will be the enemy for a week. You will all work under strenuous conditions, no matter on what side you maneuver. You will learn how to make shelters out of materials provided by nature, how to dig foxholes in frozen ground, and how to sleep warm in sub-zero weather. You will get a taste of the kind of fighting you may someday encounter.

While on this exercise you may see troops of other nations in your area. There is a policy of exchange among all Allied troops in Europe, in order that each may learn how the others work in the field. Entire battalions have been exchanged during exercises of this sort, and both countries involved have benefitted materially.

D. *Transition phase.*

Ater this exercise, you will be returned to your home station for more advanced phases of individual and unit training. There will be preliminary marksmanship training, enough to make good marksmen out of all of you. To be a rifleman you will have to qualify at least as a *sharpshooter.*

Those of you who will use crew-served weapons will get plenty of work, too. You and your crew will learn to handle your weapon so well that you can almost do it in your sleep.

There will be a greater emphasis placed on platoon and company training. And again there will be parades, reviews, and inspections. You will be pointing now toward your major summer phase of training and the big maneuver in the early fall. During this winter phase the service-type units will swing into high gear. Even the hospitals begin to prepare for the big maneuver, for they are as much a part of the combat team as the Infantry.

For many of you there will be specialist schools. All of the services have established specialist schools in Europe to be attended by selected personnel. In many cases, too, units of regimental size have established their own schools to train more men in their respective specialties. This training goes on throughout the year for those men who are selected for schools.

E. *Command Post Exercises.*

In April, when spring begins, there will be a different type of maneuver in the form of Command Post Exercises, designed to test function and flow of communications. These are problems in which the commanders and their staffs work out solutions without actually employing troops.

The first series in the CPX phase consists of a EUCOM exercise, in which the function and flow of its communications is tested and re-tested until everything works smoothly. Shortly afterward, the divisions take up a continuation of the same problem for their own training, without the benefit of the EUCOM network. After that, the regiments and then the battalions take up continuations in that order. The EUCOM and the division level CPX's are actually performed in the field with skeleton headquarters staffs, but the regimental and battalion problems are held after those units return to their home stations. When all phases have been completed, the commanders will know where their weak spots are, and the men will know theirs as well.

F. *Unit Training at Grafenwohr*

In May, regiments begin a move to the Grafenwohr Training Center in Germany in sequence. It is the finest training center in Europe and one of the finest in the Army. It can accommodate nearly two full divisions at once for training purposes and has a station complement in addition. This station complement is the housekeeping detachment for the center, leaving the training out-

fits free for all-out training. Administrative details are held to a minimum.

While at Grafenwohr you will have a pattern of training something like this. As the regiments report in, one at a time, soldiers will complete record firing for both individual and crew-served weapons. Ranges have been constructed for all these weapons, and you will fire until you qualify in the highest possible category.

When record firing has been completed, you begin a series of combat firing exercises. Live ammunition is used in platoon, company, and battalion exercises, in keeping with the Army's determination to have training as nearly like combat as possible. You will be thoroughly briefed concerning the several problems, and emphasis will be placed on safety precautions. Under simulated combat conditions your units will get an idea of how they might shape up in actual combat.

You will also get some training in commando tactics. Even though Ranger Companies have been formed as a part of division units, each man in the division should be familiar with commando training. Hard-hitting small patrols are necessary in war, and the ability to do the job right can be gained only through training during peacetime.

The next phase of training at Grafenwohr will be regimental non-firing combat problems. These problems give the regimental commander an opportunity to find out how well coordinated his several battalions and companies are after their individual training.

When all the regiments of a division have been assembled and have completed their various phases of training, there will be a series of divisional non-firing combat exercises. The rest of the time at Grafenwohr, up until some time in August, will be spent in reviewing training, smoothing out the rough edges, and shaping the entire division into a well-coordinated organization, ready to take its place in the fall maneuver.

As you probably understand, the training at Grahenwohr is primarily Infantry and Artillery training. There is a training center for Armor at a town called Vilseck in Germany. Training in tanks and other armored vehicles differs from the type of training Infantry units receive at Grafenwohr, but the mission of the training is the same for all branches.

G. *Home Station. Command-wide Fall Maneuver.*

In August you will move back to your home station, partly for a rest and partly to prepare for the maneuver. You will practice assembling, combat-loaded, in the least possible time. You will get your personal equipment into the best possible condition. You will be inspected and tested until your commanders are thoroughly satisfied that you are ready to move out to the field for 3 or 4 weeks.

In September the final phase of the training year commences. Using all of the combat-type units, and most of the service-type elements, the entire command takes to the field, to sleep, eat, and fight the "war." There will be a large force of aggressors to act as an enemy. No holds are barred short of using live ammunition. You will dig in and move out, make patrols day and night, try to ferret out the enemy, and in the end move out for the "kill." You will live under combat conditions, eat whatever food your unit trains can bring, sleep in foxholes, and stand guard when you are not fighting. You and your vehicles will learn to operate over terrain where there are no roads, to make sure that our Army will not become too roadbound. Your nights will be blacked out. To light a match or flashlight during the night may result in a severe penalty. In combat, it would result in enemy fire and perhaps the loss of your life. You will be tired when the exercise is over, but you may some day look back and thank God you were able to go through this training when there were no shells and bullets to duck.

A critique will be held in late September at the close of the maneuver. You will be told just how successfully your unit performed, and just where it needs improvement. Then you will return home for the next training phase.

You may even get a rest.

IV. *Training Under Mutual Defense Assistance Program*

There is another form of training in which many of you may take part, and that is the instruction of soldiers from other countries. This is a program carried out as part of the Mutual Defense Assistance Program, mentioned in the first hour.

The Mutual Defense Assistance Program, more commonly called by the initials MDAP, is a com-

plementary phase or aspect of the North Atlantic Treaty. The European countries who are members of the North Atlantic Treaty need military weapons and other materials with which to organize their defenses. MDAP is our answer to that need. Under the program, we furnish three types of assistance: military equipment, machine tools, and technical assistance.

Of particular concern during this talk is the technical assistance. With the arms aid shipments moving in all directions, increased importance has been attached to training. A comprehensive program was established under which Dutch and French navy and air trainees came to this country for instruction. Shortly afterward mobile teams were sent to North Africa to give instruction.

In April 1950, it was announced that Army schools would be established in Europe to give instruction in the use, maintenance, and repair of equipment. To these schools would come more than 1,600 officers and men from Belgium, Denmark, Norway, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Italy. In addition, it is planned to have demonstrations and lectures at Grafenwohr during the summer, covering the functioning and use of light, heavy, and individual weapons. Training in tanks and other armored vehicles is planned at Vilseck, mentioned earlier as the Army's tank training center. Artillery training is held at Munsingen.

As mentioned before, some of the instructors for these foreign military students are American soldiers. The armed forces personnel of other countries cannot be expected to know how to use and maintain our new types of equipment, until they have been taught how. For this purpose, instructors from our own forces are necessary. The instructors were chosen for the first summer from among the group of soldiers who made the best showing in their particular weapons or equipment. They had become experts through just the kind of training you will receive. And to a man they did a magnificent job. Someday you may be asked to instruct in this program. If so, you can take pride in knowing that you have become an expert. But you will have still another goal to attain—that of matching the perfection which your predecessors have displayed.

V. *You Will Get Some Time Off*

Your mission and your job will be to train, but no man is expected to train 365 days a year. There will be passes and leaves and plenty of recreation. It is the policy of the European Command to encourage leaves when they will not conflict with essential training. While you are on leave there will be a great deal to do and to see. The places you may visit are too numerous to name here, but you may read about them in your "Pocket Guide to Germany."

For recreation and off-duty training there are many and varied activities. In the past few years the soldiers in Europe have developed a very extensive athletic program. Every major sport is represented. Competition in baseball, football, basketball, tennis, and all the others is kept at a high pitch. There is a GI World Series every summer for the baseball championships. Winning teams often fly to other countries to compete against other champion teams. You will find that no matter where you are assigned there will be a great deal of enthusiasm for the home team.

We mentioned off-duty training a moment ago. The Troop Information and Education program in Europe is one of the best in the Army. The information part of the program is primarily an on-duty function, with one hour each week devoted to bringing you up to date on world affairs, and explaining why you must serve your country. The education program in general is different—it is something for you to use in your spare time to raise your educational level. One exception is that classes are mandatory for persons who have not completed the fifth grade. Schooling through the fifth grade is held on duty time.

The University of Maryland has some forty education centers in Europe. Through these centers you may, in off-duty time, work toward a college degree. For those of you who need a high-school diploma, there are education centers in all commands to furnish you with opportunities for continuing your education. Through hard work, you can complete high school while in Europe either by attending classes, by taking USAFI correspondence courses, or by passing certain high-school tests. Taking tests is at present the method by which most soldiers are completing high school. A statement of successful completion is entered in the service record, and most States will then grant a high-school diploma. There is nothing to lose and much to gain by enrolling in one of the many education programs.

For other leisure time there is the usual assortment of local recreation spots—hobby centers, snack bars, clubs, and libraries.

VI. *Summary*

The Army of today has placed a new emphasis on its training. Part of this evidence is revealed in what you have heard during this hour. Back of it lie the studies of some of our best military leaders—men who in most cases have fought through two great wars and who have guided the Army during its action in the United Nations war in Korea. They all agree we never reach a point where we can stop training and rest on what we have learned. Training is and must be a continuous process.

The entire Army is being trained into hardened units, hardened for the possibility of warfare on the ground over which they are being trained. General Collins said during the first part of the Korean war that it was necessary to send green troops to the front. But he asked the country, "Where does one get combat-trained soldiers in a peacetime army?" The answer is that you don't get them, that you get the next best thing: soldiers trained so well that putting them in action against a shooting enemy imposes the least possible change from training. That is the kind of soldier you will be after your tour in Europe.

The schedule is admittedly a tough one, but for its purposes it is the only answer. The days of almost carefree occupation in Europe have disappeared. Your social life is being trimmed to an essential minimum in favor of getting you ready for your business, the business of being a soldier ready for combat. (Instructor points out the facts on visual aid, "PROBLEM IN ADDITION," at this point.)

If you *know your job;* if you really wish to do it well; if you develop yourselves physically, and learn your weapons and the terrain, you're on the right track. In addition, no matter how hard the job might be, you must have a spirit of teamwork, be proud of your Army and the unit to which you belong, and continue to act as a well-disciplined soldier. All of this adds up to the means for accomplishing your mission.

It's tough, but you'll be ready.

SECTION IV

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD PERSONAL CONDUCT

(Hour No. 3)

Objective

To outline for the soldier his mission as a representative of American democracy, and to point out how his personal conduct affects American prestige in Europe.

Instructor's Outline

I. *Introduction*

A. Survey of preceding hours.

B. Importance of this topic to the soldier and to our country.

C. The double mission of the American soldier in Europe.

1. Perform necessary training and military assignment.
2. Act as an example of American democracy.

D. Showing of the film, AFIF #4, "Service Plus."

1. Introductory remarks.
2. Film showing.
3. Closing remarks.

II. *Why Is Our Behavior Important?*

A. Common expressions indicate desirability of making good impressions.

1. Courtesy.
2. Manners.

B. Especially important to make good impressions while overseas.

1. Reason—Europeans judge all Americans by those whom they observe.

C. Excellent record of combat veterans on occupation duty.

III. *What Are Communists Telling Europeans About Us?*

A. American reputation was built up through material aid to Europe.

B. Communist attempts to destroy our prestige through:

1. Accusations in newspapers, magazines, and radio.
   a. Emphasize any mistakes we may make.

C. Good conduct disproves Communist charges.

IV. *Rules of Conduct Overseas*

A. Rule to follow—same as State-side.

B. Situations.

1. Offerings of gifts in exchange for Government property or classified information.
2. Immorality.
3. Absence without leave.
4. "Big shot" actions.
5. Bad comparisons.
6. You are a *personal* representative.
7. The rule to remember.
8. Respect for people generally.
9. Respect for the aged and for women.
10. Respect for customs.
11. Spending money.
12. Bragging.
13. Criticism.
14. Drinking.
15. European hospitality.
16. European efforts in current rearmament compared to our own.

VI. *Summary.*

A. Review of all points covered and showing of "Personal Behavior Chart," listed in II (below).

SUGGESTED VISUAL AID

I. List all major headings of this topic on the blackboard or on a chart.

Cover each heading with a paper strip and reveal one heading at a time.

II. Personal Behavior Chart.

SERVICE PLUS REQUIRES
1. RESPECT
2. JUDGMENT
3. COURTESY

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD PERSONAL CONDUCT

I. *Introduction*

During the preceding two hours you have learned about your assigned job in Europe and reasons why it is necessary for you to be sent overseas. You know that your country considers Europe to be so important that she is willing to spend millions of dollars for the defense of democracy in those areas the Communists haven't yet overcome. You have been told about the training you will receive over there—training that will make you better qualified to accomplish your mission. You will be a part of a great allied force standing guard against further movements of communism to the west.

Much has been said about your actual *work*. All of your training in your Army career to date, and many more days of hiking, maneuvering, drilling, and studying overseas are intended to prepare you for your job. Performance of that assigned job we call *service*. Doing the job well means you are performing a soldier's customary service to his country.

But there is much more to the task of serving your country overseas than the things we have talked about up to this moment. There's the job of *selling* democracy to our European neighbors by showing in your everyday life how well democracy works. In other words, you are appointed by your country as an ambassador—a traveling representative—of our way of life. As a representative of the United States you are charged with the job of winning friends for us. Performing this job we will call *service plus*.

You are about to see a training film entitled "Service Plus." This motion picture tells a story about three American servicemen who learned how to live among strange people in foreign lands. You will note that these men remembered not only their military training, but their home training as well, when they found themselves in the kind of situations that many of you will face overseas.

The purpose of this film is to show you what we mean by *service plus*. It will show by means of a story—in fact three stories, since each character has a story of his own—what every true American representative of democracy is expected to do in addition to his regular work overseas.

(At this point instructor shows Film, AFIF No. 4, "Service Plus," and follows with a summary to include the following points:

1. Effect of a normal, healthy home life on behavior of the three servicemen.
2. Results of military training on the thoughts and actions of the men.
3. The fact that each man showed loyalty to both home and country.
4. The fact that decisions were made by individual servicemen completely "on their own" and not under pressure.
5. The situations in the film were only types and not necessarily standard. It is probable that a number of similar experiences face our men overseas. The manner in which they face such situations is a test of each man's home training, character, and soldierly standards.)

II. *Why Is Our Behavior Important?*

You have heard such expressions as "Clothes make the man," "Keep your best foot forward," and "A man is known by the company he keeps." During your boyhood days your mothers taught you to be polite, to dress neatly, to say "please," and "thank you."

You polished your shoes, combed your hair, and wore your best clothes when you went to parties.

You learned to practice your best manners when you spoke with people you considered to be important. You were especially careful not to offend those people whose friendship you wished to keep.

Courtesy makes group living possible. Both in the Army and in civilian life, a man's behavior habits mark him as either a cultured person or a boor. That's important here in the United States. However, it's even more important to make a good impression overseas.

The discourteous person who offends people in his home town hurts only his family and his immediate friends. He will probably have very few

immediate friends to hurt, so it's probably only his family which suffers.

Overseas, however, the thoughtless American, especially if he is a member of the Armed Forces, damages the reputation of our country. Only a small percentage of Europeans have ever visited the United States. To them America is represented by the Americans they see. They know we are strong; that we are a wealthy nation; that we were among the victorious nations in the last war. Experience has taught them, however, to be suspicious of victors. All through Europe's history, the winners of wars have usually been cruel to the losers. And Europeans—especially Germans—half expected us to show our hatred toward our former enemies by being arrogant, demanding, and tyrannical.

The general attitude of our troops toward Europeans in the past has been a pleasant surprise to those people who expected the worst. They found the average American soldier to be a "pretty good guy." He was generous, polite, friendly, and especially fond of children. Now remember, those troops who arrived earliest in Germany were combat veterans—men who had developed a bitter hatred of the Germans, men who had seen their buddies killed by Nazi fanatics, and men who had seen the sickening sights of concentration camps.

Yet, these same men showed they were true Americans by lending their aid to the old and the wounded. They created hope in the hearts of German fathers and mothers by giving presents of food and delicacies to starving children. One fact stands out. Very few combat veterans in our occupation forces have misbehaved. Their record was, and still is, good. Those of us who are following them will need to be on our toes to do as well.

III. *What Are the Communists Telling Europeans About Us?*

There is another, and very important reason why our job as salesmen of democracy is important. You have heard a lot about the desire of the Communists to take over and communize all Europe. In order to do that, they realize they must first make our form of democracy unpopular on that continent. The food, supplies and money we have given to Europeans have built up a spirit of good will toward us. People, generally, realize that the United States has been responsible for the ending of starvation and the beginning of reconstruction in Europe. The Communists are aware that it will be a really tough job to discredit us after all the good we have done.

Here's the way they are waging their campaign of character assasination against us:

By newspaper, magazine, billboard, and radio they present us as greedy, cruel, and intolerant. In cartoons they picture us as swine. They claim we wish to take over all European countries, destroy human liberties, and use the European people as tools of imperialism in the hands of "Wall Street warmongers."

They constantly harp on conditions among our poorest people, our slums, and our share-croppers. They insist that most of our working people live under conditions worse than those portrayed in novels and movies of tenements and the destitute farmers of the 1934 dustbowl.

They play up our weaknesses. When a member of a racial minority is unjustly treated in this country, the Communists scream that we are intolerant. And if an American soldier shows discourtesy toward a European, they offer such an act as proof of our intolerance.

You may rest assured that any mistakes you may make will be presented by the Communists in exaggerated form to prove the ridiculous charges they have made against us. Also, you will discover that they have little respect for the truth. Remember the story they broadcasted about our college football? They called it a brutal game designed to please bloodthirsty Americans, just as ancient Romans butchered humans to entertain the Roman people. The story went on to state that at one of our large midwestern universities, Michigan, the football players were forced to play until injured or killed; and, according to the Communists, they had to do this for just enough food to keep them alive!

Every time you forget and talk out of turn or do something that is wrong, you may expect the Communists to say, "See, I told you the Americans are swine."

Any man among you who hasn't made up his mind to play the game fairly, according to the rules, will bring down upon his unit, upon his Army, and upon his country a flood of abuse. Such abuse may have serious effects by turning against us people we need on our side.

Remember, we're arming ourselves and our friends to block further advances of communism in the parts of the world that remain free.

Remember too, one group of Communists recently started a war—the war in Korea. Americans have died (are dying) in that war. If we are to defend ourselves against this newest threat to world conquest, we shall need allies, especially among people now under the communist threat. The way to win allies is to show that we are sincere in our desire to keep the world free; when we prove our sincerity we throw the communist lie back into the liars' teeth. You are the representative of democracy who has the opportunity of making America look as good as she is. In so doing, you are doing something that may have great importance in our country's defense.

IV. *Rules of Conduct*

Perhaps some of you are laboring under misunderstandings about conditions in Europe, based upon stories you have heard or read. Let's get them straightened out at this time.

You probably won't be able to get a Leica camera in exchange for a candy bar or a set of china for a carton of cigarettes. You will find that conditions in Europe are much as they are at home. When it comes to getting what you want, you will get what you pay for.

Your tour in Europe won't be a vacation with pay. You're being sent over at Government expense, and paid to perform a job—an important job.

The Europeans won't look upon you as conquerors come to free them from slavery. As a matter of fact, some Europeans will hardly notice you. Others will show they're not happy about your being there. You will find these people in many respects like civilians in your home communities.

There are, of course, certain problems you will meet in Europe. And if you don't know how to handle these situations you're heading for trouble. Generally speaking, you will do all right if you act as if you were back at home. The best advice, then, is to carry your native American standards—your standards as a soldier—with you wherever you go.

Naturally, we cannot foresee all the pitfalls and trying situations you will meet. However, here are some good rules to remember for all of them:

1. Souvenirs and articles of value may be offered to you at incredibly low prices, or even as gifts, in exchange for certain information or Government property. Getting involved in such trades is illegal and dangerous, as you already know.

2. Certain women may appear to be *easy*. Remember, prostitution in war-ravaged countries may be quite widespread. *And so is VD.* That should be sufficient information to help you make up your mind about the chances you take. Remember, also, that assault and robbery are closely associated with the prostitution racket. If you should be unfortunate enough to be slugged and robbed in an "off-limits" area, you will receive little aid from the police. There just aren't enough police to watch all the crooked rackets.

3. *AWOL.* You will be under about the same restrictions as you have been throughout your Army career. There are no more places to hide; you will be picked up as rapidly and will pay as much for your sins as if you had committed the same offense on this side of the ocean. If you wish to travel in Europe, wait until you earn a leave of absence.

4. *Playing the "big shot"* is the mark of a weak or undisciplined man. Looking down on people, calling them by such names as "krauts," "jugheads," or "frogs"; boasting, or making unreasonable demands, merely show up the man as a poor representative of America. You will find most Europeans are anxious to please. Taking unfair advantage of this desire on their part may have unfortunate results in making people dislike us.

5. *Comparisons* between European standards and ours are both pointless and stupid. You may be tempted to remind Europeans that we own most of the world's automobiles, bathtubs, television sets, and refrigerators. You may feel like informing them that our cities are cleaner, or that we do things in a bigger and better way than they themselves do. It's natural to be proud of one's country, and it's human to express such pride. However, when you brag about even such a general thing as American accomplishments, you lay yourself wide open to the charge of the Communists that we are a gloating, boastful people. The man who bores others with blustering talk shows he hasn't grown up mentally. You can't afford to give that sort of impression.

6. *You are a personal representative of your country.* Think of yourself as a personal ambassador. Total strangers should always be shown our best manners. We don't know who they are, but we do know that they will form an opinion of us—we want that opinion to be good. If you make

a fool of yourself over there, just as at home, you are discrediting all the good men with whom you serve.

7. Remember the rule: *Behave overseas as well as you would in your own home town.* Each one of you knows what the people back home expected of you and what you had to do to win their respect and friendship.

8. *Show proper respect for everyone you meet in a foreign land.* Never feel that the natives are inferior beings just because they have different customs from yours. Don't reveal your attitude by referring to them by uncomplimentary nicknames. One must remember that they have grown up under different conditions. Don't be too quick to judge foreigners by their outward appearances. Personal countesy costs nothing, and can overcome many barriers in Europe. Good manners are much the same the world over, and personal courtesy is a language that is always understood.

9. *Show proper respect for women and old people.* Although people's customs differ widely the world over, there are certain basic feelings that most persons have in common. Among these is the desire to protect their women and their old people. You are certain to inspire hatred if you take liberties with their women. Most Europeans permit their women less freedom than we do. In dealing with foreign women, remember to observe not only the usual courtesies we show women at home, but also the customs of the country you are in. The same rule applies to relations with older people—*respect your elders.*

10. *Respect European customs.* Don't fail to observe the customs of the land in which you are stationed. If you don't know the local customs, it is your responsibility to find out about them. If you were in a theater at home and the man next to you didn't stand when the orchestra played the National Anthem, you'd be understandably angry. If you later discovered the man was a foreigner, you'd probably make some allowances for his mistake. But you'd still be irritated.

11. *Use judgment in spending money.* Don't be lavish with your money to the extent that you upset the economic standards of the country by unnecessarily raising the price of articles sold by foreigners. If the article should happen to be scarce and you were willing to pay any price to get what you wanted, you would be creating a bad economic situation by keeping others with less money from buying what they might need. You might also encourage the natives to produce less. For, if laborers can earn more money with less toil, they may wish to work fewer hours producing needed goods. As a result, the producers of the goods will suffer a great loss caused by scarcity of labor. Don't help spread hardships by thoughtless spending. Remember also that soldiers of other countries are not as well paid as you.

12. *Bragging.* It is in particularly bad taste to remind an ally of how much *we* are doing in the fight against the common enemy. As American soldiers, we are justly proud of our country, but it is only fair to remember that our allies feel likewise about their homeland.

13. *Political systems or religion.* In good society the subjects of politics and religion are not argued. Just because a political system differs from our own does not make it inferior; the same is true of religion, which is a highly personal thing in which each one of us is entitled to his own belief.

14. *Drinking.* Don't drink to excess. This is good advice anywhere, anytime. While the Army doesn't forbid drinking, it does forbid your drinking to a point where you cannot perform your duty, or to a point where you may disgrace the uniform. During drinking bouts, one is likely to give out confidential or secret information which, if allowed to fall into enemy hands, could hurt our country.

15. *Abuse of hospitality.* When invited to the homes of Europeans, besides showing the usual courtesies you would in the home of an American host or hostess, keep in mind that you may have been invited simply because you are an American.

16. *Criticism of European help in the mutual defense against communism.* Remember that just how much each ally should help is not for you, a soldier, to judge. The proper authorities are making the necessary arrangements to regulate the amount of help supplied by each nation. You may not know the entire background. Before you express your feelings, find out the facts. You may save embarrassment on both sides.

VI. *Summary*

You men are about to embark on a venture in which your personal conduct is of great importance. As members of the United States Army, you are called upon to perform not only the training tasks necessary for the promotion of our

security, you are also assigned the task of showing what a grand country we have.

Because world affairs are in a somewhat mixed-up state, due to the rise and growth of communism which has divided the nations of the earth into two separate groups, and because we are sworn to aid the democratic nations in their efforts to keep their liberties, you are called upon to show in your everyday life how American democracy works. If you acquit yourselves as true Americans, you cannot fail to make friends for us. In so doing you will uphold the high standards of the Army and of the homes from which you come.

(At this point instructor reveals visual aid, "Service Plus Required.")

When you show respect for those things that deserve to be respected; when you use good judgment in all of your dealings with other people, and when you practice the common courtesy you learned in your home and in your military training, you will truly be America's Salesman of Democracy.

SECTION V

A LOOK AT WESTERN EUROPE (Hour No. 4)

Objective

To acquaint the soldier with the important political, social, economic, and geographical factors affecting the situation in Europe, and to inform him of available educational and recreational opportunities in that theater.

Instructor's Outline

A LOOK AT WESTERN EUROPE

(Use main headings for visual aid.)

I. *Introduction*

A. Purpose of this hour—to give an understanding of Western Europe.
B. Countries of Western Europe.
C. Reasons why we are interested.

II. *Likenesses and Differences between Europeans and Us*

A. Much in common.
B. Must know differences.
  1. Causes of some of these differences.
C. Europe's politics are different from ours.
  1. Great number of political parties.
  2. Combine to oppose communism.
  3. How communism has lost ground.

III. *Effects of Nationalism*

A. Skit portraying wide variety of national loyalties existing in Western Europe.
B. Effects of nationalistic spirit on efforts to unite.

IV. *Languages and Customs*

A. Language differences.
  1. Reasons.

V. *The Problem of Trade Barriers*

A. Border inspections.
B. Reasons why open trade does not function.
C. Results of trade restrictions.

VI. *Rebuilding Europe Calls for Cooperative Efforts*

A. Peace of the United States depends on Europe's security.
B. Four measures for her security appear necessary.
  1. Emergency aid.
  2. Lowering of trade barriers.
  3. Improvement of production methods.
  4. Cooperative military planning.

VII. *The Benelux Countries—A Concrete Example.*

A. Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg began a plan of cooperation. Results were excellent.
B. Cooperation now a reality.

VIII. *The Geography of Europe*

A. The Alps.
B. Northwest uplands.
C. Central lowlands.
D. Central plateaus.

IX. *The Europeans Have Plenty of Problems*

A. Destruction of homes and factories.
B. Breaking of family ties.

X. *Your Opportunities in Europe.*

A. Much to see and learn.
  1. All depends on your hard work and ability to accomplish your military mission.
B. Opportunities for formal education.

XI. *Summary of Army Orientation Course (Europe).**

A. You have been told:
  1. Why you are being sent to Europe.
  2. What you will do in Europe.
  3. How you must conduct yourself in Europe.
  4. What Western Europe is like.
  5. Opportunities for you in Europe.

* Play transcription of General Handy's welcome.

A LOOK AT WESTERN EUROPE

I. *Introduction*

In the course of this series of talks we have discussed some things about your coming trip to Europe. Most of you are going across for the first time and are wondering what's in store for you.

The purpose of this hour is to give you some understanding of Western Europe. What do we mean when we say Western Europe? This area, as we consider it in this talk, consists of all the countries of Europe outside the Iron Curtain: Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Western Germany, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands, Western Austria, Greece and Turkey. We do not include Yugoslavia, which occupies a peculiar position internationally. Greece and Turkey are included, for though they are not actually in the geographic location of Western Europe, they share the ideas and goals of the democratic countries. (Instructor should display a large map and point out each location mentioned above.)

Why are we interested in Western Europe? There are many reasons. In the first place, the first white settlers on the North American continent were Europeans. They brought with them their customs, their religions, and their laws. They brought certain ideas which are basic to our way of life—the ideas that the individual had rights which nobody, not even a king, could take away from him.

We in the United States enjoy many personal freedoms: freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom of assembly. Most of these ideas came from Western Europe. The idea that the ruler is the servant of the people came from Europe. Europeans also came up with the thought that the people should have a part in their own government. In other words, the *framework* of what we now call *liberty* was first planned in Europe, before our forefathers came to America. We only built the house on that framework.

II. *Likenesses and Differences Between Europeans and Us*

We have perhaps more in common with the people of Western Europe now than ever before. They share with us a belief in democratic ideas. Together we are united in the determination to keep those principles. Moreover, we have seen how our own way of living comes from ideas which began in Europe. In these important ways you will find Europeans much like yourselves in their thinking and beliefs.

On the other hand you will find differences, too, between Europeans and yourselves. You will find that they have differing languages and customs. You will not want to make the mistake of forming quick, unfavorable opinions of Europeans. Their differences deserve your respect and understanding. Remember that a lot of things that have had little or no bearing on us have had a strong effect on European customs and manners. Let's look at some of the things that have made Europe what it is today.

One of the first things to impress you will be the great amount of destruction that was suffered by homes, schools, churches, and factories as a result of World War II. Much rebuilding has been done, but many Europeans are still without necessities like the shelter and comfort which we take for granted. The farms and factories which furnish the food and clothing are still not enough to meet all the needs of Europeans. Lacking much of the equipment and supplies to restore normal production and housing, the European governments faced urgent problems which are not yet completely solved.

How they go about the business of rebuilding has raised many questions. How much could the countries depend on one another for help? Should they accept the help held out by America or should they base their hopes for recovery on the USSR? So far the countries of Western Europe have seen fit to accept only the help of the United States—and with good reason. Our help, they know, was and is without strings attached. Our only interest has been and is to see that Europe recovers economically, militarily, and politically, because we know that Western Europe's survival means our survival. The problem of reconstruction in Europe is as much our problem as theirs.

Europe's politics are different from ours. Another thing that will impress you after you have been in Europe awhile is the great number of political parties in each country. You know that our two-party system works well for us because it reflects well enough the will of the people.

In Western Europe, on the other hand, the situation is quite different. Not only are there numerous parties in most countries, but each, with its own political belief, is generally represented in the national assembly or parliament (corre-

sponding to our Congress). As a result, in a country like France there are so many political parties that it takes a long time to get any business done. And because of the many different opinions relating to some problems, obtaining majority votes in the assembly often means compromise. The parties range from the far left (communist) to the far right (reactionary). In-between fall the various shadings of political thought which, when roughly lumped together, we might call the center.

With all their differences, opposition to the communist party is a feature which binds most of the rest together. Their combined opposition keeps the communists from taking control of the government. In countries now behind the Iron Curtain, however, the communists, even without a majority have been able to take control of the governments. This they have done by rigged elections, control of police, and threatening of officials.

It is worth remembering that where economic recovery has made good progress, the communist party has lost influence, for it is well known that communism lives off poverty and misery; both were in great evidence in Western Europe just after World War II. Those countries which have been able to rebuild their farms and industries have succeeded in keeping communism from spreading.

III. *Effects of Nationalism*

Skit.

Setting

Curtain rises on stage featuring a large map of Europe on which boundaries between countries have been greatly accentuated. Map should be of such size and tilted sufficiently to enable all spectators to observe the multitude of countries which make up the continent of Europe.

Flanking map on each side stand characters (male), each representing a particular Western European country. Where feasible, articles of dress characterizing the country represented should be worn. (Wooden shoes for Netherlands; beret for France; leather breeches for Germany, etc.)

Each character holds a pointer in his hand.

The number of countries represented depends on number of individuals available for the cast and on the amount of time instructor plans to devote to this skit. In order to be effective, at least four should be represented.

Purpose of the action is to demonstrate the wide variety of loyalties and the spirit of intense nationalism which characterize Europe.

Action

(Each character, in order, steps to the map, points out his native country and, while holding pointer on map, faces audience and speaks his lines. He then returns to his former position.)

First Citizen: I am British. My home is on this island [pointing]. Britannia has ruled a mighty empire on which, it has been said, the sun never sets.

Second Citizen: I am Norwegian. I love my beautiful country of Norway—her snow-capped mountains—her fjords—her rushing rivers, and her strong-willed people who will not accept defeat.

Third Citizen: I am a Dane. My country, though small in size, has a glorious history and must be reckoned with in world affairs.

Fourth Citizen: I am Dutch. The Netherlands, my country, is also small. Much of our land was wrested from the sea. We built a great empire and are noted for our loyalty to our country and our beloved queen.

Fifth Citizen: I am a Belgian. In two world wars my country has bled in the cause of Belgian honor and for all human freedom. She will fight again to remain free.

Sixth Citizen: Who are you to speak of freedom! I am French. La Belle France has not only fought and bled for human freedom—she is the mother of that freedom. Remember, LIBERTÉ, EGALITÉ, FRATERNITÉ.

Seventh Citizen: I am a German. Twice in this century my Fatherland has fought the entire world. We Germans no longer hope to rule the world, but Germany will again be a great nation.

Eighth Citizen: I am Austrian. Here is my famous country—land of beauty—center of education—music—culture. Austria, home of the waltz, must again—etc. (Talk fades out as curtain falls on group looking intently at speaker.)

Instructor Continues

You have just witnessed a short play that demonstrates how European people feel about their own countries. You noted that all citizens, even of the smallest countries, have a strong sense of patriotism and loyalty toward the land of their birth.

Just as we Americans are proud of our country, Europeans are proud of theirs. They are proud of their great statesmen, their musicians and artists, their military heroes, and their ways of life. We understand and appreciate their pride, since much of the music, art, and literature that we admire came from European countries.

Unfortunately, this national pride, or nationalism as it is called, can be misdirected and used as a tool for aggression and threatening neighbors. This kind of attitude we may call dangerous nationalism. It is what gripped Europe in the twenties and thirties. Taking advantage of this rather widespread feeling, Hitler and Mussolini rose to power. The seeds of such dangerous nationalism have not been completely destroyed. They continue to be a stumbling block to keep nations from getting along ogether.

IV. *Langwages and Customs*

One of the most noticeable characteristics of Europe is the many differing languages. Even very small countries have their own languages, customs, and manner of living. You will also notice differences in dress every few hundred miles. Can you imagine writing to friends in Pennsylvania, California, Mississippi, and Minnesota, to each in a different language! It is hard to imagine, because we in the United States speak the same language from coast to coast. Not so in Europe. Although most Europeans have learned to speak several languages, the difficulties of communication are very noticeable.

One reason for such differences in language and customs is the existence of natural walls between countries. Where a mountain stands between two countries, for instance, you are not likely to find the everyday contact between peoples such as you will find where countries are divided by a narrow, easily crossed river.

V. *The Problem of Trade Barriers*

Although Western Europe is much smaller than the United States (many countries are comparable in size only to our smaller states), entering one country from another usually requires a passport or similar document. You as a soldier will not experience the red tape that a civilian normally does. He is stopped at the border of each country to have his passport examined, his luggage searched, and his money changed from one currency to another. These measures, plus the thousand-and-one questions that will be asked, mean endless waiting. You may become angry at all the stops your train makes to let inspectors come aboard, but there is a reason for this.

When World War I ended, the nations tried to become independent of one another by building, or trying to build, their own industries and raising the food to take care of their own peoples. In short, they tried to become "self-sufficient." To accomplish this, the countries set up special taxes or tariffs to make foreign goods too costly to bring in. This is a kind of "trade barrier" and is an explanation of why you may be stopped at borders to let the inspectors aboard. They wish to make their examinations to be certain that unwanted goods are kept out. There are, of course, exceptions which we will talk about later.

International trade—the buying, selling, and shipping of supplies between countries—was one of the important things that made Europe a great continent. For several hundred years, with most of the world's wealth and military strength concentrated there, Europe was the hub of the world, and until the twenties the trade between countries was reasonably free and easy among the nations. But when each nation put "barriers" between it and others, trade automatically began to shrink.

International buying and selling is much like the bloodstream that courses through your body. If you were to apply a tourniquet to your arm, you would cut off the circulation of blood to that limb. If you were to keep the tourniquet on for a long period, the cell tissues of the arm would begin to die and gangrene would set in. International trade was choked in a similar way, and the gangrene that set in consisted of food shortages, high prices, and unemployment.

This comparison is perhaps too simple, but it gives you some idea of the difficulties that faced

and continue to face Europe. Taking advantage of these difficulties, which were caused by a combination of many ideas and events, Hitler and Mussolini and their vicious ideas were able to rise to power. This same combination of factors, with its misery and poverty, has helped spread another evil idea—communism—because desperate and hungry people seem to clutch at anything which appears to offer hope of a better life.

When the naziism and fascism that grew out of the troubles of Europe threatened to spread to the rest of the world, we, the free nations, were left no choice except to fight and destroy them.

VI. *Rebuilding Europe Calls for Cooperative Efforts*

We realize, as we have said before, that in the world of today and tomorrow the peace and security of the United States depend heavily on Europe's security. When World War II ended, all of us knew that a way must be found to bring the body of Europe back to life. But in the face of so much destruction, the wounds of war must first be healed by rebuilding Europe's industries and farms. To get this done as quickly as possible and to make certain that Europe becomes physically strong, at least four important actions have been proposed:

1. The taking of emergency means to prevent a complete breakdown in Europe.
2. A consideration and thorough study of trade barriers by European nations.
3. A study of the high-powered, mass production methods of the United States and other countries, to enable Europeans to make best use of their industrial skills.
4. The making of a *united* effort to meet military aggression.

These aims can be attained only through the voluntary and cooperative efforts of all the nations concerned. They require the support and understanding of the peoples through free discussion and a common purpose.

VII. *The Benelux Countries—A Concrete Example*

Earlier we talked about travel restrictions so common in Europe. We said that there were some exceptions. For instance, you may notice when passing from one country into another that there is not the usual stop for customs inspection, the luggage examination, the endless questions. If so, it is a fair bet that you are traveling through the Benelux countries—Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg—which have combined their efforts to help solve their common problems.

Benelux began as an experiment. It did away with trade barriers, such as the customs and inspections we mentioned, as well as the restrictions imposed on the movements of people. The success of Benelux has been so encouraging that other countries have seriously considered adopting the idea.

The important thing to remember here is that *cooperation* for the good of all has become real. Once Europe showed signs of pulling itself up through its own efforts, Uncle Sam gave it a blood transfusion in the form of ECA help.

To maintain the common security of all the free nations and to resist aggression, the Western European nations, together with the United States and Canada, formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). We are also helping European nations to build up their own armed strength through the Mutual Defense Assistance Program.

VIII. *The Geography of Europe*

(Note to discussion leader: When discussing the following geography of Europe a large map suggested earlier should be displayed and the particular region or division designated with a pointer. A map projected in colored sections on a screen, each area in a different color, is most effective).

When you think of the Alps, you perhaps think of Swiss yodelers and the snow-capped peaks of Switzerland. Actually, there are Austrian Alps, German Alps, and Italian Alps as well. Altogether they form a part of what we call the Alpine System, which includes the Pyrenees in Spain, the Carpathians and the Balkans with the enclosed plains of Hungary, the Balkan Peninsula, and the mountains of the Crimea and the Caucasus in the USSR. This system of mountains is but one of the four major geographical divisions of Europe.

The other three are: (1) The Northwest Uplands which stretch along Europe's northwest border from Western France, Great Britain, and Iceland to Scandinavia and Finland; (2) The central Lowlands which extend from the foot of the Pyrenees through the Paris Basin to Belgium and Holland, and broaden out to include Denmark, Northern Germany, Poland, the Baltic States, and Russia; (3) The Central Plateaus, including the Spanish Meseta, the Central Plateau of France,

the many uplands of Germany, and the Bohemian Basin in Czechoslovakia.

Different climates and different make-up of the land structure and location help to influence the habits of the people who occupy these areas. For instance, the climate in the northwestern part of Europe contributes to an energetic type of existence, and because of that part's nearness to the ocean, fishing and shipping are important industries. Those countries which have extensive coast lines, such as the United Kingdom and Norway, have always maintained large navies.

Countries which are mostly surrounded by land areas, such as France and Germany, have in the past depended upon large armies to meet their military needs.

Most European wines come from southern France or Italy where the climate is mild owing to the warm Mediterranean breezes that blow from the south. In these regions the climate plays a very important part in the vineyard industry, upon which many Frenchmen and Italians depend for their living.

IX. *The Europeans Have Plenty of Problems*

We have talked about Europeans as groups and nations. What about them individually, as people? Just as in America, there are all kinds of people in Europe. For the most part they are naturally friendly and happy. But you will meet some who may seem bitter, suspicious, and hostile. What has happened to these people in recent years will help explain why they seem that way.

It is almost impossible to realize the extent of destruction caused by the events of World War II—hundreds of thousands of homes destroyed; factories, railroads, and farms ravaged. Everyone was affected—rich and poor, women and children, peoples of all countries. With farms and factories destroyed, food, clothing, and other necessities have become scarce. Money will buy much less than it used to. Unemployment has become an urgent problem.

But more serious has been the disruption of families and family life. As in the United States, the European family is the core of society. Destroy the family and you eliminate the most important steadying influence of society. In Europe family destruction came about through military and civilian casualties, disease, and displacement of large groups of people.

Perhaps most tragic of all has been the thousands of children who have been orphaned or separated from their parents. They have been forced to fend for themselves as best they can. Many have had little choice except to live by stealing, begging, and engaging in black market activities. Bold efforts have been made by agencies of European governments, by the UN, and by the organized efforts of Americans to correct these conditions. But much still remains to be done to counteract the hopelessness, fear, and want.

The people of Western Europe have come a long, long way since the end of World War II, and you will see the progress they have made. But a good deal of the repair job takes time and requires help from friends—like you.

We Americans have found that the best and fastest way to bring back such friendliness, self-confidence, and good will is by helping the people of Europe to help themselves. This our country is striving to do by assisting in the restoration of their strength, courage, and the will to pull themselves up.

X. *Your Opportunities in Europe*

We have looked at Europe today in an effort to understand something about how the countries live together, work together, and what they are doing to solve their postwar problems. When you arrive there you will understand to a certain extent why the people behave as they do, and why there are differing customs.

But how can you as a soldier benefit by a tour of duty in Europe? The most important thought to remember is that you are going to Europe to train hard. You are going to become part of an international team whose main mission is to discourage aggression and to repel it should it start.

But there will be off-duty time; things to do; places to see. What of recreational opportunities? If you like to travel and see new things and places, you will enjoy Europe. London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Nice, Vienna, Geneva, Copenhagen, Heidelberg: all are within reasonable reach. History has been made at each of these locations, although at some we do not wish to see it repeated. Whether you are interested in history or art, music or literature, Europe is a place that has lots of it.

If you are interested in increasing your field of knowledge, there are many opportunities for study. If you wish to master a European language, for instance, there is no better place to learn it than at the source.

You have been told that the Troop Information and Education Programs are a comprehensive activity through which the opportunities for advancement are yours for the asking.

It's up to you.

XI. *Summary of Army Orientation Course (Europe)**

In the course of this series of discussions we have tried to give you some idea as to why you are going to Europe, what you will do there, what is expected of you individually, on and of duty, and finally, what you will find there.

You are going to Europe to help build up Western Military forces so that together we can stop any aggression from behind the Iron Curtain. The communists' intentions are very clear. While most of their present aggressive activities are taking place in the Far East, we know that their principal goal is Western Europe, with its high industrial potential. We have seen communists take control of several European countries during the past five years, dragging them one by one behind the Iron Curtain. The West is determined that the curtain shall extend no farther. To insure that it doesn't, the North Atlantic Pact was drawn up. Our contribution was to be and is in men and equipment. In this connection, the Mutual Defense Assistance Program is the instrument by which we will help equip the European divisions now being formed. We are furnishing U. S. Army instructors to show them how to use and service the matériel we are providing.

With the thought in mind that you are going over to become part of an international team to stand against communism, let us turn once again to what you will do after you reach Europe.

You will have time on arrival to take care of getting yourselves settled in your new surroundings. There won't be much time wasted. Training, *hard training*, will be your principal mission in Europe. There will be individual training to make you familiar with your weapons and to make you physically tough. There will be training in small units, to teach you to function as a member of a team, to keep you on your toes. And there will be maneuvers on higher levels to polish teamwork among the fighting units.

Some of your time will be taken up with patrolling duties such as is performed by the U. S. Constabulary, but even during these periods a good part of your time will be taken up in training. The pride that men take in their outfits is the pride that goes with good, intensive training.

You will go into winter maneuvers when the weather is bitterly cold and perhaps miserably wet. Some of you will become members of the "Aggressor" forces, and you will be the enemy for awhile, so that others will learn to cope with true-to-life tactical situations. You will learn in the course of this type of training to provide shelter for yourselves, to keep yourselves warm, and to service your weapons. You will learn to survive under extreme conditions such as might be expected in combat.

You will spend part of your time training with troops of other nations to acquaint you and them with one another's methods.

Some of you will go to specialist schools and all of you will learn to fire your weapons, individual and crew-served alike. You will go into tactical exercises on platoon, company, and battalion levels in which live ammunition will be used so as to simulate combat conditions.

Some of you will probably be chosen as instructors under MDAP, but only those who have shown real ability and knowledge will be selected to instruct the several hundred officers and men representing our European allies.

The Army knows that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, so there will be ample opportunity for activities like athletics. A well-organized program in baseball, football, basketball, and other sports has been developed.

You will receive training of yet another kind, and that is under the Troop Information and Education Program which is geared to keep you up-to-date on world affairs and to furnish you an opportunity to obtain further education through the Army's Education Program.

The STARS AND STRIPES and the American Forces Network will keep you informed on

* A transcription of an address of welcome by Gen. Thomas T. Handy is in process of preparation at the time of this printing and will be distributed to Signal Corps film libraries. It is suggested that General Handy's talk be substituted for the *Summary* of the course when the transcription is available.

NOTE TO INSTRUCTOR: Introduce the transcription substantially as follows: Before we close this period of instruction we have the opportunity of hearing from the Commanding General of the European Command, whose address of welcome has been recorded for this course. The next voice you will hear is that of Gen. Thomas T. Handy, Commanding General of the European Command.

current events, and the latter will provide you with your favorite radio programs—less commercials.

It is not difficult to see why it is so important that you as American soldiers should conduct yourselves well. The moment you donned a uniform you became a marked man whose every move was subject to public examination. The Communists will not overlook an opportunity to play up poor discipline, excessive drinking, disrespect, and anything else that will give them a chance to damage our relation with friendly peoples.

It is very important that you conduct yourselves in a manner becoming to an American soldier, for you must realize that you are one of the most important means by which others judge us.

During this last hour, to give you a better understanding of Europe, we talked about Western Europe and showed how and why we are so closely tied to it.

We indicated to you some of the problems Europeans have that we don't. We have seen that in order to rebuild out of the destruction of war, Western Europe must combine its efforts. We have seen, too, some of the problems that make reconstruction a very difficult job.

We have seen also where progress is being made in regions like the Benelux countries and what is being done presently to strengthen our economic and political ties with Western Europe through NATO and MDAP.

The effects of the war on the peoples of Europe were described. We saw how families became separated and displaced. We explained what the destruction and separation have done to the mental outlooks of some of the people. It is important to understand some of their problems.

There are many recreational opportunities. You may, for instance, acquaint yourselves with famous cities and places and through them learn more about events which have shaped the destiny of the world, including that of the United States. This will, of course, depend on how well you perform your job and how you decide to spend your leisure time. You can, by taking advantage of the program offered by Troop Information and Education, improve your education. These you can accomplish while carrying out your primary mission of training for combat.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PAMPHLET NO. 20–105

ARMY FOUR-HOUR PRE-COMBAT ORIENTATION COURSE (KOREA)

TAB B

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AUGUST 1950

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., *18 August 1950*

Department of the Army Pamphlet No. 20–105, Army Four-Hour Pre-Combat Orientation Course (Korea), is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[AB 353 (17 Aug 50)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

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Chief of Staff, United States Army

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SECTION I

NOTES TO INSTRUCTORS

I. Content

A. This course covers four hours of instruction in the following subject fields:

1. The fighting soldier as our primary weapon of war.
2. Reasons why we are involved in the conflict.
3. Nature and potential of the enemy.
4. The people on our side.
5. Developments in the conflict to date.

B. The material furnished herein should be used as a guide. Use of current news and combat experiences of personnel to supplement this information is recommended.

II. Time

At least four hours should be devoted to presenting the course during normal processing time at the port or personnel center. In cases of nergency, where troops have insufficient time to complete the course, it is recommended that at least Hour No. 1 (sec. II) be presented and that copies of this pamphlet be supplied responsible officers aboard ships for completion of the remaining hours of the course while troops are en route. In addition, a liberal supply of FACT SHEET pamphlets, entitled WHY WE FIGHT (published by the Armed Forces Information and Education Division, OSD) should be placed aboard transports to give troops an opportunity to acquire necessary information through informal reading.

III. Sources

A. Hours No. 1 and No. 4 (secs. II and V, respectively) are based on instructor's texts which follow the outlines.

B. Hours No. 2 and No. 3 (secs. III and IV respectively) utilize the AFIED FACT SHEETS.

C. Instructors will find additional pertinent reading material in the following:

ARMED FORCES TALK Nos. 294, 296, 299, 318, 320, and 334.

Newspapers and news magazines.

D. Staff film reports depicting actual fighting in Korea are being supplied to ports from which troops are staged for the Orient. The new series of films, called COMBAT BULLETINS, will be released monthly and stocked in Signal Corps film libraries at all installations.

IV. Method

A. With the exception of the twenty-minute talk recommended in Hour No. 1 (sec II), presentation of this course by lecture is not recommended. To insure most effective instruction it is desirable to stimulate general troop interest through use of questions and answers. Employment of visual and audio-visual aids, especially the COMBAT BULLETIN series, is strongly recommended.

B. A number of visual aid suggestions are included in lesson outlines. Additional aids, such as blackboard outlines, maps, and charts should be used, wherever applicable.

C. Daily happenings in the zone of combat and in United Nations sessions will greatly affect both the materials of the course and the attitudes of troops receiving the instruction. Keeping up with the news is a prime responsibility of the instructor, in order that he may effectively convince troops of the urgency and importance of their mission.

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SECTION II

THE FIGHTING MAN (Hour No. 1)

References: Instructor's texts. Film, AFSR 121, "Our Stand in Korea."

Objective

To increase the fighting potential of the soldier by making him aware of his mission, his importance to his country, and the gravity of his combat task.

Scope

An objective analysis of the American soldier as the basic weapon of national defense.

Method

Lecture and film. Instructor should present a short news summary covering latest action in Korea at the beginning of the hour. Action should be pin-pointed on a large map. Following the news summary, it is recommended that a twenty-minute talk based on the instructor's text following the outline be given. The film should then be shown, after which the hour should be summarized substantially as indicated in section VIII of the outline.

OUTLINE

I. *Introduction.*

A. Review of combat weapons.

B. The basic and most important weapon is the fighting soldier.

II. *Who and What the American Soldier Is.*

A. Background of a free American.

1. Accustomed to fullest freedom of thought and action.

B. Occupies a place of importance in his civilian community.

C. He is mentally trained and physically strong.

III. *What Is on His Mind?*

A. Events of recent history have moved so rapidly that he is somewhat confused.

1. The war did not bring peace.
2. The ominous growth of communism.
3. The United States takes a hand.
4. Events in Korea.
   a. Division only for accepting surrender of Japanese troops. Soviets regarded such division as opportunity to spread communist doctrine.
   b. North Korean refusal to cooperate with UN since 1946.
5. Similarity with events in Eastern Europe.
   a. Obtaining control by subversion and deceit.

IV. *What Else Does He Think About?*

A. "Am I man enough to take it?"

B. "Can I be sure I won't let my buddies down?"

C. "Will I be afraid?"

1. Analysis of his fear.
   a. Is it normal.
   b. Soldier must go on in spite of his fears.
2. How soldiers overcome fear.
   a. Faith in their weapons.
   b. Knowledge that the odds favor them.
   c. Awareness of their training.
   d. Faith in leadership.
   e. Submersion of fears in activity.
   f. Personal code of conduct. (For most men this includes faith in God.)
   g. Awareness of reasons for the conflict.
      (1) North Korean attack is a threat against our security.

V. *The Soldier's Task.*

A. The job of soldiering is defined in the Soldiers' Oath.

1. Defense of the United States.
2. Fulfillment of contract terms.
3. The most important job—fighting.

B. Facts in the case for armed defense.

1. Communists undermine world peace.
2. Strike with force and without warning.
3. Call us *aggressors.*
4. Refuse to arbitrate.

VI. *The Means for Performing the Task.*

A. Dependable weapons—the best in the world.

1. Reasons why these weapons were not immediately at hand.

B. The delaying tactics of our outnumbered troops during first month of fighting have gained us time we needed.

C. Our Air Force and Navy.

D. Backing of all freedom-loving nations.

E. The weapon of truthful information.

VII. *Presentation of Armed Forces Screen Report No. 121.*

A. Opening statements.

1. About to view a film in which front line views of action are depicted. (Shots were made by combat photographers.)

2. Take special notice of . . . . . (important scenes which have been listed by instructor during preview).

a. Terrain of Korea.

b. Road conditions.

c. Battle atmosphere.

B. Closing remarks.

1. We have seen what the fighting man faces in Korea.

2. We are assured that our primary weapon—the fighting man—is giving a good account of himself. (At this point instructor should take time to answer questions on the film.)

VIII. *Summary.*

A. We face a vicious aggressor who has indicated he intends to take what he wants. We face him with our American fighting men.

1. The answer to the aggressor's threat has been made by the UN.

2. It's our job now to enforce UN rules in Korea.

B. Our basic weapon is the fighting soldier.

INSTRUCTOR'S TEXT

THE FIGHTING MAN

As soldiers of our country, you and I have but one real job—that is to fight for our country. Our training is directed to make us better fighters. You men are entering your final phase of training.

Instruction continues as long as you are a soldier. But most of your future training will be by your commanders under combat conditions. This hour (these hours) is (are) devoted to rounding out an important part of your training in preparing you for combat.

Introduction

(Instructor displays equipment.)

Men, this is a bazooka (antitank rocket launcher). Its main job is to knock out tanks.

As you know, here is the basic arm of the Infantryman—the M–1 rifle.

Here is a fragmentation hand grenade for close combat.

You recognize this as the 60-mm. mortar. (Invite attention to additional weapons as available.)

All of these instruments I have pointed out to you are weapons of war. You are familiar with them. Some of you have had opportunity to use them in combat. They're *good* weapons—the best that American ingenuity and productive know-how can produce. And they're getting better. As rapidly as new inventions can be field-tested and manufactured, they are being shipped to help the American fighting man.

Question. In your opinion, what is our best weapon of war?

Answer. Yes, Sergeant . . . (if person called upon answers bazooka, tank, atom bomb, or other weapon, acknowledge his answer with thanks). Men, the most effective weapon of war is *man.* America's most important weapon is her fighting soldier.

(At this point instructor raises curtain on the stage and reveals a soldier in full battle dress and with complete fighting equipment—flood or spotlights frame and accentuate warlike appearance.)

This soldier represents each of you in this room. For this hour, let's talk about you, the American soldier, as personified on this stage by this fighting man.

Who and What He Is

Who is this man? He is an American, a product of this most free of all nations . . . educated in schools supported by public taxation and attended by children of all races and creeds . . . accustomed to speaking his mind . . . jealous of his right to know the reason why he is asked to do something . . . proud of his family, his town, his State . . . a man who drives his own or his

father's car . . . listens to uncensored radio or watches television . . . sees movies as he wishes, reads any book, magazine, or newspaper he wishes. He has lived and spoken openly without fear of being persecuted for what he believes.

As a full-fledged member of his community, he occupies a place of importance in the hearts of the people back home. A number of people felt sad at his parting. He looks forward to a career in or out of the Army, a home of his own, children that may grow up in the same free atmosphere that nurtured him. Perhaps he has not often thought about such things as ideals, justice, loyalty, and patriotism. But he has fought for fairness on the playing field and feels loyalty toward his school and family. Today he is demonstrating the quality of his patriotism by being here, prepared to perform the toughest duty confronting a citizen.

He has a mind already tested in training and capable of absorbing the many things he must still learn in combat. He understands orders, is capable of analyzing situations and of grasping the reasons why things happen as they do. He searches for the truth. That's why he has kept himself informed about developments leading to the present conflict.

He is physically a big man, taller than the average European citizen and much taller than the enemy he will meet in Korea. He *stands tall* because he's free, independent, and proud. Physically he can take it. He has read of the hardships under which his buddies already in the combat zone have fought. He knows he can do as well.

Who is this man? . . . He is you, with your strengths and weaknesses.

(Curtain drops on soldier on the stage.)

What Is on His Mind?

What is the soldier you have seen thinking about world conditions? Events have moved so rapidly; things have changed with such suddenness that he's somewhat mixed up, at this point. He remembers plainly, however, the events that led to his being here. He remembers the last great war which we hoped would bring permanent peace. He recalls the return of the men from that war—a triumphant return with Hitler's and Tojo's scalps. But the rumblings of war didn't cease. Expressions like *totalitarianism*, *communism*, *world expansion*, *secret police*, *dictatorship of the proletariat*, crept into more and more conversations. He remembers how it suddenly struck him and the rest of us that a danger as great to our way of life as Nazi dictatorship was threatening us. Here's how it went—

In 1945–1946–1947, Communist forces seized all of Eastern Europe. At the same time the governments of those countries slammed down an iron curtain at their borders and refused to let the outside world look in. Official newspapers, magazines, and radios of these Communist countries screamed at us, called us "capitalistic pigs," "warmongers," and "aggressors." Known American Communists began repeating these accusations against us. When a few Americans turn their backs on our way of life and openly preach a foreign doctrine, it's evident that subversive activities are at work, and it's time that thinking Americans get busy.

Our American soldier remembers that in 1945, such countries as Germany and Korea were divided—for purposes of occupation and to take the surrender of enemy troops. Each of these countries was to function as a political and economic unit, however. There was to be no dividing—no actual physical separation. But what happened? As the Communists entered, down came the iron curtain, and from that time on, most of the information we could obtain from behind the curtain came from refugees who brought stories of slavery, torture, and concentration camps—stories that matched anything we knew existed in Nazi Germany.

It became evident in 1946 that communism was spreading in the Red occupied zones. During that year, although Communist countries were preaching self-government, free elections, unity, and peace for all conquered and all occupied countries, Communist delegates refused to remain in the conference with us in Seoul, Korea. These delegates walked out of the meeting called to reunite Korea into one nation. And they refused to come back under any terms except their own.

In the halls of the United Nations Security Council, when the free nations of the world discussed genuine freedom for people behind the iron curtain, the Communists either vetoed the proposal or walked out of the meeting.

Our American soldier, perhaps then still a civilian, learned how so-called "free" elections were held in Poland, in Bulgaria, in Czechoslovakia, and in other iron-curtain countries. It was the same story in each case—the small minority Communist Party, by fair means or foul, placed

their nominees in strategic governmental positions, particularly in the police force, incited mutiny and riot, sponsored strikes, interfered with the functioning of the freely-elected government, and finally caused this government to resign. In preparation for new elections, these confederates of a foreign cause, by threats and violence, manipulated one party against another and advocated popular reforms through "fronts" such as harmless-appearing political or social organizations. With the help of the Communist-led police force they succeeded in forming a communist government, even though the communists were a minority party. The pattern is similar in all instances. Once a Communist president or premier was in office, down clanged the iron curtain.

All this our American soldier knows. More of the background of this struggle will be reviewed in succeeding sessions of this orientation course. We will see how communism has conquered continental China and has brought hundreds of millions of people and millions of square miles of territory under its control. It will be explained how a heavily armed, fully prepared North Korean communist army attacked the United Nations-sponsored free country of South Korea; and how these aggressors deliberately ignored the United Nations' order to desist.

What Else Does the American Soldier Think About?

Let's search the American soldier's mind a little further. The combat soldier at this stage is understandably anxious. He asks himself—

Am I man enough to take it?
Can I be sure I won't let my buddies down?
Will I be afraid?

Will I be afraid? It's a fact that he's more worried about being afraid than he is of the enemy. Of course he will be afraid. Every soldier has real and normal fears in combat. Fear is as much a part of combat as is danger. No normal man can face fire with the same feeling he has when walking through the woods on a sunny day. Remember, when you're frightened, the enemy is just as scared as you are. Bravery consists of going on in spite of that fear; the overcoming of fear; doing your job in spite of fear. That fact has been proved by millions of soldiers like you.

How can the soldier function in battle despite this fear?

What are the things that give him confidence, that help him overcome this fear?

First, he knows he can trust his weapons. He feels secure in the knowledge that his squad members, platoon members, and the troops of supporting units will do their utmost.

Second, he knows the odds of his coming out of a battle alive are definitely in his favor. Figures prove that even in the most fierce fighting relatively few people are killed. And the most aggressive soldiers fare better than the ones who are overly cautious. Those of you who saw combat in the last war remember that only in a rare battle, under most unusual circumstances, did a unit suffer a large percentage of fatalities.

Third, he remembers his training. He learned in combat training that a smart, aggressive, quick-thinking soldier is hard to hit. He learned how to defeat the enemy.

Fourth, he knows that if he is called on to do a dangerous job, he realizes that his leaders have figured out the odds in his favor. The American Army does not deliberately throw away or misuse its best weapons. And I repeat our best weapon is the soldier.

Fifth, he knows the value of activity in ridding himself of fear. Many men who returned from combat say that after the first attack of overpowering fear, they became too busy to think about it. Suddenly they discovered they were not afraid. Maning his gun, firing his rifle, observing what's happening on his flanks, being alert to receive or transmit orders, and the countless other things a man must attend to in battle, keep his mind off her fear.

Sixth, he has his own personal code of conduct to support him. For most men this includes a strong religious faith.

Seventh, he grasps the meaning of the conflict. To him the answer to the question: "Why are we fighting" is plain. We are sick of being pushed around by a gang of second-raters—a gang of common criminals. The time has come when someone has to employ force on the side of law and order. Who is to furnish that force? As we look at the fighting potential of the democratic nations, we see ourselves as the strongest, wealthiest, and most prosperous nation. We are the primary sponsor of the United Nations. Of all major World War II participants, we were hurt the least. We suffered fewest casualties on the basis of numbers involved. Our country was not deva-

stated by bombs as were our European allies. Despite the last World War our standard of living has risen to the highest level in history. Nations like Britain and France are still pulling themselves out of ruin. We're in the forefront of this fight because we can best afford to be there. Many of our friends have commitments elsewhere.

Ther's another reason why we are particularly concerned with Korea's fate. We occupied South Korea. We obeyed the instructions of the United Nations and trained in Korea only a lightly armed police force. At the same time the communists were training an army in North Korea devoted to conquering all of Korea. *The attack of the North Korean Communists is a slap at us.* Their refusal to obey the order of the United Nations directing them to withdraw is pure *insolence.* By their actions they are saying, "We're not subject to any rules except those of which we approve. We will do as we please. We're not afraid of anything the United Nations will do, and we'll beat the daylights out of Uncle Sam if he interferes with us." This contempt calls for action. Americans aren't accustomed to having the rules disobeyed. In our country, when a criminal gets out of hand he gets slapped—hard. In the eyes of a peace-loving world, the North Koreans are criminals. When our reputation and the prestige of the United Nations are involved, we're ready to accept the outlaw's challenge. That's why this fight is called a police action.

Let's not fool ourselves. The whole world is watching us. Those disciples of disorder who have blocked our every effort to insure peace had hoped we would take the invasion of Korea lying down. If we had, the many nations who are struggling to maintain democracy and who look up to us as a country where democracy is capable of defending itself would be led to believe their task is hopeless.

The Soldier's Task

Let's look at this job of soldiering. What obligations did you, as a soldier, assume when you entered the Army? It is important that we fully understand what we promised to do when we took the Oath of Allegiance.

We swore to defend the United States of America against all enemies. We swore to support our Constitution—which means the American way of life—by obeying the orders of our Commander-in-Chief. In effect, when you became a member of the United States Army, you and your Government entered into a contract. The basic terms of this contract on your part includes the duty—let us say the privilege of fighting for your country.

The Government's part of the contract is to make you into a first-class soldier and to support you with all the resources of the country. This support makes the American soldier the best cared for in and out of combat of any soldier in the world. In addition, as part of its contract, your Government provides you with liberal pay, retirement benefits, travel, and educational opportunities. Compare your situation in the American Army with that of soldiers in other armies—the Korean communist soldier, for example, draws less than a penny a day.

Generations of American soldiers have raised their right hands and taken the same oath as you. Fortunately, only a relatively small part of them have had to face enemy fire. But the fact that he might fight should be uppermost in any soldier's mind. His training is for one real purpose—and that is combat. This fighting potential is our basic reason for maintaining armed forces. The duty and privilege of being part of this fighting team is the responsibility of every American citizen regardless of whether he is in uniform at the moment. It is the price tag of citizenship. Whether we are career soldiers or bearing arms for only a limited time, the obligation to defend America is the same.

The specific task facing us now is a serious one. World War II has ended—a war that was to bring at last a new system of brotherhood and peace. Almost with firing the last shot, the Communist philosophy began undermining the foundations of world peace. The Communists believe our way of life must be destroyed. They preach revolution—advocate gangster methods. They select the battlefield instead of the council table to solve world problems. They spread lies about our peaceful intentions and prevent their people from listening to our side. During the August session of the United Nations Security Council, the Communist spokesman had the utter gall to call us an *aggressor* nation. Day by day, Communists have prodded us, have flaunted the rules of human dignity in our faces, and now, in what we believe to be a deliberate attempt to ridicule us, they are waging aggressive war against a country we are sworn to defend.

This is not the peaceful, cooperative world we hoped we would have after the last great war. We looked forward to a system of world cooperation which would solve our problems without bloodshed. But the infamous sneak attack across the 38th parallel into the Republic of Korea shows that communism sneers at their own pledges for world peace. We must resort to force ourselves to fight the forces of evil.

Have all possible steps been taken to reconcile democratic and communistic ideologies? Just one look at the communist record in the Security Council shows the communists have not done their part in attempting to iron out world difficulties by debate and other peaceful means. The Soviet Republic, which stands behind the North Korean Communists, has exercised some forty-odd vetoes in the United Nations Security Council to block attempts by democratic nations to agree on a peaceful solution to world problems. The same Communists have consistently opposed our generous efforts—costing the American taxpayers billions of dollars—to help a war-devastated, starving world.

We Americans have never advocated war. We think the employment of destructive force for gaining an end that could be won by peaceful methods is stupid. We'll bargain, even take insults, try to see the other fellow's side, and compromise on almost anything except our principles. However, when the other fellow insists on throwing a punch first, we roll up our sleeves and start swinging. You and I are among those who represent that first counterpunch.

We were not alone in the bitter debates in the United Nations. Neither are we alone in fighting. The forces of communistic aggression must be made to see they are fighting against all the freedom-loving nations of the world when they face the American soldier on the field of battle. (More about these allies of ours will be discussed in future hours.)

The intent of the North Koreans and of those nations who are backing them is clear. They are determined to communize as much of the civilized world as they can, as fast as possible. They recognize no rules of international law or fair play. That makes our mission clear. Let's restate it.

You, American soldier, are directed by the American people, in response to a request of the United Nations, to defeat the lawless aggressor. In so doing you are to acquit yourself as a *man*, as an American.

The Means for Performing the Task

Having established the fact that the man—the American soldier—is America's most effective instrument of war, what does the soldier have to support him in actual fighting?

In the first place he has the weapons and equipment to do the job. You know your own weapons. You know they are good. You have seen what they can do in your hands. The weapons you will use in combat are the latest and the best the United States has.

As mentioned earlier in this talk, when the fighting started in Korea, we did not have all the men and weapons we wanted, on the spot, to battle the Communist attacker. Our mission in the Republic of Korea had not been to fight a war. The South Korean forces' primary task was to take care of their internal security. They were equipped to do this job. Long before the communist North Korean troops attacked, we had pulled American troops out of South Korea. Our troops in Japan were training and carrying out occupation duties. To put it plainly, we were not preparing to fight in Korea.

But the communist North Koreans were planning to fight. As the aggressor they had the initial advantage in weapons and equipment. They had massed troops. They had built a war machine which they thought would quickly run over their brothers in South Korea. That the Communists have failed in their quest for an easy victory the world knows.

Particularly at the start of the conflict, it seemed we had too little of everything we needed. It would have been militarily unwise to have maintained a huge war machine in the Far East at the expense of stripping our combat forces elsewhere. As a peace-loving nation, we do not strain our economy or manpower to outnumber everyone everywhere in the matter of military might. But we do have the ability to bounce back and crush any foe when he starts a fight—just as we have done in every war we have fought.

To gain the time necessary for our build-up to drive the Red invaders out of the Republic of Korea, United Nations troops fought some terrific battles. Among the casualties were Americans killed and captured. Their loss is part of the price we pay for democracy. These soldiers traded their

lives for time—time needed to assemble troops and weapons for the ultimate victory. You represent the troops which will win this ultimate victory. In the battle, your weapons and equipment will be every bit as good as you are.

Since the first days of the Korean conflict, tons of war matériel have been received by General MacArthur's fighting men. The heavy stuff is moving in an increasing abundance. New, heavier, tanks are being shipped to the fighting front. Better antitank weapons, more effective artillery with improved shells are moving to the combat zone. The infantry soldier's own organic weapons are more destructive than our World War II doughboys had.

Your air support consists of the swiftest, most modern, and most destructive fighting planes in the world. Those of you who saw combat in the past war remember the comforting feeling you had when you saw our bombers pass overhead on their way to an enemy target or when our aircraft gave you close support in crippling the ground enemy immediately in front of you.

You are backed by the strongest, most heavily armed Navy in existence. The Navy will transport you to the combat zone and see to it that your supplies keep coming to the port. In addition, the Navy will support you with guns and planes.

More important than any of these weapons are the hopes and faith of all the freedom-loving people who are supporting you as best they can. Your country and the rest of the peace-loving world are behind you. The puny whimperings of communists and communist sympathizers in our own country and the other democracies are nothing compared with the over-all support the civilized world is giving you. Rest assured your government will not let any soft-headed Red in this country do anything to prolong your fighting a single hour.

We agree, in the American Army, that our best weapon is man. And we know, too, that man is even a more effective weapon when he knows why he is fighting and what is happening. As far as possible, you will be kept informed of what goes on both at the scene of hostilities and back home. You can depend on this information being true. It is the policy of our Army to tell its men the truth. This is a policy our enemies do not have. The men you will face in combat may be fanatical, but their fanatical zeal collapses when they learn how they have been tricked by their leaders.

(Presentation of Armed Forces Information Film No. 5.)

Summary

Soldier, you are the primary weapon with which America faces an aggressor. Your country has chosen you after careful thought. You are handpicked and represent the best of American manhood. To help you do your job, the American people are furnishing you with the best weapons and equipment that human ingenuity can produce.

You are following in the steps of millions of American soldiers of the past—soldiers who have never lost a war. Our world, the world of free men, is anxiously watching your every action.

You will know danger. Any man who enforces law and order accepts danger as part of his job. You will suffer discomfort—that is the lot of the soldier. You will know fear. The conquest of that fear is probably your greatest personal problem.

You're on the *first team.* Perhaps never in your life and probably never again will you participate in a venture so important to our Nation and the entire democratic world. You are entering a contest in which there is no second prize.

The rights and privileges that American citizens enjoy have been bought in part by generations of fighting American soldiers. Today communism seeks to deny the most basic of these rights to peoples the world over. We Americans have no desire to live in the kind of world which communists are planning for all of us.

That's why we intend meeting communism on the frontiers which divide the totalitarian world from the free world. That's the reason you are on your way to fight in Korea.

SECTION III

WHY WE FIGHT (Hour No. 2)

References: Chapters I and IV, Fact Sheet, "Why We Fight."

Objective

To motivate the fighting man in his task by giving factual reasons for American involvement in the conflict.

Scope

A listing of events and a description of Communist aims that affect our basic liberties.

Method

Conference. (See ARMED FORCES DISCUSSION LEADERS' GUIDE and ARMY FORTY HOUR DISCUSSION LEADERS' COURSE, Revised 1 June 1950, for instruction in *conference* procedures.) It is recommended that a ten-minute summary of latest news be given at the beginning of this hour and all succeeding hours.

OUTLINE

I. *The Importance of Knowing Why.*

A. Why there is an enemy.
B. Why this is the soldier's *personal* enemy.

II. *The Aggressor is International Communism.*

A. Quote, President of the United States: "The attack on Korea makes it plain beyond all doubt that the International Communist movement is prepared to use armed aggression to conquer independent nations."
B. This means we are all in the fight.

III. *Why Are We in Korea?*

A. Republic of Korea set up after a free election in 1948.
  1. Soviet Government refused to allow the people of Northern Korea to vote in this election. (Show 38th parallel on map of Korea.)
B. Majority of world recognized the Republic of Korea.
  1. Soviet Union vetoed Korea's application for membership in the U. N.
C. United Nations continued attempts to unify Korea to no avail.
  1. Blocked by Soviet representatives.
  2. Communists strike on 25 June 1950.
D. Steps since the attack.
  1. U. N. Security Council orders North Koreans to stop.
  2. North Koreans ignored the order.
  3. U. N. then requested member nations to send help to Korea.

IV. *Facts About Communism.*

A. They say our way of life must be destroyed.
B. They teach a doctrine of despair.
C. They advocate revolution in our own country.
D. Although they fought on our side against Naziism, they have alined themselves against us in the U. N.
E. Quote Marx and Engel—"Forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions."
F. Quote Lenin—"come out with armed forces."
  1. Stalin is a close follower of Lenin.
    a. Stalin insists that our system cannot be allowed to exist in his Communist world.
G. Communism's false promises.
  1. To the poor.
  2. Social justice.
  3. Expediency of hatred.
H. Communism denies people the freedoms we take for granted.

V. *Our Choice.*

A. Fight communism or be conquered by it.
B. We fight for—
  1. Our lives.
  2. Freedom of our families.
  3. Our Nation.
  4. All the free people of the world.

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VI. *Summary.*

A. The eastern border nations of Europe were taken over by the Communists with methods other than upon use of force.

1. Attack of North Korean Communists shows us they are now ready to fight wars for their purpose.

B. We must understand the purpose of the Communists.

1. They aim to communize the world—by force if necessary.

C. Our President has outlined our over-all mission.

1. We will maintain our democratic institutions.

SUGGESTED VISUAL AID

We Fight Only—
1. When attacked.
2. To save our way of life.

We Refuse to Fight—
1. For territorial gains.
2. To force our way of life upon people.

SECTION IV

FRIEND AND FOE (Hour No. 3)

References: Chapter II, "The Enemy," and Chapter III, "Who Are Our Allies?" from Fact Sheet, "Why We Fight."

Objective

To identify our enemies and our allies in the Korean conflict.

Scope

A description of the physical, mental, and ideological make-up of the Korean Communist. A listing of American allies and their fighting potential.

Method

Conference. (See ARMED FORCES DISCUSSION LEADERS' GUIDE and ARMY FORTY HOUR DISCUSSION LEADERS' COURSE, Revised 1 June 1950, for instructions in how to lead a conference.)

OUTLINE

. *Characteristics of the Enemy.*

A. Strengths.

1. Hard, tough, and determined.
2. Thoroughly fanatical.

B. Weaknesses.

1. Strength in numbers and equipment is limited.
2. Hope based on false promises.

II. *What Must We Know About Him?*

A. What he believes.

B. What his hopes and aims are.

C. His hatred of the UN and all free peoples.

D. His fear of his commanders.

E. He is not alone in his twisted beliefs.

F. He belongs to the front headed by World Communism.

G. His ideas toward capitalism.

1. Definition of capitalism.
2. Definition of imperialism.

H. He is dedicated to world revolution and war.

III. *Communist Claims.*

A. To rehabilitate the world—yet fights Marshall Plan.

B. Opposed to atomic bomb—yet won't agree to plan for outlawing atomic warfare.

C. We are "warmongers"—yet they have taken all of China by force—and now Korea.

D. To be democratic—yet rules with dictatorship.

IV. *Communism Cannot Succeed if—*

A. We know what it is.

B. We compare it with democracy and make our choice.

C. We employ our technical know-how.

D. We use our *moral* strength.

1. Devotion to principles of freedom and justice.

E. We keep our belief in the combined strength of free men.

V. *Our Friends.*

A. Listing of nations. (Instructor reads this list to the group.)

B. Only three nations opposed UN action in this conflict in writing:

1. USSR.
2. Czechoslovakia.
3. Poland.

C. UN protective forces have not yet been organized.

1. For this reason we are bearing the brunt of this war.
2. Statements from Afghanistan, Burma, Iceland, France, etc.
3. Help from United Kingdom, Netherlands, Thailand, Denmark, Norway, Turkey, Chile, Philippines, Nicaragua, India, China, and Organization of American States.
4. We fight under the blue and white flag of the UN.

D. We are not alone.

VI. *Summary.*

A. The enemy is tough, fanatical, and motivated by fake promises.

B. Our allies—all freedom-loving people—become more and more important to us.

SECTION V

THE WAR TO DATE (Hour No. 4)

References: Instructor's texts. Visual Aids (Map of Korea and Chart #1).

Objective

To inform the fighting man of the importance of the affair in Korea by summarizing events in the current fighting.

Scope

Events leading to the outbreak of fighting and progress to date. Included are reasons why the job of defeating the North Koreans is important to us.

Method

Lecture Conference (see sec. VI).

OUTLINE

(See instructor's texts and section VI.)

I. *Challenge on the 38th Parallel.*
- A. Location (use map).
- B. The crossing of the parallel.
  1. United Nations' immediate action.
  2. Refusal of North Koreans to obey.

II. *Korea is a Test Case.*
- A. We risk a war—
  1. To save the United Nations.
  2. To stop the spreading of communism.
- B. Events leading to this decision.
  1. The fall of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Manchuria, and China.
  2. Evidence that Communism is now ready to use force.
- C. We are not alone in this fight.

III. *The "Big Picture" in Korea.*
- A. President Truman orders American troops into Korea (June 29).
  1. General MacArthur had four divisions.
  2. Problems facing the Army in getting these troops to the zone of hostilties.
- B. Air Force begins bombing strategic targets immediately.
- C. First test of strength at Kum River. (Use map.)
  1. Withdrawal of American and South Korean forces.
  2. This set the pattern of campaign for six weeks.

IV. *The Battleground.*
- A. A country of mud and mountains.
  1. The rainy season was on.
  2. Adverse conditions for the ground fighter.
- B. North Koreans have excellent weapons, though in limited quantity.
- C. North Korean tactics proved effective.
- D. Psychological warfare. Propaganda. (Quote)
- E. Characteristics of the North Korean soldier.
  1. Physically like South Korean.
  2. Difference is in ideology.
  3. Is not a superman. Not in same class with Nazi or Japanese soldier.

V. *United Nations Forces.*
- A. United Nations had sufficient naval and air forces immediately.
- B. Ground forces were short.
  1. South Koreans were not trained for offensive war.
  2. Weapons were not in sufficient quantity.
  3. Actions of UN ground forces are classed as a remarkable achievement.
- C. Reds did not employ Russian "super" tanks.
  1. New American bazooka stops them all.
- D. We are no longer badly outnumbered.
- E. Part played by other nations of the UN is significant.

VI. *How Important Is Your Job?*
- A. First Americans in history to serve under *two* flags.
- B. Our country is not *at war*. However, for you it will be the same as actual war.

1. Cannot be recognized as war because North Koreans do not represent a recognized government.

C. Your job is to keep this aggression from being successful.

D. You are privileged to uphold the prestige of the U. S. and UN.

VII. *Summary.*

A. The communists of North Korea have launched an unprovoked attack.

B. The situation calls for action.

1. The action we have taken is approved by all democratic nations.
2. We are not alone.
3. We are growing stronger every day.

C. Our troops carry the hopes of the United Nations and are the front-line fighters for world order.

CHART 1

THE BIG PICTURE

1. Immediate strategic bombing by Air Force.
2. U. S. Navy control of the sea.
3. Landing of available troops.
4. Delaying action during build-up of strength.
5. Reinforcement.
6. Counterattack.

INSTRUCTOR'S TEXT

WHAT KOREA MEANS TO YOU

Challenge on the 38th Parellel

The 38th parallel of latitude which separates Northern from Southern Korea had been crossed many times by raiding North Korean patrols. At 3 P. M. on June 24, (Washington, D. C. time*) the Korean communists crossed the border again. This time they came with more than patrols.

Under cover of heavy rains, six tank-led columns surged into South Korean valleys in what was obviously a long-planned attack. Against the Red juggernaut, American-trained South Korean forces battled without success. The Southern Koreans had little artillery, few antitank guns and only a handful of planes. The Russian-equipped Koreans of the north had plenty of tanks and artillery. Their planes strafed and bombed the defending forces which reeled backward toward a hastily-prepared line on the Han River.

To the noncommunist nations of the world, this attack was an act of unprovoked aggression. It was a brazen challenge to the authority of the United Nations, which is charged with maintaining world peace. At the suggestion of the United States, the United Nations went into action.

On June 25, the Security Council of the United Nations met hurriedly at Lake Success. By vote of 9–0 (Russia was absent and Yugoslavia abstained), the Council ordered the North Koreans to cease fighting and to withdraw above the 38th parallel.

It quickly became evident that the North Koreans had no intention of ending hostilities. It was also evident that without help the Republic of Korea was doomed. With the eyes of the world upon it, the Security Council of the United Nations, on June 27, recommended "that the members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area."

Because of this recommendation, the Armed Forces of the United States and other members of the United Nations are fighting today in Korea. This is the reason you are preparing to join in that fight.

Korea Is a Test Case

To save the United Nations-sponsored Republic of Korea is the immediate reason the United States and other free countries are risking a third World War. But there is another deeper reason for our concern over Korea's fate.

Korea is one of several nations throughout the world which border on communist states. Others include Greece, Iran, Turkey, Tibet, and Indo-China. All of these nations are subject to the threat of communist expansion—by armed force or by infiltration tactics. It was Korea's fate to be selected as the current victim.

Long ago the United States decided to resist this spread of communism, which showed no signs of desisting. We reached this decision after watching such nations as Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Manchuria and China fall under Red rule. We have recognized the Red invasion of Korea as a test case in our contest with the com-

*This was 4 A. M., June 25, Korean time. All times and dates given here are those of Washington, D. C.

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munists. "The attack on Korea," said President Truman "makes it plain that communism has passed beyond the use of subversion to conquer independent nations and will now use armed invasion and war." The 38th parallel has become more than a line which separates Northern and Southern Korea. It marks a line beyond which we will not permit communism to pass.

To resist Communist aggression in distant countries of Europe and Asia is not militarily easy. We must cross the broad Atlantic or Pacific oceans to deliver full military aid. True, we have Allies closer than ourselves to nations threatened by communists, but many of these Allies are still recovering from World War II. They have neither the wealth nor the forces to fight without our help.

Moreover, some of our Allies have sizable portions of their armies already deployed to guard against Communist aggression. The British, for instance, have troops in Malaya; several divisions of the French Army are fighting Red guerrillas in Indo-China.

Under these circumstances, it takes time for us to support free nations attacked by Communist forces throughout the world. Korea is an example.

The "Big Picture" in Korea

On June 29, President Truman ordered United States ground troops into Korea. At the same time he authorized our previously committed Air Force to attack military targets north as well as south of the 38th parallel. Our Navy was already in the fight.

Available to General MacArthur—who is commander of United Nations as well as United States forces—were four divisions in Japan. His problem—To move what divisions he needed from Japan to Korea in time to bolster crumbling South Korean defenses.

Consider the tremendous problems our Army faced in making this move. Think, for a moment, what it takes to move your company or battery for hundreds of miles across both water and land—and then supply it with food, ammunition and gasoline after it reaches its destination. Add up the scores of companies and batteries in a division and you'll get some idea of the time and effort required to build up our forces in Korea.

Meanwhile, the war would not wait. Realizing the value of time, the North Koreans were driving hard to seize all of Korea before we could arrive. By highly effective strafing and bombing of North Korean columns our Air Force was doing a splendid job to slow the enemy's advance. Off Korean shores our warships guarded against enemy amphibious landings. But they were not enough. United States infantry, artillery, and armor were needed to block the enemy on the ground.

The first detachment of our ground forces arrived by air. In a matter of days small units of United States soldiers were fighting delaying actions against vastly superior forces. It's important to remember that these early forces were not expected to stem the enemy advance. Their purpose was to delay him while we rushed men and equipment from both Japan and the United States. How well these early forces succeeded was indicated by General MacArthur in one of his communiques. "American ground units in Korea," he said, "are fighting the most skillful and heroic holding and rear guard action in history."

The first real stand of United States forces took place on the Kum River. The whole front became relatively stable as our units in the west and regrouped Koreans in the east dug in and gained a short breathing spell. On July 17, the United States 1st Cavalry Division made an amphibious landing at Pohang on the Korean east coast. General MacArthur announced that the United States Army's 25th ("Tropic Lightning") Division was also in Korea assisting the hard-pressed 24th Division, first to arrive.

With three divisions in Korea and more units of our Army, Air Force, and Navy on the way—not to mention what our Allies were supplying—General MacArthur indicated that the initial crisis was over. Said the General: "We are now in Korea in force, and with God's help we are there to stay until the constitutional authority of the republic is fully restored."

This doesn't mean that reverses are over. At this writing, the important city of Taejon south of the Kum River has fallen to the enemy. As General MacArthur has pointed out: "Over a broad front involving continuous local struggles, there are bound to be ups and downs, losses as well as successes." The important thing to remember is this—We've weathered the first round of the fight in Korea. We've built up the men, weapons, and supplies needed to maintain our toehold.

Today we're getting ready at an ever-increasing tempo for the long road north in Korea. You are one of the soldiers who will soon be on that road.

That's the "big picture" of what's going on in Korea. Perhaps of more immediate concern to you is the terrain over which you will fight, what the enemy's got, and what we have on our side.

The Battleground

"Mud and mountains" best describes the terrain you'll encounter in Korea. Local conditions may vary, of course, but more than three-fourths of Korea's 85,000 square miles is mountainous. Its climate corresponds roughly to that of our eastern seaboard but has a higher summer rainfall and greater humidity. On our side of the world the 38th parallel lies between Washington, D. C., and Norfolk, and passes near Louisville, Ky., slightly north of Wichita, Kansas, and through San Francisco.

What do rough terrain and wet climate add up to for the man on the ground? In Korea the doughboy will normally plod over extremely rough ground. Usually he'll be fighting for commanding terrain. Life for his comrades in the motorized or armored units will be no less trying. Armor will find a limited road net; yet weather or terrain may confine tanks to roads. Sometimes units may go into action from the muck of a rice paddie. Poor flying conditions will restrict our Air action at times.

Despite rugged terrain, lack of roads, and the climate, Korea is far from impassable to man or machine. The energetic American soldier will conquer the terrain as he conquers the enemy.

Arms and equipment used by the North Korean soldier are modern. About half of his matériel is of Russian make and the other half came from Japanese surrendered in Manchuria.

Although the arms presently available to the Communist troops are of good quality they are possibly limited in quantity. As the war wears on, there is some question of North Korean ability to replace matériel losses. As new American equipment of post-war type reaches the Korean front we'll enjoy a distinct advantage. Some of this matériel is already arriving. The 3.5 bazooka, which we'll discuss later, is an example.

North Korean tactics have proved effective during the first few weeks of fighting but this has been due in large measure to the tactical surprise achieved by their sneak attack. Already certain weaknesses have been noted. For example, North Korean troops move "bunched up" on the ground which costs them many casualties. Another weakness is his tendency to move armor through holes in our lines without actually killing many of our men or destroying much matériel.

One way to compare our battle efficiency with that of the North Koreans is to examine casualty figures. Ours are amazingly low when compared with the enemy's.

Although tactics and equipment of the Korean Reds may be considered effective, the Communist prapaganda offensive is amateurish. Here's a quote from a propaganda message allegedly written by American prisoners of war:

> Dear friends of the 24th Division of the United States Army. The Korean People's Army are good friends of us. By immediately surrendering to the righteous People's Army of Korea we are helped from fear of death and we have obtained our full security for our rights, future, and freedom. . . . Dear conscientious officers and sergeants, do surrender as soon as possible with all the men under your command. . . . Be relieved and surrender.

These messages would be amusing if the true facts concerning treatment accorded some of our prisoners of war were not known. North Korean atrocities against our soldiers are now a matter of international record. In a recent statement to the North Koreans, Gen. MacArthur made it quite clear we would not tolerate further abuse of prisoners. He said:

> Personnel of the Armed Forces of North Korea and other persons of North Korea who are taken into custody or fall into the hands of Armed Forces now under my operational control in connection with hostilities in Korea will be treated in accordance with the humanitarian principles applied by and recognized by civilized nations involved in armed conflict. I will expect similar treatment for American Nationals and members of the armed forces of the United States. . . . I will hold responsible any individual acting for North Korea who deviates from these principles or who causes, permits or orders any deviation from such principles.

This statement will remind North Korean leaders that German and Japanese war criminals were tried and punished after the last war. An enemy who fears such retribution will hesitate to mistreat prisoners.

Physically there is no difference between Koreans north and south of the 38th parallel. All look alike, speak the same language, write the same

script, generally eat the same foods, and in general exhibit no regional differences.

Ideologically, the difference between North and South Koreans is marked. The South Koreans, of course, are fighting for the preservation of the republic which they themselves established under United Nations sponsorship. Their primary loyalty is to their own land. The North Koreans, on the other hand, are Communists first and Koreans secondly. Communist indoctrination has insured that.

Along with his political indoctrination the North Korean Communist has received military training and many have had battle experience. Individually, though, he is no superman. There is much evidence to show that the North Korean units are held together by the brute force and intimidation of officers and noncommissioned officers imported from Manchuria and China.

This does not mean that there are no good soldiers, professionally speaking, among the North Koreans. It does mean that the North Korean soldier generally is in no class with the highly competent Nazi or Japanese soldier we defeated in World War II.

United Nations Forces

When the Security Council called upon member nations to help enforce its resolution calling for the Korean Reds to end the fighting and withdraw to their side of the 38th parallel, several governments acted immediately. Others promised help as soon as they could make it available.

The United Nations were able to put into the Korean area almost immediately enough naval and air strength to dominate the sea and air in the fighting zone. The North Koreans possessed no navy worthy of the name, and only a relatively few combat aircraft furnished them by the Russians.

As we've seen, it was a different story on the ground. The United States had Army troops to help the Koreans but our nearest units were in Japan. Moreover—as General Collins, the Army Chief of Staff, has said—our troops there were organized and equipped primarily for peaceful occupation duties. Having no aggressive designs on Korean territory, the United States had done what it could to train South Korean troops to maintain peace and order in their own country, and then had withdrawn American troops.

American ground forces in Japan were trimmed down in size to what our country felt it could afford. They were armed with light, mobile types of equipment best suited for maintaining order in an occupied country. Many units were below normal strength; the United States tank outfits in Japan were all armed with the light M–24—a fine fighting reconnaissance vehicle, but not designed for slugging it out with larger tanks. Infantry units were equipped with the light World War II bazooka, which lacks the range, accuracy, and punch to cope with medium tanks except at fairly close quarters. There was a shortage of the lightweight, recoilless rifles, the doughboy's "portable" artillery.

Our World War II weapons, all told, were equal or superior to those of any other nation. But, as we have seen, the troops in Japan did not have some of them, and had others in reduced numbers, because of their occupation mission. And then there was the huge problem of transporting what we did have from Japan to Korea.

The way in which we overcame all these difficulties adds up to one of the most remarkable achievements in the history of American arms. Our troops moved quickly. They met the North Koreans far up the peninsula near where the invasion began, and thereafter exacted a fearful toll for every inch of ground they gave up. Their weapons at first were only the lightest ones, which could be moved mainly by hand. Gradually the heavier items were emplaced and American resistance stiffened.

Meanwhile, in the confused first reports that came out of Korea, there were statements that raised doubts as to American arms and equipment. Mistaken impressions resulted, which must have given the enemy much pleasure. One of the things enemy propaganda always tries to do is destroy confidence in our arms and equipment.

The impression grew at home, for example, that the Korean Reds were armed with unlimited numbers of Russian "super" tanks, and that the Americans had no weapon that would stop them. By now, of course, the facts are known, and they spell an entirely different picture.

At the end of almost a month of fighting, official reports reveal that the North Koreans had not used any tanks more fearful than the old (1940 model) Russian T–34, a 35-ton medium tank mounting an 85-mm. gun. The Russians possess better tanks than this, but they had not been used in Korea up

to late July.) Meanwhile, our fighter aircraft and our ground units had rolled up an impressive score of Korean tanks destroyed or disabled.

On July 20th came the dramatic announcement that the new postwar American bazooka—the "king-sized" 3.5-inch rocket launcher—had been flown to Korea by special plane and was in action. Its first test gave an almost perfect score of Communist tanks knocked out. This new weapon weighs only a few pounds more than the World War II bazooka, but fires a larger and heavier projectile which can penetrate any armored vehicle presently known.

About the same time the new bazooka went into action, General MacArthur reported—"Our hold upon the southern part of Korea represents a secure base. Our casualties, despite overwhelming odds, have been relatively light. Our strength will continually increase while that of the enemy will relatively decrease. His supply line is insecure. He has had his great chance but failed to exploit it . . . ."

Military authorities, for security reasons, no longer identify units enroute to Korea. Therefore, strength figures cannot be given. However, it has been acknowledged generally that the advantage the North Koreans have enjoyed as to numbers and types of weapons when they attacked across the 38th parallel has been lost. Soon the big American Pershing tank and the even newer Patton M–46, both of which are more than a match for the Russian T–34, can be expected to make themselves felt on the Korean front. Heavy American artillery which far outclasses anything the Korean Reds used during the first month of fighting, is on the way to the front.

Our B–26 and B–29 bombers have given Korean Communist rail and communication centers and supply lines a terrific pounding which is increasing in force. Our own F–51 and F–82 fighters and the Mustangs flown by our Australian Allies have punished the advancing Reds bitterly, and played a vital part in grinding their offensive to a halt along the Kum River. Our postwar F–80 jet fighters—at first reported as being too fast for close ground support missions—have proved themselves very effective against Red tanks and combat columns. More have been requested.

The resistance brought to bear against the invading Communists has been from the first a truly Allied effort. Australian air units have flown daily missions with the American Air Force and Navy pilots. The United States Navy has been supported by combat vessels from five other nations.* Reports have indicated that much needed ground units, as well as additional air and naval support will be furnished General MacArthur by cooperating members of the United Nations.

All in all, the great United Nations air and naval superiority has been telling heavily on the North Koreans; difficulties met initially by our ground fighters have been largely overcome. There was no longer any doubt as to the effectiveness of U. S. fighting men and their arms and equipment, or our ability to deliver them at the fighting front in time and in sufficient quantity to do the job in Korea.

It's of particular interest to you that U. S. authorities are not holding back any of the new weapons produced by postwar research and development merely to avoid the risk of having the Russians get hold of them. The arrival of the new 3.5-inch bazooka at the fighting front within days after the fighting began is heartening assurance to American soldiers that every new weapon and item of equipment that can be made available to them, will be in their hands as fast as human effort permits.

In short, we have the weapons and we have the men to do our job in Korea. Along with our Allies, we're getting them speedily to the fighting front.

American troops can say with their Chief of Staff, General Collins, "The task that faces us is not an easy one, but I am confident of the outcome."

How Important Is Your Job?

You and the fighting men already in Korea are the first Americans in history to serve under two flags—our own and that of the United Nations. Your conduct as individuals and units, in battle and out, will be watched by the whole free world—and by the Communist world as well. Upon your shoulders rests the prestige of our Army, of the United States, and of the United Nations.

As soldiers you will encounter all of the hardships and dangers of war. As far as you are concerned personally, you will be in a shooting war. But it is important to keep clearly in mind that our country is not at war—our action in Korea, in fact, is intended to prevent a war from breaking out. The difference between a formal state of

*Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Netherlands.

war and the kind of action we are taking in Korea should be clearly understood.

The United Nations does not recognize the Communist regime of North Korea as a legal government. Therefore the Communist aggression against the South Korean Republic can be compared to an attack by outlaws against a peaceful community. When a community calls upon its police force to deal with outlaws, it does not regard this action as a war, but as a means of restoring peace and order. That is why policemen in some communities are called peace officers. The United Nations, which is a community of many nations, has called upon its members for police action against the Communist invaders who are disturbing the peace of a community. You are responding to that call because the United States is one of the nations that is determined to keep the peace.

The Communist attack against South Korea was rapid and well-planned. The Communist troops were well-trained and well-equipped. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the invasion was carefully plotted in advance. As a puppet government recognized only by the Soviet Union and its satellities, the North Korean Communists have received Soviet help in preparing and carrying out their armed aggression. The outcome of the fighting in Korea will consequently have important influence on future Soviet plans.

If the Communists had quickly overrun all of Korea, and especially if the free world had not responded so forcefully to the challenge, the Soviet leaders would have been encouraged to proceed with further aggressions elsewhere. Moreover, in the areas where Communist expansion has been a threat for several years, the people would have felt alone in the struggle to remain free.

But the prompt action of the United Nations is a clear warning to the Soviet leaders and an inspiration to free people everywhere. The Soviet Union now knows that armed aggression anywhere will meet determined and effective resistance. The free people know that they are backed by the moral and material resources of the United Nations.

Thus Korea has become, within a few short weeks, a symbol of the free world's determination that totalitarian force shall not replace governments that have been freely chosen by their people. As a soldier of the United States and of the United Nations, it is your job to make that determination clear to Communists everywhere.

INSTRUCTOR'S TEXT

A FIGHTING MAN'S VIEW OF KOREA

A Day of Combat

"Things are looking up," the lieutenant had said while briefing the 2d platoon of "Charlie" Company. "Yesterday the 2d battalion took a hill. Today our battalion will take a town we lost last week."

Pfc. Joe Martin, acting assistant squad leader, 1st squad., appreciated what his platoon leader meant. For weeks since arriving in Korea, his battalion had moved backward fighting a stubborn delaying action against overwhelming odds. Now they were hitting back in a dawn attack to retake lost ground . . .

An early morning mist still hugged the ground as Charlie Company moved in squad columns from its line of departure. The dull boom of artillery came from the rear, and friendly shells whirred overhead. When the crash of the landing shells sounded dead ahead, squad columns changed to skirmish lines.

Minutes later Joe could see the silhouettes of shattered houses. Then he could make out a street between the houses. From somewhere a stream of tracer bullets spewed, and the squad hit the ground. As Joe flicked off the safety of his M–1, an American tommy gun on his flank opened up. The fire fight was on.

As the sun broke through the mist, our men reached the outskirts of the town. Then began a deadly game of hide-and-seek as small groups of American infantrymen flushed the enemy from streets and houses. A spreading fire helped them in their task.

In the confusion of house-to-house fighting, Charlie Company intermingled with Baker Company. With two others from his squad, Joe fought alongside men he had never seen before. A strange captain joined them when they fired through a sandbagged window at an enemy machine gun. Meanwhile a bazooka team maneuvered for a shot. Fire spurted from the rear of the bazooka, and an instant later smoke and flame blotted the window from view.

The firing died as the fight drifted toward the center of town. Here stood a sturdy stone building filled with enemy. Our doughboys surrounded the strong point and waited patiently. After a while, Joe saw what they were waiting for: A

United States medium tank lumbered to point blank range before the building. After a few rounds from the tank's high velocity gun, enemy soldiers appeared with upraised hands. American infantrymen entered the building to round up its remaining occupants.

The loss of this strong point broke the back of enemy resistance. Into the countryside beyond the town little groups of North Korean soldiers fled in wild retreat. Again the air overhead was filled with the whir of our artillery shells, this time to speed the enemy on his way.

Why Is Joe Fighting in Korea?

That's the way Pfc. Joe Martin spent one day in Korea. It was not a typical day because in combat no day is "typical." This day ended in victory; Joe has also seen reverses. He fought this action in a town; he has also fought in mountains and in rice paddies. In between actions he has seen days of constant marching and nights without sleep. He knows the boredom of long hours of sitting and waiting while our troops or the enemy prepared for further action.

With plenty of battle action behind him, Joe is a combat veteran now. A short time ago he was a green recruit. What brought about the sudden change? Why is Joe fighting in Korea?

To answer this question we must review what has been going on since World War II ended.

In the last few years we watched the communists seize countries like Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Manchuria and China. It became clear that the Reds would stop only when they had taken over the entire world—or when somebody stopped them. We could even foresee a time when we might be forced to fight a third World War to protect our own independence.

In many different ways, we have for several years tried to make it clear to the communists that armed aggression against free nations would be resisted by the free world. The Communist invasion of South Korea on June 24th was an answer to our warnings. It was a clear challenge we had to meet.

At first we tried peaceful means to stop the fighting in Korea. We asked the United Nations to take action and they did. On June 25th, the United Nations ordered the North Koreans to cease hostilities and to withdraw to the 38th parallel.

Ignoring the United Nations order, the North Koreans plunged deeper into South Korea. It was obvious that the lightly-armed South Koreans could not last long without help. There was only one thing left for the United Nations to do. They called on the United States and other countries to repel the Koreans by armed force.

Joe Martin knows all this, but he's reduced it to simpler terms. The way he sees it, we're fighting in Korea for two reasons. First, we're tired of being pushed around by the communists. And, secondly, if we fight back now we have a chance of avoiding a third World War.

Are We Slow Getting Started?

When Joe's outfit was alerted for Korea, he expected Charlie Company to move in a matter of hours. Instead, days dragged by. Joe could not understand the delay. Reports from the fighting front spoke of the heavy odds faced by United States ground forces. Everyone agreed that they needed help and they needed it fast.

Yet Charlie Company sat on packed barracks bags.

When Joe's outfit finally arrived at the port of embarkation, the reason for the delay became clearer. Charlie Company was one of hundreds of units waiting to be moved to the combat zone. Moreover, the docks were loaded with tons of equipment needed by modern fighting troops. There were crates of ammunition, food, clothing and construction material. There were vehicles, big guns, bull-dozers, gasoline cans and machinery of all sorts. Men, equipment and supplies—all had to be loaded at a limited number of docks on a limited number of ships bound for Korea.

This was what Joe could see with his own eyes. In dozens of other ports, both in Japan and in the United States, the problem was the same: how to move men and supplies speedily across hundreds of miles of land and water to distant Korean battlefields.

We have the men and the equipment to do the job in Korea. The trouble is they're not as yet on the battlefield, whereas the enemy prepared his attack months before striking. He has the advantage in men, tanks and guns on the ground right now. When we narrow the odds by getting our stuff on the same ground, we'll be ready to start northward in Korea.

The Battleground

When Charlie Company reached Korea two things about the country impressed Joe Martin:

mountains and mud. Everywhere he saw mountains—rocky and bare of trees. There are two reasons for the mud: rainfall and rice paddies. Although Korea's climate is similar to that of our eastern seaboard, there is a higher summer rainfall and the humidity is greater. Rice paddies are rice fields which the Korean farmers keep flooded with water by means of irrigation dikes. No one has yet succeeded in digging a fox-hole in a rice paddy. The dikes, however, provide natural military breastworks.

The roads in Korea are few and poor, yet, because of the mud, vehicles must stay on the roads in most places. Traveling by truck to the front lines, Joe and his buddies saw tanks and artillery pieces that had bogged down as soon as they left the road.

Shortly after getting to Korea, Joe's company commander gave Charlie Company a few special pointers on field sanitation. Because most Korean farmers use human waste as fertilizer, it's dangerous to eat local vegetables or meat. Much of the water from local sources is impure. If you have to use it, said the captain, don't forget your halazone tablets.

The Enemy

Joe and his buddies will never forget their trip to the front. Their battalion pushed north along roads choked with southbound refugees. At the start of their trip, they passed through crowds of cheering South Koreans. The farther north they got, the fewer people they saw.

When they reached an almost deserted village, they dismounted from trucks and took defensive positions on a low ridge line. Joe had just finished digging his fox-hole when the North Koreans struck.

There was little warning. The outpost line held briefly and then withdrew. Led by medium tanks, hordes of infantry assaulted the fox-holes along the battalion's main line of resistance.

Joe and his buddies were green and they were also scared. They had only one antitank gun and a few bazookas to stop the tanks. But they knew how to use what little they had. When the first smoke of battle had cleared, the tanks had passed to the battalion's rear. The enemy infantry had fallen back, leaving the battalion's front littered with dead. One tank was burning furiously, its ammunition exploding.

That night Joe's outfit also fell back, fighting Reds who had filtered through to their rear.

Later Joe's platoon had a chance to talk over their first meeting with the enemy. Here are some of the things they had learned about the North Korean soldiers:

a. The enemy infantry tends to "bunch up" when moving forward. That's partly why they lost so many men attacking Joe's battalion.

b. Although their tanks raced through holes in our lines, scaring Joe and his buddies, they killed or wounded surprisingly few of our soldiers and damaged little of our equipment.

c. North Korean leadership is good. Joe's battalion commander said the attack on his positions had been well planned.

d. To the North Koreans, the lives of their soldiers mean little. Enemy casualties were much greater than ours.

Joe's squad leader, who fought in Africa and Europe during World War II, made this comment: "The North Korean is a fairly good soldier. The ones we've seen so far are as fanatical as some of the Nazis we ran up against. But you can't compare the North Korean with the German soldier. The Jerries were *really* good."

Joe's platoon sergeant, also a World War II veteran, had fought in the Pacific. Here's what he said: "The Japs we fought could have licked these North Koreans any day in the week."

Joe's company commander added this comment: "It's worth remembering that a few years ago GI's with no more experience than you have took on battle-tested Germans and Japs—and beat them."

Early in the fighting, a North Korean plane sprayed Charlie Company with a type of ammunition it didn't expect: propaganda leaflets. The leaflet claimed to be a message that had been written by American prisoners of war. Here's the way part of it read:

> Dear Friends of the ————th Division of the United States Army. The Korean People's Army are good friends of us. By immediately surrendering to the righteous People's Army of Korea we are helped from fear of death and we have obtained our full security for our rights, future, and freedom . . .
>
> Dear conscientious officers and sergeants, do surrender as soon as possible with all the men under your command . . . Be relieved and surrender . . .

In Joe's squad, these leaflets were passed from man to man. The reaction of our soldiers was not at all what the enemy had expected. After reading the leaflet, one man turned to his squad leader with a grin.

"Dear conscientious sergeant," he said "*do* give me a 3-day pass."

The leaflets were not entirely wasted, the squad finding use for the paper on which they were printed.

While the propaganda leaflets only amused our soldiers, another unconventional type of action did not. This was guerrilla warfare.

Charlie Company learned about guerrillas, the hard way. One day a group of Korean "civilians" strolled into a quiet defense position occupied by a company outpost: One of the Koreans who spoke English offered to sell the soldiers a chicken. He reached under his cloak, but instead of a chicken produced a gun. In the fight that ensued, the Americans lost several men.

The guerrilla problem is complicated by the fact that North Koreans and South Koreans look alike and talk alike. At the risk of offending their South Korean friends, Charlie Company learned to be cautious of all Koreans whose identity and loyalty were not definitely known.

Joe and his buddies developed a deep hatred for the enemy guerrillas who struck unexpectedly behind the lines. But this hatred was mild compared to their feelings when they learned about North Korean atrocities against United States prisoners. Joe's platoon leader found it necessary to caution his men about this matter. "There have been some atrocities," he said. "But that doesn't mean you should believe every rumor you hear. Some of the atrocity stories are known to be fact, some have been exaggerated, and some are entirely false." He also told his men about the warning General MacArthur had given to all North Koreans—whoever mistreated prisoners will be punished as a war criminal.

What's On Our Side?

That's how the enemy looks to Joe and his buddies in Charlie Company. How about our side?

As front-line infantrymen, the men in Charlie Company only see a small part of what's supporting them. Of course, they see the machine guns and the 81-mm. motars of their battalion's Dog Company. They can watch our deadly artillery barrages cut up the enemy. And the arrival of our tanks in ever increasing numbers is something they observe with special appreciation.

Since the Korean fighting started, the Red tanks have been the doughboy's enemy Number One. Now that our Pershing and Sherman tanks are arriving, the score is being evened. In addition, Charlie Company has now received a better anti-tank weapon that can be used from their own fox holes. This is the "king-sized" 3.5-inch bazooka. Joe knows that these were put on a plane in the States only a few days before, and that more planeloads of them are arriving all the time. What probably hasn't occurred to him is that the arrival of these new bazookas means that a very important decision was made in Washington—— We will not hold back any of our new postwar weapons merely because there is a risk that the Communists might capture some of them.

Our Air Force has looked good to Joe right from the start. He's seen our F–51's and jet fighters drive the North Korean Yaks from the air. And many times he has watched United States and Australian fighter bombers peel off from a formation to dive on enemy tanks and infantry.

Yet Charlie Company can see only a tiny part of what our Air Force is doing. That's because most of our air effort has been concentrated against enemy targets far from the front lines. Our fighter bombers have strafed and bombed the enemy's ever lengthening supply lines; our B–29's have smashed at his rail centers and supply depots. In good weather and bad, our big bombers are flying deep into North Korea. When they drop their "eggs", it means the enemy has less ammunition, gasoline, food, and men to use against Charlie Company.

Joe and his squad would be very much encouraged if they could look over the ground extending back from their front line positions to the port of Pusan. They would hardly recognize some of the areas they had traveled through several weeks before, on their way to the front. Towns near the front had been almost deserted, except for Korean refugees. Now they're full of men, equipment, and supply dumps. Fresh infantry, artillery and armored units are moving to battle positions. The heavy weapons are coming in—"Long Tom" 155 cannon with their tractor prime movers, rugged-looking Pershing tanks with their 90-mm. guns. Replacements arriving in Charlie Company bring bits of news about the build-up that's going on in

the rear. They usually mention how hard the rear-area soldiers are working. Said one replacement: "The truck drivers that brought us up haven't had a decent night's sleep for weeks."

Joe knows that we have Allies in this fight, although he's seen little of them personally. He's heard encouraging stories about South Korean forces holding and counterattacking. He knows that British Tommies, "Aussies", and New Zealanders will soon be in the lines.

Joe is less familiar with the way Allied warships and our Navy are working together to protect the South Korean coastline from enemy amphibious attacks and to aid our ground troops along the coastline.

From his Stateside mail Joe knows that his country is supporting him. Letters mention stepped-up munitions production and expansion of our Armed Forces.

When they talk about all these things on our side, Joe and his buddies feel better about the immediate situation of Charlie Company. The future looks a lot better than the present.

How Does It All Add Up?

That's how Korea looks to Pfc. Joe Martin, acting assistant squad leader. He can't see the whole picture from his fox-hole, but he sees enough to know that it is not entirely a dark picture. He knows there will be further ups as well as downs. There always are in combat. But he also knows that we're in Korea in force. He knows that men like you are on the way to help him. He is a little impatient when he has to stand still, and even more so when Charlie Company withdraws another few miles and takes up a new position. What he's waiting for is the day when you and he will start on the road northward toward victory.

You and Joe, like your Chief of Staff, General Collins, have good reason to say: "The task that faces us is not an easy one, but I am confident of the outcome."

SECTION VI

NOTES FOR THE DISCUSSION LEADER

Some Questions and Answers

(Here is some background material to help you answer questions about the Korean situation. The questions, and others like them, also can be used to stimulate discussion and to suggest aspects of the subject that might not otherwise occur to members of your discussion groups).

1. *Is the United States officially at war in Korea?*

A state of war means fighting between nations that have recognized one another. Neither the United States nor the United Nations recognizes the North Korean Communist regime as a legal government. The legal government of Korea was established in 1948 in a free election sponsored by the United Nations. The Soviet occupation authorities in North Korea would not permit the North Koreans to take part in those elections. They would not even allow the UN representatives to enter North Korea. Instead, they sponsored elections of their own—communist-type elections in which all the candidates were communists, and Koreans known to be against communism were not allowed to vote.

The communist forces that invaded South Korea are therefore outlaws rather than the forces of a recognized government. Action against outlaws is not a war in the international sense. But in every other way, the situation in Korea is a war situation. The Communists are using well-equipped military forces to attack the Republic of South Korea. The same kind of force is necessary against the Communists if they are to be stopped and thrown back. So the answer to our question is: Our country is not at war, but the kind of job that must be done in Korea makes your duties there exactly like those of soldiers in war.

2. *Communists have taken over several other countries since 1945. What is different about their action in Korea?*

Communist dictatorships have been established in several countries since 1945. Hungary and Czechoslovakia are examples. Communists have tried to take over in a number of other countries: Greece, Italy, Iran, for example. But until the invasion of South Korea on 25 June 1950, the communists had depended mainly on subversive activities within the countries they were trying to overthrow. The Korean invasion proved that communism is ready to use armed force to overthrow free nations.

The American people quickly showed that we will not stand idly by and watch free nations fall to communists. It was our country that first asked the Security Council of the United Nations to act in the Korean crisis. The Security Council ordered the communist forces to withdraw immediately back across the 38th parallel. The communists ignored this order. Then the UN called on its members to help the Republic of Korea drive the invader from its territory and restore peace and order.

3. *Most of our fighting during the first month has been described as a delaying action. Isn't that just another way of saying that we have been taking a beating so far?*

It certainly does not mean that we have been beaten. In combat you are beaten only when you fail to do what you started out to do. The first units sent to Korea were supposed to hold and delay the enemy until we were ready to launch our own offensive. That's exactly what they've been doing. General MacArthur emphasized how well they've been doing when he said: "Our ground units in Korea are fighting the most skillful and heroic holding and rearguard action in history."

The men who slowed up the enemy and made him fight all the way down the Korean Peninsula have done their part of the job. Your part of the job won't be easy, but it would have been much harder if their delaying action had not been so skillfully and bravely fought.

4. *Are North Koreans and South Koreans the same kind of people?*

They are exactly alike in general appearance, language, and living habits. The difference between them is entirely political, and has developed fairly recently.

Here's the way things were before current hostilities in Korea:

South of the 38th parallel, the Korean people were working hard at the job of self-government. Free elections had given them a new government based on democratic principles. They were tackling their many problems as a free people, after many years of being ruled by outsiders.

North of the 38th parallel, the people were not so lucky. Since the end of World War II they have been under the thumb of the communists. First it was the Soviet occupation forces, and later the Soviet-sponsored "People's Republic." The North Koreans got a steady diet of communist propaganda, a police state, and very little else. The people worked hard but much of what they produced and needed so badly, disappeared in the direction of Russia. Day after day the communist press and radio taught them to fear and hate their fellow-Koreans south of the 38th parallel.

Thus the difference that divides the North and South Koreans is a difference that was deliberately manufactured by the communists. Their purpose was to use the North Koreans as tools of international communist aggression.

5. *The North Korean tanks seem to have caused us the most trouble so far. How good are these tanks and what are we doing to stop them?*

Some of the early news reports from Korea spoke of Russian "super" tanks being used by the North Koreans. The impression was created that these were brand new models that could not be stopped by any of the weapons we have developed since World War II. Here are the facts.

1. The best tank used by the communists so far has been the Russian T–34, a 1940 model, 35-ton medium tank that usually mounts an 85-mm. gun.
2. These tanks were very effective at first, for several reasons. The first American units to fight in Korea had been on occupation duty in Japan. Their equipment was designed primarily for that kind of duty. In the quick move to Korea by plane and ship, the advance units could bring only their lighter weapons, mainly the hand-carried ones. As their heavier weapons began to arrive, the communist tanks began to find the going much rougher. The stiffer resistance on the ground, plus the constant pounding by our fighter planes, added up to a steadily rising total of enemy tanks destroyed or disabled. On July 20, the first air shipment of the new "king-size" 3.5-inch rocket launcher or bazooka arrived in Korea and immediately proved itself a match for the communist tanks. This new weapon packs a bigger wallop than the World War II bazooka. It can penetrate any armored vehicle known to exist.
3. By the end of July, our early shortage of heavier weapons and tanks was being overcome. News reports had begun to mention our Pershing tanks, heavy artillery, and the new recoilless rifles that are the doughboy's "portable artillery."

6. *What are other members of the United Nations contributing to the effort in Korea?*

The United States has so far furnished most of the United Nations forces in Korea. But this does not mean we are the only country that is actively helping the South Koreans against the communists. Since the first few days of fighting, Australian air units have flown missions with our Air Force and Navy pilots. Our Navy has been supported by combat ships of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Netherlands. Some of these countries, along with others, are also sending ground units or have offered to send them.

SECTION VII

DISCUSSION LEADER'S OUTLINE

(This outline should be used to remind you of important points during your presentation. It will help you most if you have thoroughly familiarized yourself with the text by reading it carefully several times.)

I. *A Day of Combat*

A. Description of Pfc Martin and his outfit gives some idea of what the fighting in Korea is like.

B. Purpose of early fighting was to delay the enemy, make him pay heavily for every advance.

II. *Why Is Joe Fighting in Korea?*

A. Since 1945, communism has spread steadily.

1. It overthrew several free nations—examples: Hungary, Czechoslovakia.
2. It grabbed power where people were trying to become free again—examples: Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria.
3. It has been trying to take power elsewhere—as in Italy and Greece.

B. We and other free nations have continuously warned the Communists that we would resist aggression against free people.

C. Communists invaded South Korea despite these warnings.

D. U. S. at once called on UN, which ordered communists to get out of South Korea.

E. When Reds ignored this order, UN asked its members to help the Republic of Korea resist the invaders.

F. Joe Martin sees two reasons for being in Korea—

1. Communists have to learn they can't go on pushing us around.
2. If that lesson is impressed upon them, a third World War can be avoided.

III. *Are We Slow Getting Started?*

A. From the beginning, our forces have been outnumbered by the Communists.

B. More troops, more equipment, are still urgently needed.

C. Getting troops and equipment to Korea quickly is the main problem.

D. When we overcome the enemy's advantage in men and equipment, our delaying action will stop; our drive northward will begin.

IV. *The Battleground.*

A. Mountains and mud describe the terrain.

B. Mud results from—

1. Summer rainy season (autumn months are much drier).
2. Rice grows best in mud, so fields are flooded by irrigation. (You can't dig a fox-hole in a rice paddy).

C. The roads—

1. Even the best of them are not very good and there are not many.
2. But vehicles must stay on roads to avoid bogging down in mud.

D. Because Korean farmers use human waste for fertilizer, troops must not eat local vegetables or meat. Local water supply is apt to be impure—always play safe by using your halazone tablets.

V. The Enemy.

A. Our troops have learned some important things about North Korean soldiers—

1. They tend to "bunch up" when attacking, making good targets. Their losses are usually heavier than they need to be because of this habit.
2. Their tanks often penetrate our lines, but have caused surprisingly few casualties among our troops.
3. They have good leadership; their attacks are usually well planned.
4. Like all other communists, the North Koreans care little for the lives of their troops.
5. World War II veterans rate the North Korean fighting men below the Japanese

and German soldiers they fought against. Even so, they say the North Korean is "a fairly good soldier."

B. Enemy's crude propaganda leaflets have amused our troops.

C. But enemy's guerrilla warfare has been far from amusing. Example: English-speaking "civilian" who offered to sell chicken to group of GI's, reached inside his cloak, brought out a gun.

D. Guerrilla tricks are hard to guard against because North and South Koreans look alike. We have to risk offending our South Korean friends by checking all strangers carefully.

E. North Korean atrocities against American prisoners have infuriated our troops. Gen. MacArthur has warned Reds that those who mistreat prisoners will be punished as war criminals.

VI. *What's on Our Side?*

A. Red tanks have been Number 1 problem of our infantry. But this situation is improving—

1. We're getting more of our own tanks into the fight.
2. Arrival of new "king-size" 3.5-inch bazooka gives us a fine antitank weapon.
3. Our fighter planes, including fighter bombers, have attacked enemy tanks and infantry.

B. Our infantrymen are helped by friendly air action far from their lines—

1. Strafing and bombing of enemy supply columns.
2. Bombing of enemy rail centers and supply depots in North Korea.

C. Our own forces are building up behind our lines—

a. Fresh troops—infantry, artillery, armored—are arriving.

b. Heavy artillery and tanks are arriving on the battlefield.

c. Rear area troops are working around the clock getting ready for the coming offensive.

D. South Korean troops have been fighting well. We will soon be getting ground forces of British Tommies, "Aussies," New Zealanders, and probably others.

E. Warships of several nations are helping our Navy along the Korean coastline.

F. Back home, expansion of armed forces is beginning, along with other steps to meet future threats to the peace.

VII. *How Does It All Add Up?*

A. The fighting has had its ups and downs—combat is always like that.

B. But Joe Martin knows we are getting stronger every day.

C. The delaying action has been the toughest kind of fighting, but it paves the way for victory.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1950

Col McLain
1E 858

Col Wade
Mr Morgan

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File

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Office of The Adjutant General
Washington 25, D. C.

AGAO-S 353 (7 Dec 50)CINFO-M 14 December 1950
AGAO-C

SUBJECT: Information to Supplement DA Pamphlet 20-105

TO: Commanding Generals,
Second Army
Fourth Army
Fifth Army
Sixth Army

1. Attached summary of situation in Korea (current to 4 December 1950) is furnished as information to supplement Hour #4, Army Four-Hour Pre-Combat Orientation Course (Korea).

2. It is recommended that instruction materials be kept current by revision in accordance with latest news of the combat situation.

3. Additional supplements will be furnished periodically as necessitated by course of events.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

Same

Incl.
Summary

Copies Furnished:
Chief of Information

Red China Enters Korea

"An Entirely New War"

On 15 September 1950, United States soldiers and marines landed at Inchon on the west coast of Korea.

This was the beginning of the end for the Korean communist forces attacking United Nations soldiers in the Pusan bridgehead. Some American units seized the city of Seoul. Others drove south of the city to link up with American tanks breaking out of the bridgehead.

In a matter of weeks our troops had chewed up enemy units between Pusan and Seoul. As United Nations soldiers rushed northward toward the Korea-Manchuria border, the Korean communist army fell apart. Final victory seemed within our grasp.

Then--only miles from the Manchurian border--our troops hit solid enemy resistance. This was no stand by badly beaten Korean communists. Who was behind it?

We learned the answer when our troops started taking prisoners--Chinese prisoners, soldiers of Red China's army.

As United Nations troops again attacked cautiously, the Chinese enemy seemed to melt away before them. For a short time it seemed the Chinese wished to avoid a fight. Then they struck back hard. At this writing (early December 1950), a series of heavy Chinese attacks have caused United Nations forces to give ground.

There's no doubt now who enabled Korean communists to retain a strip of North Korea. General MacArthur, commander-in-chief of United Nations forces, estimates the Chinese Reds have at least 600,000 troops in Korea. More thousands are north of the Yalu River which marks the Manchuria-Korea border. With the Chinese Reds are Korean communist soldiers who have escaped our advancing troops.

In late November, General MacArthur sized things up. "We face," he reported, "an entirely new war."

Why Are We Fighting the Chinese Reds?

Many reasons have been given to explain why Chinese Reds crossed the Yalu River to help the Korean communists. One reason is that the Chinese want to protect power plants on the Yalu River that supply electric power for Chinese Manchuria. Another is that the Chinese fear United Nations troops will invade China. We have, by the way, told the Chinese many times they need have no fear of this. On 16 November, President Truman said our forces would not enter China. He added that our soldiers would leave Korea as soon as possible after the fighting was over.

Some people think the Chinese communists want to make us keep a big army fighting in Korea. Then we'd have fewer soldiers to send to Europe where they are also needed.

The real reasons why China has moved into Korea are not clear now (early December). However, two things are clear to us.

First, we know that the Chinese communists have one goal in common with communists everywhere. They want to see communism take over the world. The Chinese soldiers you may meet in battle are not the friendly Chinese Americans have liked for years. These soldiers are communists first, Chinese second. We have every reason to believe they act only after consulting their Russian allies. It's possible they are attacking us now under orders of the Russians.

There's a second thing we can be sure of. The Chinese communists are preventing us from carrying out a United Nations order. You'll remember, when Korean communists attacked South Korea last June, the United Nations ordered them to stop fighting and withdraw above the 38th parallel which divides North from South Korea. The communists refused to obey this order.

Thereupon the United Nations asked its member nations to "furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area."

Every soldier knows that you have to seek out and destroy an enemy's army before you really defeat him. That's one reason why United Nations troops crossed the 38th parallel into North Korea. To bring lasting peace to all of Korea, General MacArthur had to defeat and disarm the remaining Korean communist soldiers who still opposed us.

The Chinese Reds have made this impossible. Because they entered into the conflict there is not peace but more fighting in Korea.

In meetings of the United Nations, American diplomats are explaining this to all nations. These diplomats are trying to make the Chinese stop fighting in North Korea.

Meanwhile fighting continues. You may be in that fight before long. That's the reason we're going to tell you something about the Chinese soldier you may meet in battle. We're also going to give you some idea of warfare in North Korea.

<u>The Chinese Red Soldier</u>

It's hard to tell at this time how good or how bad a soldier the Chinese communist is. Let's take a look at some of the things about him that can give us a clue.

The Chinese soldier has little education compared to most American soldiers. But he has high native intelligence. So far he has done a fair job of learning to soldier.

The greatest strength of the Chinese communists is in numbers. But strength in numbers does not necessarily bring victory. Reports show that the Chinese don't have enough heavy weapons. It takes plenty of artillery, tanks, and planes to make a really effective military team.

His Equipment and Supplies

Battlefield reports (as of early December) say that the Chinese communist soldiers are fairly well-equipped. Many of their weapons and other equipment are of Russian make. However, they must maintain long supply lines through the mountains to bases in Manchuria. This takes transportation.

The Chinese communist armies have few vehicles by our standards. This means that they must cover great distances on foot. Also their supplies will move forward very slowly.

Of course the average Chinese soldier can get along on little food and few supplies. Often he lives off the country. We know, however, what happened to many Korean communist soldiers who tried to live off the country. Some starved, others became sick. As our planes attack slow-moving Chinese supply convoys, we're likely to see the same thing happen to Chinese Red soldiers.

His Past Record

Until they fought us, Chinese communists had yet to meet a really well-trained, determined, well-equipped enemy.

When they overran China in 1949 the Chinese Reds gained a fairly easy victory. The Nationalist armies, which had been fighting the Japanese for more than ten years, were disorganized and offered little real resistance. The communist "victory" was won over a collapsing army.

Based on information we now have, the Chinese soldier's strong and weak points add up like this:

Strong Points:

1. He is available in large numbers.

2. He is sturdy and can get along on little food.

3. He is well disciplined.

4. He has combat experience.

Weak Points:

1. He lacks supporting weapons, such as artillery and planes.

2. He has few motor vehicles.

3. He has never fought a well-equipped, determined enemy until the present time.

In short, the Chinese communist soldier is an enemy to be respected but not feared. In his early attacks he has done fairly well against our troops. But any army looks good when it is moving forward. The Korean communists looked good, too, at first. Remember what happened though, when they retreated?

Warfare in Northern Korea

There are three things that will have a lot to do with the type of war you'll fight in Korea. These are (1) the weather, (2) the large numbers of men the enemy has, and (3) the superiority of our weapons and equipment over the enemy's. Of these, probably the most important is the weather.

Winter Warfare

Fighting now in Korea is going on during bitter cold. But you can fight, and you can live fairly comfortably in frigid temperatures. Our troops in Korea are doing this now.

With the winter season now on in North Korea, we can expect the average low temperature there to be about 5 degrees below zero. (Not as cold as some places here in the States, but still plenty cold.)

Our troops in Korea already have fought in 20 degrees below zero weather. Roads and trails there are now often icy. Snow is heavy; we have already worked our way through drifts 12 feet deep.

You may think an army just can't function in weather like this. But it can. Wars have been fought in all kinds of weather. American soldiers have fought successfully in cold weather from the days of Valley Forge to Korea.

Our troops in Korea have good winter clothing. You will be as warm as clothing and other equipment can make you. You'll be much warmer than your communist enemy. If he can take it, you certainly can.

Our Army has given a lot of thought to the clothing you'll be wearing in Korea. Your clothes and equipment both reflect experience the Army has gained in winter fighting. Since World War II we have been improving our "know-how" on how to fight and live in cold weather.

What's more you'll have many things the enemy can't afford. While he is eating rice and cold fish, you'll be eating meat and hot food. We have adequate medical supplies and take care of our wounded regardless of ice and snow. The enemy doesn't spend much time or effort taking care of wounded under any conditions. Men are the cheapest thing he has.

You've probably already had some instruction on how to take care of yourself in cold weather. You'll have more. Once again you'll be taught how to prevent such things as frost bite and trench foot.

The cold is already affecting the fighting in Korea. For example, frozen rivers make roads. You and the enemy can walk on them. That's one reason why the enemy was able to pour many foot soldiers into the first big Chinese communist push. He walked his troops over the Yalu River, mostly at night.

Normal warfare can be carried on under winter conditions in Korea. Vehicles and guns can move over frozen roads. These same roads may thaw during the day, turning into mud and slush which makes the going tougher. We fought up the rugged mountains of Italy during World War II on roads like these.

Much of the weather during World War II was rugged too. Remember the Battle of the Bulge? Our troops there were cut off and were fighting in snow and cold. They did all right; they knocked out the last big German drive of the war.

Snow and cold in Korea have not been handicaps our troops couldn't overcome. Our first soldiers who reached the Yalu River moved 100 miles in about 20 days of zero weather. Don't let anyone tell you cold weather will stop you. You will do all right in Korea in spite of cold and snow.

Night Fighting

In late November, the Chinese communists made many night attacks. The build-up for these attacks also was made largely by moving troops at night.

In their night attacks, the communists have sometimes struck silently in small groups. They've also attacked with bugles blaring, whistles blowing, flares popping, gongs sounding, and men yelling in an effort to frighten our troops.

As you know, these are old tactics--old tricks. You'll learn to take advantage of the enemy's noise to locate him in the dark.

You've already learned a lot about night fighting and moving. Remember, in your training camp, you spent much time practicing to fight at night and moving at night. Like every army, we know the advantages of night attacks and when to make them. We often choose to fight at night; so do the Chinese communists.

The Chinese communists have been doing a lot of night fighting lately for a very good reason. As we've pointed out already, they don't have the firepower in artillery, tanks, and planes that we have. They hope to cut down their losses by attacking at night.

You may recall the Chinese communists' night attacks in late November. Most of them were without much or any artillery. These Communists simply hurled their infantry against our troops. And the United Nations troops who held their ground slaughtered the communists.

Even the communists--who have such a low regard for life--can't take terrific losses forever. With his heavy weapons and air support, one American doughboy is more than a match for many Chinese communists who attack with hand weapons alone.

The Future?

United Nations forces in Korea have almost completely destroyed one army the communists sent against them. This was the Korean communist army. Many people throughout the world consider this feat a "military miracle." Working against time, we moved men, guns, and supplies to Korea in a matter of months.

We're in better shape to fight the Chinese communists than we were when we first started battling Koreans. Now we have the men, equipment, and the guns on the ground. Our troops are battle-seasoned and they know the kind of country they're fighting through.

At this writing (early December), nobody can say what the future may bring in Korea. While our soldiers fight on Korean battlefields, American and Allied diplomats in the United Nations are attempting to bring about peace. This does not mean we're backing down from the Chinese communists. On November 28, Warren Austin, United Nations representative on the United Nations Security

Council, accused communist China of "open and notorious" aggression. Meanwhile, we have left the door open for a peace settlement.

The final results of such a settlement may well depend on United States soldiers like yourself. For what happens in the United Nations will be influenced by events on Korean battlefields. Communists everywhere recognize force. If our troops beat them at their own game, they may well seek peace instead of war.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PAMPHLET

ARMY FOUR-HOUR PRE-COMBAT ORIENTATION COURSE (KOREA)

CHANGES No. 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., *8 September 1951*

DA Pamphlet 20-105, 18 August 1950, is changed by adding section VIII, as follows:

SECTION VIII

WHY YOU'RE GOING TO KOREA

You are going to Korea to take over a big job from a big man. You are going there to replace a soldier who has earned his way back home. He's the man who has been "carrying the ball" for all of us during the past tough, rugged year. Now he's being pulled out of the game and you are being called off the bench to take his place.

You will be replacing a man who has been doing a fine piece of work and who needs a rest. You are needed in Korea to fill an important job in some unit. And you are a man who has what it takes to fill that spot.

Maybe you are not looking forward to your oversea assignment. That's understandable. No one expects you to be happy about it. But maybe it will help if we talk about the *reasons* why you are going.

You may be able to understand these reasons better if we look at some facts and figures:

When the rotation program started this past spring, it was planned to send 15,000 men a month back to the States from Korea. Now, for a few months, the rotation quota has been increased to 30,000 men a month—double what it had been. The quota was increased so that more men could be sent home from Korea—men who had seen more than their share of combat duty.

Normally, the Army sources for oversea replacements include all replacement training installations where men receive combination basic and branch training. Such units, for example, are the 9th Infantry Division at Fort Dix, N. J., and the Infantry Replacement Training Center at Indiantown Gap, Pa.

Another source includes soldiers with previous service who are reenlisting, Enlisted Reserve Corps volunteers, and all other trained soldiers who are available for reassignment.

From these sources, the Army was able to get 15,000 men a month to support the first rotation program. But when the quota was doubled, the demand for men was more than these normal means could supply. So the Army ordered the commanders of the six armies in the United States to supply the rest of the needed men from other units.

For the three months of July, August, and September, for example, these armies will supply about half the 90,000 or more soldiers that will be needed. Naturally, this means that soldiers from divisions and other units will make up the quota, even though some of these men may be National Guardsmen and Reservists.

Maybe you are a National Guardsman or Reservist who has been pulled out of your unit as an individual replacement and you're wondering why. It's not that the Army would prefer to do it this way. Rather, it is a necessity. You are not the first man to be chosen in this manner, and you won't be the last.

As an example, consider what happened in the 28th and 43d Divisions. These two National Guard Divisions were ordered last winter to supply 3,400 men each as replacements for FECOM (Far East Command). These men—mostly from Selective Service—had already taken their basic training and were then being trained as part of the division team.

It meant that these soldiers had to be shipped out and new men brought in to replace them. This isn't the best system, of course, but those 6,800 men were needed more in Korea than they were in the States.

For August and September, additional replacements will come from the 31st and 47th Divisions. These men will be both Selective Service soldiers and National Guardsmen training with the divisions.

More than just basic privates are needed in Korea. Replacements have to be made all the way down the line. Officers, sergeants, technicians of all kinds, as well as basics, are being shipped home. The Army has to send officers, noncoms, and privates to replace them.

During July, for instance, more than 11,000 of the 30,000 quota were chosen for specific technical jobs. In other words, more than one-third of the replacements were specialists or technicians of some kind.

Replacement training centers give technical training, but much of a man's skill is gained through on-the-job experience. That's why units in the States are called on to supply these experienced men. Sometimes it means breaking up groups of soldiers who have worked as a team; but that can't be helped, because the Army must place men where they are most needed—and right now that place is Korea.

[AG 353 (16 Aug 51)]

These are a few of the reasons why you are on your way to Korea. But let's go back and talk about that main reason again—replacing the man in Korea who needs a break.

What you were doing in the past year may have been rugged—but not as rugged as it was for the soldier who was holding down a mighty important job in Korea. While you were here in the States, he was slugging it out with the Communists around the Pusan perimeter. Later on, he was chasing Reds over the Korean hills. Still later, he was holding the line in a brutal, 25-degree-below winter.

This is the soldier you are going to replace. He's done his job magnificently, but he's had his share. Now it's time to give him a break and time for you to take over.

And remember this: Because of what he has done, your job is going to be a lot easier than it was for him. When you join the Eighth Army, you'll be a part of a fighting team that has been called "the best field army in the world." The soldier whose job you will take helped make it that way. He's a big man—but you can fill his shoes.

By order of the Secretary of the Army:

J. LAWTON COLLINS
Chief of Staff, United States Army

Official:

WM. E. BERGIN
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

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For explanation of distribution formula, see SR 310-90-1.

AGO 754A

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1951

Your Job in Japan

Introduction

Last June we had four Regular Army Divisions in Japan. When the Korean fighting broke out these outfits moved to Korea, leaving Japan almost undefended.

From years of bitter experience, we've learned that an undefended nation in today's world is an invitation to communist attack. That's the reason we're sending American troops to Japan as fast as we can.

From the National Guard, our Army called two of its finest divisions--the 40th and the 45th--to guard the shores of Japan. We're going to tell you men of these divisions how important your mission is and what our Army and people expect of you while you're overseas.

Japan and Korea

As soldiers, you can appreciate what our fighting men in Korea are up against. They have just come through a severe Korean winter where temperatures dropped to 20 and 30 degrees below zero. They fought a savage enemy during that weather; they're fighting him now in the mud of early Spring. This enemy has superior numbers and is accustomed to the rugged mountains in which the fighting is going on.

The one big advantage our soldiers in Korea have is their superior modern equipment. They've got plenty of ammunition, artillery, vehicles, planes to support them. To get the huge amounts of war materiel to the battlefield, we need a base close to the fighting. We have this base--Japan. Japan's seaports, airfields, and railroads enable us to marshal the supplies and men to send to Korea. From many a Japanese airfield fly the planes which support our fighting men on the ground.

TAB A

What would happen to the United Nations fighting men in Korea if a communist enemy were to seize Japan?

Think of the answer to this question and you begin to get an idea of the importance of your job.

The Japanese Need Our Help

Some of you may have fought against the Japanese in World War II. You'll remember that the Japanese soldier was good. You respected his fighting ability.

This Japanese soldier came from a nation that has long been a power in Asia. Before World War II, Japan had the third largest merchant marine fleet in the world. She had many good modern factories, a good railroad system, modern airplanes. That was one reason she was capable of lasting so long against us in the last war.

Today, however, things are different. Right after World War II, Japan demilitarized rapidly. She broke up her powerful army, navy, and air force; her fighting men went back to civilian jobs. Japanese factories stopped building guns, tanks, and ammunition. They were reconverted to turn out goods needed by Japanese civilians. Throughout Japan, the sword was beaten into the plough share; the soldier became a farmer, a businessman, or a professional man.

That was when we thought that world peace was here to stay. That was before aggressive communists had swept over eastern Europe, before they had engulfed China, before they had assaulted Korea.

The Red invasion of Korea has alarmed the Japanese. Korea has long been called "a dagger pointed at the heart of Japan". Separated from

Japan by only a few miles of water, Korea offers a base for an enemy who would want to invade Japan. And the communist attempt to seize Korea has reminded the Japanese of how incapable they are of defending themselves.

That is the reason the Japanese have looked to us for military protection. They have cooperated thoroughly with us since the end of World War II in demilitarizing their country. Now--without armies of their own--they must look to our soldiers to defend them.

Under these conditions we feel we have a strong moral obligation to help the Japanese. And we also realize that in helping defend Japan we are also helping defend ourselves against spreading communism. For Japan would be a rich prize for the Reds. Although Japan's economy is now geared for peace, it could be again geared for war. Under communist masters, Japan would follow the same path trod by other Soviet satellite nations that have been enslaved. The strongest nation in Asia could become a foe instead of a friend.

We have no intention of letting Japan suffer such a fate. To make sure, we're sending soldiers like yourselves to protect her while she cannot protect herself.

What You'll Do in Japan

Those of you who have been overseas on occupation duty--either in Japan or in Europe--know what this service was like. Then the Army was helping to get war-ridden nations back on their feet, guarding United States property, re-educating former enemy people.

Now it's different. Your one big job when you reach Japan will be to train--hard and swiftly. The training you've already received in the

States is good--as far as it has gone. But you'll need a lot more advanced training before your divisions even approach the shape they were in when they went into World War II action.

It's important that you appreciate the need to make every moment count in your training program. Right now the communists are on the march in Asia. While you're in Japan there'll be a war going on in your own back yard--in Korea. With conditions like they are in Asia, you can't afford to train at a "peacetime" pace.

If ever the tempo of training seems too fast for you, we suggest you remember one thing: There are thousands of American soldiers who are having a much rougher time in Korea than you are having in Japan.

Getting Along With the Japanese

You'll meet the Japanese people under the best of conditions. Since World War II, the Japanese have shown a surprising enthusiasm for the democratic ideas which we have in our country. By means of their schools, their newspapers, their motion pictures, they are learning more about us as people.

They also respect us as soldiers because it was our Army that defeated their soldiers. They feel that an Army that could do this had to be good. So our advice to you is--don't disillusion them. Remember that many of the Japanese you see may not be in uniform--now. But they were soldiers in the last war and they know a soldier when they see one.

You'll have people watching for your misconduct overseas--and we aren't referring now to the military police. We're talking about the same enemy our men are fighting in Korea: communists.

The overwhelming majority of Japanese have the same attitude toward communists as we do. But--as in many countries of the world--there is a communist party in Japan. These Reds have done all they can to make our occupation of Japan more difficult. They've inspired strikes and riots; they've spread propaganda against Americans.

Whether or not Japanese people believe this Red propaganda depends, to a great extent, on your conduct. If you practice the democracy our country preaches, the communist propagandists will be wasting their time.

How can you conduct yourself as a soldier? How can you do your part to gain the respect, admiration, and friendship of the Japanese you meet?

Here are some tips for you to keep in mind:

1. Playing the "big shot" is the mark of a weak or undisciplined man. Looking down on people, boasting, or making unreasonable demands, merely show up the man as a poor representative of America. You will find most Japanese are anxious to please. Taking unfair advantage of this desire on their part may have unfortunate results in making people dislike us.

2. Comparisons between Japanese standards and ours are both pointless and stupid. You may be tempted to remind Japanese that we own most of the world's automobiles, bathtubs, television sets, and refrigerators. You may feel like informing them that our cities are cleaner, or that we do things in a bigger and better way than they themselves do. It's natural to be proud of one's country, and it's human to express such pride. However, when you brag about even such a general thing as American accomplishments, you lay yourself wide open to the charge of the communists

that we are a gloating, boastful people. The man who bores others with blustering talk shows he hasn't grown up mentally. You can't afford to give that sort of impression.

3. You are a personal representative of your country. Think of yourself as a personal ambassador. Total strangers should always be shown our best manners. We don't know who they are, but we do know that they will form an opinion of us--we want that opinion to be good. If you make a fool of yourself over there, you are discrediting all the good men with whom you serve.

4. Remember the rule: Behave overseas as well as you would in your own home town. Each one of you knows what the people back home expected of you and what you had to do to win their respect and friendship.

5. Show proper respect for everyone you meet in Japan. Never feel that the Japanese are inferior beings just because they have different customs from yours. Don't reveal your attitude by referring to them by uncomplimentary nicknames. One must remember that they have grown up under different conditions. Don't be too quick to judge them by their outward appearances. Personal courtesy costs nothing and can overcome many barriers in Japan. Good manners are much the same the world over, and personal courtesy is a language that is always understood.

6. Show proper respect for women and old people. Although peoples' customs differ widely the world over, there are certain basic feelings that most persons have in common. Among these is the desire to protect their women and their old people. You are certain to inspire hatred if you take liberties with Japanese women. Most Japanese permit their women less freedom than we do. In dealing with their women, remember

to observe not only the usual courtesies we show women at home, but also the customs of Japan.

The same rule applies to relations with older people--respect your elders. This is especially important in Japan where people show great respect for their elders.

7. Respect Japanese customs. Don't fail to observe local customs. If you don't know the customs, it is your responsibility to find out about them. If you were in a theater at home and the man next to you didn't stand when the orchestra played the National Anthem, you'd be understandably angry. If you later discovered the man was a foreigner, you'd probably make some allowances for his mistake. But you'd still be irritated.

8. Use judgment in spending money. Don't be lavish with your money to the extent that you upset economic standards by unnecessarily raising the price of articles sold by Japanese. If the article should happen to be scarce and you are willing to pay any price to get what you want, you create a bad economic situation by keeping others with less money from buying what they might need. You might also encourage the Japanese to produce less. For, if laborers can earn more money with less toil, they may wish to work fewer hours producing needed goods. As a result, the producers of the goods will suffer a great loss caused by scarcity of labor. Don't help spread hardships by thoughtless spending. Remember also that soldiers of other countries are not as well paid as you.

9. Politics and religion. In good society the subjects of politics and religion are not argued. Just because the Japanese political system differs somewhat from our own does not make it inferior; the same is true

of religion, which is a highly personal thing in which each one of us is entitled to his own belief.

10. Drinking. Don't drink to excess. This is good advice anywhere, anytime. While the Army doesn't forbid drinking, it does forbid your drinking to a point where you cannot perform your duty, or to a point where you may disgrace the uniform. During drinking bouts, one is likely to give out confidential or secret information which, if allowed to fall into enemy hands, could hurt our country.

11. Abuse of hospitality. You may be invited to the homes of Japanese. If you are, it's wise to find out about the courtesies they observe in their homes. Your Japanese host or hostess won't be offended if you make honest mistakes in etiquette through ignorance. But it's a different matter if you deliberately ignore their customs.

Advantages of Service in Japan

As we've pointed out, your mission in Japan is to provide additional security for that country. You'll spend long hours of hard training to ready yourself for any emergency.

But your life won't be all work and no play. There will be opportunities for recreation and there are plenty of advantages of service in Japan. Let's take a look at some of them.

Overseas Pay

First, you'll receive more money while serving in Japan. In addition to your stateside pay you'll get overseas pay. Here's what it amounts to monthly for each enlisted grade:

E-7	$22.50
E-6	20.00
E-5	16.00

E-4	$13.00
E-3	9.00
E-2	8.00
E-1	8.00

Travel

There are many opportunities for travel in Japan and hotel accommodations are good.

The country has an efficient railroad network. Although not modern by our standards, the railroads provide good service and run on time.

After World War II the Armed Forces secured some of the best hotels in Japan for use by troops. These hotels were, and still are, operated as rest and recreation centers. The fees are very reasonable.

Service Clubs

The larger service clubs operated in Japan have a lot to offer. The service club actually is a community center, a club, and the corner drug store, all rolled into one. You'll probably spend a lot of your off-duty time at your club.

Athletics

Facilities for almost all sports are available at one place or another in Japan. You can play golf or tennis, ride, ski, or climb mountains.

Each unit generally has baseball, football, basketball or other teams. A complete sports program will probably be set up by your outfit.

Education

The Troop Information and Education Program is available to troops in Japan. There are a number of large education centers established. In

addition, the University of California at Los Angeles has a branch in Japan for the benefit of servicemen. It offers college courses that may be counted toward a degree.

Pocket Guide to Japan

For further details on travel, recreational facilities, and opportunities for education, we suggest you consult A Pocket Guide to Japan, prepared by the Armed Forces Information and Education Division.

This handy booklet contains lots of information that will help you get the most out of your tour in Japan.

Summary

You're going to Japan to provide additional security for a nation important to our security. The fighting in Korea drained Japan of the fighting units we once maintained there to defend its shores. You'll take the place of a soldier now fighting in Korea.

Our fighting men in Korea depend on you to help protect Japan, their major supply base. Because the Japanese are in no position to defend themselves, it's up to us to help them.

Training will be your major job in Japan. You have a lot of hard training to do before you're as good as the men who fought in your outfit during World War II.

Meanwhile, your life in Japan won't be all work and no play. There will be opportunities to travel, enjoy sports and other recreation, to continue your education.

It's especially important for you to impress the Japanese people favorably. The soldiers who preceded you in Japan have done an excellent job of gaining the friendship of the Japanese. It's up to you to retain that friendship.