

## PROFESSIONAL NOTES

### RECRUITING AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE MARINE CORPS

RECRUITING for the Marine Corps was carried on for the months of August, September and October with the following results:

#### AUGUST, 1920

	Reënltts	Applicants Accept.	Total
Eastern Division .....	210	276	486
Central Division .....	159	292	451
Southern Division .....	50	111	161
Mountain Division .....	20	70	90
Western Division .....	48	99	147
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Total .....	487	848	1335

#### PERIOD OF ENLISTMENT

	2 years	3 years	4 years	Total
Eastern Division .....	429	17	40	486
Central Division .....	427	11	13	451
Southern Division .....	155	2	4	161
Mountain Division .....	79	8	3	90
Western Division .....	134	8	5	147
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Total .....	1224	46	65	1335

Total enlistments recorded in August, 1920 ..... 1162

Gain in strength in August, 1920 ..... 480

#### SEPTEMBER, 1920

	Reënltts	Applicants Accept.	Total
Eastern Division .....	255	412	667
Central Division .....	153	328	481
Southern Division .....	56	121	177
Mountain Division .....	29	111	140
Western Division .....	58	133	191
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Total .....	551	1105	1656

## PERIOD OF ENLISTMENT

	2 years	3 years	4 years	Total
Eastern Division .....	602	17	48	667
Central Division .....	449	19	13	481
Southern Division .....	166	5	6	177
Mountain Division .....	128	8	4	140
Western Division .....	171	11	9	191
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Total .....	1516	60	80	1656

Total enlistments recorded in September, 1920 ..... 1468  
Gain in strength in September, 1920 ..... 786

## OCTOBER, 1920

	Reënls	Applicants Acpt.	Total
Eastern Division .....	232	482	714
Central Division .....	127	350	477
Southern Division .....	51	157	208
Mountain Division .....	27	122	149
Western Division .....	99	185	284
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Total .....	536	1296	1832

## PERIOD OF ENLISTMENT

	2 years	3 years	4 years	Total
Eastern Division .....	626	30	58	714
Central Division .....	432	32	13	477
Southern Division .....	196	4	8	208
Mountain Division .....	134	9	6	149
Western Division .....	245	21	18	284
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Total .....	1633	96	103	1832

Total enlistments recorded in October, 1920 ..... 1502  
Gain in strength in October, 1920 ..... 895

## RECAPITULATION OF STRENGTH OF MARINE CORPS, OCTOBER 31, 1920

	Auth.	Total Present Strength	Regulars	D. W. men	Res.
United States .	18,874	11,573	11,217	69	11
Foreign . . . . .	6,286	4,832	4,821	11	0
Ships . . . . .	1,822	1,538	1,537	1	0
Enroute, etc . . .	418	593	593	0	0
Grand total .	27,400	18,536	18,168	81	11

NOTE: 276 applicants are included in total present strength, but are not classified; 71 in Marine Band are not included in above figure.

## THE MARINE CORPS SCHOOLS

[NOTE.—This information is furnished by the Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Schools.]

THE Marine Corps Schools was organized August 1, 1920, and is the combination of what was formerly The Marine Officers' Infantry School and The Marine Officers' Training School. These designations have been changed under the new organization to The Field Officers' School and The Company Officers' School, which together constitute The Marine Corps Schools.

## PERSONNEL OF THE SCHOOLS

The School personnel consists of the Commanding Officer, the School Staff, the students, and the School Detachment.

## THE COMMANDING OFFICER

The Commanding Officer is charged with the immediate administration of the school, the coördination of the work of the instruction, and the maintaining of the proper standard of discipline among the students and enlisted men.

## THE DIRECTORS OF INSTRUCTION

There are two directors of instruction, one for the Field Officers' School and one for the Company Officers' School. They are charged with the immediate supervision and coördination of the work in their respective schools.

## THE ADJUTANT AND SECRETARY

This officer has charge of all correspondence, records, school library, and distributes instruction bulletins and pamphlets of the correspondence course.

## THE SCHOOL BOARD

The School Board consists of the Commanding Officer, the two directors and the heads of the several departments. It arranges the course of instruction as to subjects, methods, and allotment of time. It also makes recommendations as to the policy, character and scope of the schools.

## The Course of Instruction, Field Officers' School:

## OUTLINE OF THE PRESENT COURSE

Based on the experience gained in the course pursued in the Marine Officers' Infantry School of 1920, the following course was formulated for this year. The actual instruction covers thirty-eight weeks of from four to five hours per day for five days and two hours on Saturday mornings, leaving Saturday afternoons and holidays free. Holidays are Thanksgiving Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day; Christmas Holiday commences at noon Friday December 23rd and ends at 9.00 a.m., January the 3rd.

The total number of hours for the entire course is 750, divided among the four departments as follows:

Department of Tactics .....	400 hours
Department of Topography .....	200 hours
Department of Law .....	140 hours
Department of Administration .....	10 hours

In laying out the course every effort was made to make it such that the student's interest would be maintained throughout the entire period, and to eliminate, as far as possible, any feature that might be considered a grind.

The schedule of the various departments is so arranged that the study of certain subjects essential to a study of the other subjects shall be completed before the other subjects are taken up, thus making it progressive.

#### THE COURSE IN MILITARY TACTICS

In a broad sense the course in tactics as outlined below aims to develop correct thinking and the correct applications of the accepted principles and doctrines of tactics to situations that might readily confront any officer during field service. During the course the teaching of normal formations and the laying down of hard and fast rules will be purposely avoided and by meeting realistic situations with sensible methods the subject will be kept alive, and the student's interest awakened. The course is planned to meet the practical needs of the field officers of the Marine Corps and furnish them something tangible upon which to lean when they take the field as commanders of troops.

The field officers' course in tactics will follow in general the subject as taught at the Army School of the Line. It is not, however, as large in its scope or as comprehensive in some respects as at Leavenworth. On the other hand, some subjects that have a peculiar relation to Marine Corps needs have been treated in more comprehensive and detailed fashion.

While the army is rightly our guide in all matters pertaining to tactical doctrines and supply methods, an attempt has been made to preserve the characteristics of the school. In order that its character as a Marine Corps school may not be lost but rather developed and grow as the school matures the peculiarities of the duties of the Marine Corps and its distinctive characteristics have not been overlooked in planning the course.

We differ from the army first in mobility. The Marine Corps is essentially light infantry and as such must move quickly. As our organization and equipment must never interfere with this important characteristic the course will include conferences and problems involving the peculiar organization, equipment and

function of Marine Corps troops in tasks that they are likely to undertake.

Our functions differ from the army again in that small bodies of Marine Corps must often act independently. This makes it highly important that the school develop initiative, correct thinking and ready decision on the part of our subordinate officers. Troop leading and problems requiring independent thought and decision will be emphasized in order to meet this need of our officers.

The course includes the following subjects which will be taken up in the order named:

*Military Organizations.*—This subject comprises the detailed organization of all separate arms and services that compose a division, and a general discussion of the principles that control the organization of each. The organization of the corps, army and service of supply are treated in sufficient detail to assure the student's understanding of their importance and relation to the infantry division.

*Tactics and Technic of Separate Arms.*—This course covers the characteristics, powers and limitations and the tactics peculiar to each arm and service and their relation to each other. It is essential that this be gone into very thoroughly for the reason that there have been so many changes in the methods and usages incident to the introduction of new arms and modern equipment that the probabilities are that the student will have had little if any experience, either practical or theoretical, in the handling and employment of the different arms.

The arms and services covered are the infantry and special weapons, machine guns, tanks, field artillery, cavalry, air service, signal troops, engineers, sanitary troops, and chemical warfare.

*Tactical Principles and Decisions.*—This subject is an important feature of the course, covering, as it does, the recognized principles and accepted doctrines of warfare and their correct application to situations common to wartime service. The infantry division or smaller units as part of a division, will be the standard unit for all problems used in teaching this subject. The object in basing these problems on a division is not to train officers to handle such a large unit (such is not understood to be the purpose of the school), but to keep in the minds of the students the necessity for teamwork, and impress on them the

importance of the division as a grand tactical unit. In other words, to give them the same understanding that exists in the minds of those officers who served in the A. E. F.; namely, that everything tactical revolves around or is related to the division. Another reason for doing this is the preëminent fitness of the division for illustrating and teaching tactical principles and decisions.

In addition to the above this subject includes a thorough treatment of the means of arriving at a correct decision and the technic and method of promulgating the will of the commander to the troops; *i.e.*, orders.

This general subject includes a detailed study of marches, security, reconnaissance, action of covering forces, the offensive, including position in readiness, meeting engagements, river crossings, landing on hostile shores, the attack under various conditions, and the pursuit, defense including delaying action, counter-attack and defensive action in both organized and hastily prepared positions.

In addition, this subject will comprise lectures, conference, and problems in minor warfare. That is, the strategy and tactics suitable to action against unorganized or partly organized forces such as the Marine Corps is frequently called upon to operate against.

*Supply.*—The question of supply is of such major importance and has such a close relationship to tactics that supply methods in general and the detailed system of supply within a division are included in the tactical course.

*Logistics.*—Under the heading of logistics is taught all the details connected with the movement of troops by march, rail, bus, and transport.

*Duties of the Division Commander and Staff.*—This subject covers the functions of each department of divisional headquarters, the detailed duties of each member of the staff and how they are brought together to assure coöperation and team-play. Such questions as message centres, information service and the relation of the staff to the troops commanders are all gone into. After the above subjects have been taken up separately the students are taken into a situation in which a division is shown in camp, on the march, in an attack, during a retreat, etc., and in that way give a clear understanding of the functions of the staff in various situations.

*Troop Leading.*—The troop-leading course endeavors to show the functions, duties, and teamwork of the various elements of a division and their mutual relation as affected by the decisions and orders of the commander of the whole. This leads to the precise details of handling regiments, battalions, platoons, companies, and even smaller units to accomplish the will of the supreme commander.

The Tactical Course is shown in the accompanying diagram.

#### COURSE IN TOPOGRAPHY

This course is divided into Map Reading, Surveying and sketching.

With the exception of a certain amount of theoretical work in the beginning of the course, it is mostly practical. A considerable amount of instruction and practical work is done on the sand table, but by far the greater part is in the field.

The primary object of this course is to insure that each student becomes thoroughly familiar with map reading.

The course in sketching and surveying is made subsidiary to the main object, both are valuable aids to the student in becoming well grounded and proficient with the interpretations of maps in general.

Secondary to map reading the course is laid out with the idea of meeting the following conditions:

(a) To enable an officer to realize both the possibilities and the limitations of maps made by the different methods, applicable to military work.

(b) To understand the various methods of mapping and possibilities of producing maps for military purposes with the personnel attached to infantry organizations.

(c) To enable the officer to organize and direct topographical work in the field, and to coöperate with technical troops engaged in this work.

The Topographical Course is shown in the accompanying diagram.

#### COURSE IN LAW

The law course is divided into Criminal Law, International Law, and Military Government.

*Criminal Law.*—In this course is taken up the Law of Evidence



which is gone into very thoroughly, and Court-Martial Procedure. The study in the latter subject is sufficiently extensive to insure the student being well versed in all matters pertaining to court-martial work. Practical work in this subject will consist of problems based entirely on cases taken from Court-Martial Orders, selecting those that furnish examples of the most common and serious errors.

*International Law and Military Government.*—In the study of these subjects, the information gathered from the World War, the occupation of Germany and former occupations, will be fully utilized.

In this course there will be a series of lectures on the administration of civil affairs by the military when occupying the territory of a nation with which the United States is at peace. This is a duty frequently devolving upon Marines and so should prove of great value to the students.

Reviews in the law course will, as far as possible, consist of practical problems on subject matter previously covered in lectures and conferences.

The Law Course is shown in the accompanying diagram.

#### COURSE IN ADMINISTRATION

The course in Administration will consist of a series of seven lectures divided as follows:

Adjutant and Inspector's Department .....	Two
Quartermaster's Department .....	Three
Paymaster's Department .....	Two

These lectures will describe the duties, functions, and methods of the different staff departments.

The main object of having these lectures as a part of the Field Officers' School is to impress on the students the necessity for coöperation and coördination between the line and staff, and to give them a broader view of the scope and limitation of the work in these departments.

## COURSE IN HORSEMANSHIP

This course includes hippology and equitation. It will be conducted by means of lectures, demonstrations, and practice in riding. It will be extensive enough for the students to obtain a knowledge of the essentials of this subject.

## TESTS OF PROFICIENCY

The method of rating students is based on the number of units obtained by them in the various tests and problems. The total value of all tests and problems is 500 units. This is subdivided as follows:

Tactics .....	350
Topography .....	100
Law .....	50

## METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

The method of instruction includes conferences, lectures, tests, problems and demonstrations.

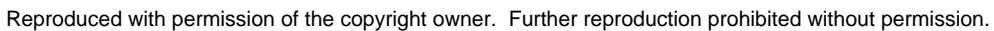
There is a considerable amount of study and theoretical work required of the student, but his ability to do the practical work of the course is the ultimate goal. This method we believe will have a tendency to prevent too much memorizing and to make greater use of good common sense.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION—COMPANY OFFICERS' SCHOOL—  
OUTLINE OF THE COURSE

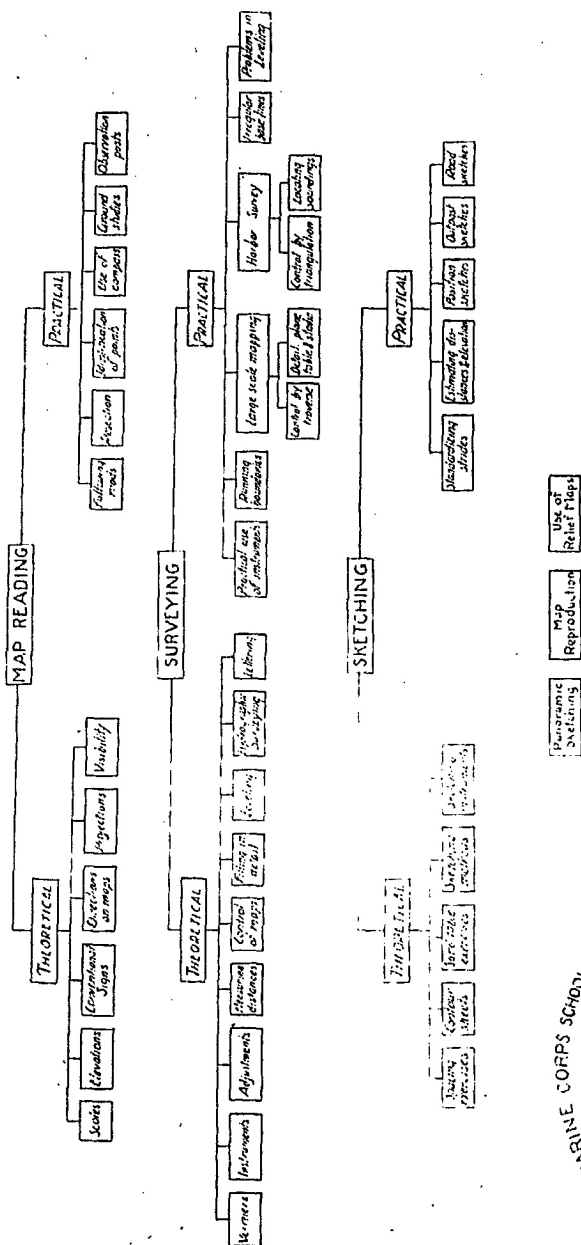
The Company Officers' School will not commence until after the 1st of January, 1921, as it is the Major General Commandant's desire to have the student body composed of those officers of the rank of lieutenant and captain, who will have been selected for permanent commissions by the present Board. The schedule of studies will therefore have to be arranged so that the length of the course will not be over six months, to be complete on June 30, 1921.

In order that this may be accomplished the School Board has decided that the course for 1921, with a few modifications, will

## COURSE IN MILITARY TACTICS



# MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY



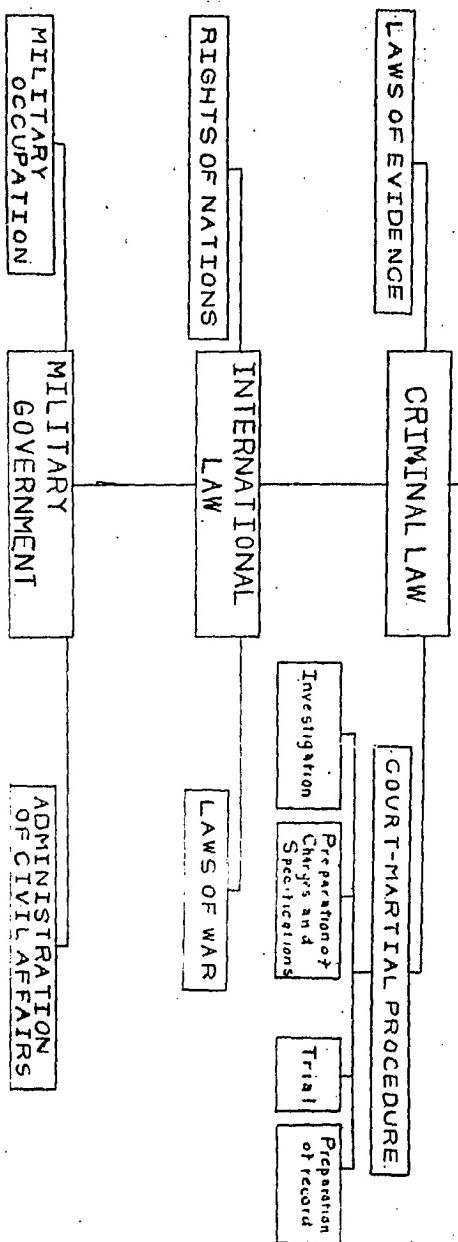
MARINE CORPS SCHOOL  
FIELD OFFICERS' SCHOOL  
M.B. QUANTICO, VA.

APPROVED:  
*[Signature]*  
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S.C.  
Communications, Marine Corps

MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY

# COURSE IN MILITARY LAW.

THE DEPARTMENT  
OF MILITARY LAW  
FIELD OFFICERS SCHOOL  
MARINE CORPS SCHOOLS  
M. B. QUANTICO, VA.



COURSE IN MILITARY LAW

follow in a general way the one pursued in the Marine Officers' Training School for 1920.

The actual instruction covers twenty-three weeks, from January 15, 1921, to June 30, 1921, of four to five hours per day for five days and two hours on Saturdays, leaving Saturday afternoons and holidays free. Holidays are Washington's Birthday, Easter Monday and Decoration Day.

Total number of hours of the entire course is 620, divided among the following subjects:

Infantry Drill Regulations, Manual of Interior Guard Duty, Signals (wig-wag and semaphore), Naval Ordnance, Tactics, Infantry Weapons, Engineering, Administration, Topography, Law, First Aid and Medical Hygiene, Musketry, Physical Training, Equitation, boat drill and duties of Marine Officers on board ship.

## GENERAL OFFICERS WITH THE BRITISH MARINES

WE learn from the *United Service Gazette* that the British Marines are to have eight general officers, borne on a list common to the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry, consisting of one general, two lieutenant generals, and five major generals.

## REORGANIZATION OF HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS

[NOTE.—The appended memorandum shows the reorganization of Marine Corps Headquarters, which took effect December 1, 1920.]

December 1, 1920.

### HEADQUARTERS MEMORANDUM

1. Under the direction of the Major General Commandant, the business of Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps will be conducted by the three staff departments and by the following, *viz.*:

Division of Operations and Training  
Personnel Section  
Recruiting Section  
Educational Section

2. The Assistant to the Commandant will be the Executive of the Major General Commandant. He will assist the Major Gen-

eral Commandant in the performance of his duties, especially with reference to the Division of Operations and Training and the above-mentioned sections.

3. The duties of the three staff departments will be the same as heretofore.

4. The Division of Operations and Training will have cognizance of the following:

(a) *Operations:*

Mobilization

Movement of advanced base and expeditionary forces

Expeditions

Advanced Bases

War Plans

Preparedness reports

Secret files

Organization

Organization reports

Establishment and abandonment of posts and detachments

Distribution of Marine Corps

(b) *Training:*

Military training and instruction

Military schools

Recruit depots

Target practice

Target ranges

Military training—reserve forces

Military text-books

(c) *Military Intelligence:*

(d) *Military Matériel:*

Expeditionary and advanced base outfits

Ordnance matériel

Military equipment

Inventions

The procurement, accountability and issue to the service of the articles listed under (d) will continue, as at present, to be the function of the Quartermaster's Department.

(e) *Aviation:*

Matériel

Training (active and reserve aviation forces)

Air service reports

Air service qualifications

Air service and land forces in coöperation

The head of this division will be designated as "The Director of Operations and Training."

5. The Personnel Section will have charge of the following:

(a) *Officers:*

Appointments

Assignments to duty

Maintenance of complements of posts, detachments and other organizations

Leaves of absence

Detail of officers for courts and boards

Medical surveys

Constabulary detachments

Passports

Transportation of officers and officers' families on naval transports

(b) *Enlisted Men:*

Maintenance of complements of posts, detachments and other organizations

Transfers

Furloughs

Commutation of quarters and rations

Transportation on naval transports

Medical surveys

Appointments to the Naval Academy

Detail of specialists

Morale and welfare work

6. The Recruiting Section will have charge of recruiting and the recruiting service.

7. The Educational Section will have charge of the following:

The Marine Corps Institute

Correspondence course

Post schools (other than military)

Enrollments in schools

School supplies, text-books, etc.

JOHN A. LEJEUNE,  
Major General Commandant.