War Department

The Pentagon

Office of the Administrative Assistant: REpublic 6700, Branch 2245
Bureau of Public Relations, Information: REpublic 6700, Branch 71736;
Night Duty Officer, Branch 3770

Office of The Adjutant General, Information: REpublic 6700, Branch 3241

OFFICIALS

Officials		
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Executive Chairman, Army-Navy Munitions Board Deputy Executive Chairman (Army) Special Assistant (Army)	R. R. DEUPREE MAJ. GEN. SIDNEY P. SPALDING BRIG. GEN. E. P. SORENSEN	
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Assistant Executive Officer Assistant Executive Officer Office, Assistant Secretary of War for Air: Executive Special Assistant to the Assistant Sec-	Col. T. C. Odom	
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TrainingAssistant Director of Civilian Personnel	FLETCHER C. WALLER	

GENERAL STAFF

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Deputy Chief of StaffAssistant Deputy Chief of Staff	D. EISENHOWER
Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff	BRIG GEN H I HODES
Secretary, General Staff	Col. John W. Bowen
Secretary, General Staff Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1 (Personnel)	MAJ. GEN. W. S. PAUL
Director, women's Army Corps	COL. WESTRAY BATTLE BOYCE
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 (Military Intelligence)	LT. GEN. HOYT S. VANDENBERG
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 (Organization	
and Training)	BRIG. GEN. G. L. EBERLE (Deputy
Assistant Chief of Stoff C. A (Supply)	Director)
Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations	LT GEN. R. L. MAXWELL
Chief, Legislative and Liaison Division	MAJ. GEN. WILTON B. PERSONS
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4 (Supply) Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations Chief, Legislative and Liaison Division Director, Civil Affairs Division Director Budget Division and Budget	Maj. Gen. O. P. Echols
Director, Budget Division and Budget Officer of War Department President, War Department Manpower	MAI CEN CHOPGE I Deserve
President, War Department Manpower	MAJ. GEN. GEORGE J. RICHARDS
Board The Inspector General Director, New Developments Division Director, Special Planning Division Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs Chief National Guard Bureau	MAJ. GEN. C. H. BONESTEEL
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Director, New Developments Division	BRIG. GEN. W. A. BORDEN
Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs	BRIG. GEN. EDWARD S. BRES
Chief, National Guard Bureau Director, Information and Education Divi-	MAJ. GEN. B. B. MILTENBERGER
sion	P C C T I
51011	BRIG. GEN. C. T. LANHAM
ARMY SERVICE	Forces
Commanding General	T- C T-D T
Chief of Staff	MAI GEN DANIEL NOOF
Chief of Staff Director, Control Division Director, Plans and Operations Deputy Chief of Staff for Sorvice Control	MAJ. GEN. CLINTON F. ROBINSON
Director, Plans and Operations	MAJ. GEN. S. L. SCOTT
Deputy Office of Stan for Service Com-	
mands Provost Marshal General	BRIG GEN B M BRYAN
Director of Intelligence	Col. James M. Roamer
Director of Intelligence Director of Personnel	Maj. Gen. J. N. Dalton
Deputy Director Director, Military Personnel Division	BRIG. GEN. T. F. HICKEY
Director Civilian Parconnol Division	Cor D I D
Director, Special Services Division———————————————————————————————————	MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH W. BYRON
Chief of Chaplains	MAJ. GEN. LUTHER D. MILLER
Director of Military Training	LT. COL. M. J. MARQUES
Deputy Director	BRIG. GEN. F. U. GREER
Director, Troop Training Division	COL. P. R. GARGES
Director, School Division	Col. J. L. GIBNEY
Director of Supply Deputy Director	Col. A V WINTON
Chief, Distribution Branch	Col. F. A. Henning
Chief, Storage Branch	Col. H. S. STRUBLE
Chief, Maintenance Branch Director of Procurement	Col. M. K. BARROLL, Jr.
Deputy Director	BRIG GEN D G SHINGIER
Chief, Purchases Branch Chief, Production Branch	Col. P. W. SMITH
Chief, Production Branch	(VACANCY)
Unier, International Branch	BRIG. GEN D G SHINGLER
Chief, Renegotiation Branch Chief, Readjustment Branch	MALCOLM R WHITE
Chief, Research and Development	
Branch The Adjutant General	BRIG. GEN. EUGENE A. REGNIER
The Judge Advocate Control	MAJ. GEN. EDWARD F. WITSELL
The Judge Advocate General	MIAJ. GEN. THOS. H. GREEN

Technical Services: The Quartermaster General	MAJ. GEN. E. S. HUGHES, Acting MAJ. GEN. A. H. WAITT LT. GEN. RAYMOND A. WHEELER MAJ. GEN. H. C. INGLES MAJ. GEN. H. C. INGLES MAJ. GEN. NORMAN T. KIRK MAJ. GEN. E. H. LEAVEY MAJ. GEN. W. H. KASTEN MAJ. GEN. MAXWELL D. TAYLOR LT. GEN. O. W. GRISWOLD MAJ. GEN. JAMES A. VANFLEET MAJ. GEN. JAMES A. VANFLEET MAJ. GEN. EDWARD H. BROOKS MAJ. GEN. EDWARD H. BROOKS MAJ. GEN. ROBT. S. BEIGHTLER MAJ. GEN. LOUIS A. CRAIG MAJ. GEN. WM. G. LIVESAY LT. GEN. WALTON WALKER MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM E. SHEDD	
ARMY GROUND	Forces	
Commanding General Chief of Staff Secretary, General Staff Assistant Secretary, General Staff Special Information Section Historical Section War Department Liaison Statistics Budget and Fiscal Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1 (Personnel) Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 (Military Intelligence) Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4 (Supply) Assistant Chief of Staff (Developments) Assistant Chief of Staff (Developments) Assistant Chief of Staff (Plans) Special Staff: Adjutant General's Section Engineer Section Ordnance Section Quartermaster Section Signal Section Chemical Warfare Section Headquarters Commandant	GEN. JACOB L. DEVERS MAJ. GEN. R. W. HASBROUCK COL. J. L. RYAN COL. B. O. TURNAGE BRIG. GEN. E. L. HARRISON LT. COL. KENT R. GREENFIELD COL. JOHN R. FRANCIS LT. COL. R. W. W. LANGE BRIG. GEN. H. F. LOOMIS MAJ. GEN. D. G. BARR MAJ. GEN. W. G. WYMAN MAJ. GEN. L. E. OLIVER BRIG. GEN. D. O. HICKEY, ACTING MAJ. GEN. C. L. BOLTE COL. EVERARD F. OLSEN BRIG. GEN. G. H. DAVIDSON COL. FREDERICK A. BLESSE BRIG. GEN. H. A. NISLEY BRIG. GEN. HARVEY EDWARD BRIG. GEN. E. LENZNER COL. JOHN A. MACLAUGHLIN	
ARMY AIR FORCES		
Commanding General, Army Air Forces Deputy Commander, Army Air Forces, and Chief of Air Staff Deputy Chief of Air Staff Deputy Chief of Air Staff for Research and Development Secretary of Air Staff Assistant Chief of Air Staff—1 Assistant Chief of Air Staff—2 Assistant Chief of Air Staff—3 Assistant Chief of Air Staff—4 Assistant Chief of Air Staff—4	Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker Maj. Gen. C. C. Chauncey Brig. Gen. R. C. Hood, Jr. Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay Col. J. E. Smart Maj. Gen. Fred L. Anderson Brig. Gen. G. C. McDonald Maj. Gen. E. E. Partridge Maj. Gen. E. M. Powers	
Applovant Office of Air Stail—0	MIAV. GEN. MAURIS HORSTAD	

	Col. C. I. Carpenter Col. D. O'Keefe Col. J. B. Summers, Jr.
Chief, Flying Safety (Winston-Salem, N. C.) Special Assistant for Antiaircraft Chief, Office of Information Services Assistant to Director for Army Air Forces War Department Bureau of Public Relations Commanding Generals of Independent AAF	
Commands in United States: Commanding General, Continental Air Forces Deputy Commander, Continental Air Forces First Air Force (Mitchel Field, N. Y.) Second Air Force (Colorado Springs, Colo.) Third Air Force (Tampa, Fla.) Fourth Air Force (San Francisco, Calif.) AAF Personnel Distribution Command (Louisville, Ky.) Training Command (Barksdale Field, La.) I Troop Carrier Command (Stout Field, Indianapolis, Ind.) Air Technical Service Command (Wright Field, Ohio) Air Transport Command (Gravelly Point, D. C.) AAF Center (Orlando, Fla.) Army Airways Communications System (Asheville, N. C.) AAF Weather Service (Asheville, N. C.)	

THE PANAMA CANAL 1

411 Tenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. REpublic 6700, Branches 77092, 77271

Officers on the Isthmus: Governor of the Panama Canal Engineer of Maintenance Officers in Washington:	Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Mehaffey Brig. Gen. Francis K. Newcomer
Chief of Office and General Purchasing Officer Assistant Chief of Office and Assistant	BERNARD F. BURDICK
General Purchasing Officer Principal Attorney Assistant Comptroller	RALPH E. RAMSEY

ARLINGTON MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER COMMISSION

Building C, Second and R Streets SW. REpublic 6700, Branch 3181

¹ By Executive Order 8232, dated September 5, 1939, the administration of The Panama Canal was placed for a temporary period under the direction of the Military Commander of The Panama Canal Department.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of War, usually designated as the War Department, was created by act of Congress approved August 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 49; 5 U. S. C. 181), succeeding a similar department which was established prior to the adoption of the Constitution. It was the second executive department to be provided by the Statutes of the first Congress under the Constitution. Subsequent acts and Executive orders have greatly altered the scope and functions of the Department since its inception, as it originally encompassed many activities later delegated to the Navy and Interior Departments.

Purpose.—The War Department is charged with the responsibility of organizing, training, and maintaining the Army and certain nonmilitary activities at all times in accordance with conditions defined by Congress. The Army of the United States consists of the Regular Army, the National Guard of the United States, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Organized Reserves, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps. These components constitute, in time of peace, a framework on which a great national force of well-trained and properly equipped men can be quickly built.

Organization.—The Secretary of War, appointed by the President, is head of the Department and performs such duties as are required of him by law or as may be directed by the President. So far as the Army is concerned, the Secretary directly represents the President and is the instrument through whom command is exercised. Under the law and decisions of the Supreme Court, the acts of the Secretary and the directions and orders which he gives are those of the President.

The Secretary of War is aided by the Under Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, and the Assistant Secretary of War (Air), as well as by the staff of his own office, headed by the Administrative Assistant. The Under Secretary plans and directs procurement of war materials. The Assistant Secretary has charge of the Army's regulations and of various special problems and external relationships. The Assistant Secretary of War (Air) is concerned with aircraft production and all other matters affecting Army Air Forces. The Administrative Assistant aids in directing War Department administration and is responsible for the Department's civilian personnel program. The Chief of Staff is immediate adviser to the Secretary of War on matters relating to the military establishment and is charged by him with the planning, development, and execution of the Army program. Through these principal officials the Secretary of War carries out his numerous functions relating to military and civil matters.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—Specific responsibilities of the Secretary include supervision of estimates for War Department and Army appropriations; procurement of military and other supplies; expenditures for the Army and for appropriate civil activities; improvement of weapons and matériel; and maintenance and conduct of the U.S. Military Academy. He is also charged with executing the provisions of the National Defense Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 759; U. S. C. titles 10 and 32) as amended and for the formulation of

broad War Department policies.

Among his other duties are the improvement of waterways and issuance of permits for wharves and other works on navigable waters; flood control and power development; surveys of international boundary waters; approval of plans for construction of bridges; defense, maintenance, and care of the Panama Canal; and the granting of leases and other privileges upon land controlled by the War Department. He is also president of the National Forest Reservation Commission.

Command Within the Army.—Command organization within the War Department and the Army is based on the military principles of unity and celerity of control, with division of functions and broad

decentralization of detail.

At the top level of command of all Army forces the prime authority is vested in the President of the United States as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

Within the War Department, military plans and policies are worked out by the War Department General and Special Staffs.

Within the United States, operations such as the assignment, equipping, and training of troops are divided, according to the eventual mission of the troops, under three commands: Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces, and Army Service Forces. Ground Forces and Air Forces develop units which have combat as their principal duty. The supply and general overhead duties of Ground Forces are the responsibility of Army Service Forces, which also provides for the equipment and training of Service Forces units and supplies nonspecialized equipment to Army Air Forces.

When troop units have been fully trained for duty in foreign theaters of operations, task forces, bases overseas, or defense commands, they pass from the jurisdiction of Ground Forces, Air Forces, or Service Forces to that of the commander in charge of operations upon arrival in the area or assignment to the task force concerned. This commander, who is under War Department control, retains full operational and administrative control over the units and individuals

assigned to his command.

ACTIVITIES

Director of Information

The Director of Information of the War Department operates under the supervision of the Deputy Chief of Staff and directs the over-all policy of the Bureau of Public Relations, Information and Education Division, and Legislative and Liaison Division. These three organizations serve different purposes in the Army's information program, but each contributes to the War Department's mission of disseminating information to the public.

War Department General Staff

The War Department General Staff, organized under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759; U. S. C., titles 10 and 32), as amended, is a compact, closely coordinated group which, under the direction of the Chief of Staff, plans and coordinates the develop-

ment of the Army and assists the Chief of Staff in the direction of the field operations of the Army of the United States. The General Staff is specifically charged with formulating the broad basic plans and policies that will enable the Commanding Generals, Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces, Army Service Forces, defense commands, task forces, and theaters of operations to prepare and execute detailed programs. The War Department General Staff

The Chief of Staff is head of the General Staff. He is responsible to the President of the United States, in the latter's capacity as Commander in Chief, on all Army matters affecting strategy, tactics, and operations. The Chief of Staff is the immediate adviser to the Secretary of War and is charged by him with the planning, development, and execution of the Army program. He exercises general supervision over the Army of the United States and the Military Establishment necessary thereto. The Chief of Staff holds the temporary rank of General and may hold higher temporary rank under the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 14, 1944 (58 Stat. 802; 50 U. S. C. 1691), which established the grade of General of the Army.

The Deputy Chief of Staff assists the Chief of Staff in the supervision of General Staff activities. He acts for the Chief of Staff in the latter's absence. He reports direct to the Secretary of War on all matters not involving the establishment of important policies. He is charged with the establishment of policies and the supervision and approval of budgetary and legislative matters and determines questions of organization and administrative procedure for the War Department and the Army.

The Secretary of the General Staff heads the Secretariat, War Department General Staff, which is charged with the general administration of the Office of the Chief of Staff and the Deputy Chief of Staff.

The various divisions of the General Staff coordinate the development and the operation of the Army as a well-balanced, efficient fighting team. Each division is under the immediate control of an Assistant Chief of Staff. There are five such divisions. They are:

Personnel Division (G-1).—This Division is charged with plans which concern Army personnel as individuals, such as for procurement, allotment, classification, assignment, transfer, promotion, separation, uniform, decorations, morale, religion, pay, leaves and furloughs, prisoners of war, and martial law. The Director, Women's Army Corps, is responsible to the Assistant Chief of Staff (G-1) for preparing plans and policies and for supervising activities which relate to the WAC.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION (G-2).—The duties of this Division are the planning and supervision of all matters relating to military information and to counterintelligence activities. The Division collects and evaluates military information, including terrain intelligence, trains personnel for this type of service, and acts as liaison with foreign military officials. It has charge of propaganda and psychological warfare.

Organization and Training Division (G-3).—This Division is concerned with plans for the mobilization, training, and demobilization

of the Army. It determines the numbers of men required by the various elements of the Army and how they shall be utilized. The organization of units and the entire troop-training program are under the supervision of this Division.

Supply Division (G-4).—All plans relating to the procurement, allocation, and distribution of Army material and supplies are formu-

lated by this Division.

Operations Division.—The Operations Division is charged, in general, with those duties of the War Department General Staff which relate to the formulation of plans and strategic direction of the military forces in the theater of war. In time of peace, it is charged with the preparation and supervision of war and mobilization plans. In time of war, it constitutes the command post for the strategic direction of the armed forces in the various theaters of operations. It is specifically charged with the preparations of plans and policies and supervision of activities concerning the location and armament of coast and land fortifications and bases, the forces needed for national defense and their location, the testing of war plans by tactical exercises and maneuvers and the strategic employment of the Army of the United States.

Special Staff

The Chief of Staff has a Special Staff consisting of 12 divisions as follows:

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION.—This Division informs and advises the Secretary of War on all nonmilitary matters relating to areas occupied as a result of military operations and establishes the policies to

be followed by civil affairs officers.

Legislative and Liaison Division.—This Division supervises the preparation and processing of legislation in which the War Department has an interest. It is also the channel for War Department letters and reports to Congress and maintains liaison with Congress

and with certain Federal agencies on legislative matters.

The Inspector General.—The Inspector General assists the Chief of Staff in keeping the Secretary of War informed as to the state of the Army and makes such inspections, investigations, and reports dealing with the efficiency and economy of the Army as may be prescribed by law or directed by the Secretary, Under Secretary, or Assistant Secretary of War and by the Chief or Deputy Chief of Staff, or requested by the Commanding Generals of the Army Ground, Air, or Service Forces.

WAR DEPARTMENT MANPOWER BOARD.—This Board surveys the employment by the War Department of military and civilian manpower within the continental United States and the communications zones of specially designated theaters of operations, and recommends to

the Chief of Staff the means for its most effective utilization.

Information and Education Division.—This Division is charged with the planning, production, dissemination, and supervision of materials and programs for the information, orientation, and nonmilitary education of troops and with research on troop attitudes, in order to assist commanders in maintaining a high state of morale.

Bureau of Public Relations.—The Bureau of Public Relations is established under the supervision of the Deputy Chief of Staff. The Bureau provides the American people with full and accurate information about the War Department and the Army through various media of expression: the press, radio, news reels and other motion pictures, and magazines. Public relations policies are subject to regulations regarding security of military information. Responsibility for public relations extends through all levels of command. Policy is coordinated by the Bureau of Public Relations.

HISTORICAL DIVISION.—This Division supervises and directs historical activities of the Army and undertakes such historical work for the War Department as is directed. The Historical Division prepares historical studies for staff use, prepares and publishes operational monographs on combat operations, and is undertaking the preparation and publication of a comprehensive history of the United States Army in World War II.

BUDGET DIVISION.—All War Department and Army budgetary matters are supervised by this Division, which reviews estimated money requirements, supervises preparation of the annual budget, and allocates appropriated funds for approved programs.

Special Planning Division.—The functions of this Division are to prepare complete demobilization plans covering the transition from a war to a peace status of the military and industrial activities of the War Department including the preparation of legislation, regulations, and other procedures required to implement these plans. It also prepares plans for the postwar military establishment.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS DIVISION.—This Division concerns itself with research on and development of new or improved weapons, equipment, devices, and techniques and their expeditious military application.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.—This Bureau is the War Department administrative agency for the National Guard and the present State Guards. It serves as liaison between the War Department and the military authorities of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia. The Bureau informs and advises the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff on all matters relating to the National Guard and the State Guards.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE FOR RESERVE AND ROTC AFFAIRS.—This office has the duty of advising the Chief of Staff on matters relating to the Reserve component of the Army and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and assisting him in keeping the Secretary informed on these matters.

Army Service Forces

The Commanding General, Army Service Forces, is charged with the functions, responsibilities, and authorities of command authorized by law, Army regulations, and custom over individuals and units assigned to the Army Service Forces. The Commanding General of the Army Service Forces acts under the direction of the Under Secretary of War on procurement and related matters and reports to the Chief of Staff on military matters. The many responsibilities of the Army Service Forces are discharged by eight Technical Services, by nine Service Commands and the Military District of Washington, and by the Headquarters Staff.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.—The Surgeon General has administrative control of the Medical Department, which supervises all medical and sanitary affairs of the Army, and includes the Medical Corps, the Dental Corps, the Veterinary Corps, the Medical

Administrative Corps, and the Army Nurse Corps.

Office of the Chief of Engineers.—The Chief of Engineers is responsible for all Army construction, except that pertaining to the Signal Corps, and for demolition work. He is charged with the reproduction and distribution of military maps, the development, procurement, and storage of bridges and other types of military equipment, and with the supervision of investigation and improvements for navigation, flood control, and power development on rivers and harbors.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.—The Chief Signal Officer is charged with the development, procurement, storage, and repair of signal equipment and supplies. He coordinates radio operations of the Army, maintains all communications, and maintains the training film program under the Army's training directives. All photographic work for Ground and Service Forces is performed by the Signal Corps.

Office of the Quartermaster General is charged with providing food and clothing for the Army. He is responsible for the procurement, storage, and issue of supplies common to two or more branches except weapons, ammunition, auto-

motive vehicles, and signal equipment.

Office of the Chief of Ordnance.—The Chief of Ordnance is responsible for the design, procurement, storage, supply, and maintenance of munitions and combat and transport vehicles for the Army. He prepares the necessary information pertaining to the manufacture

of weapons.

Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.—The investigation, development, manufacture, procurement, and supply to the Army of all smoke and incendiary materials, toxic gases, and gasdefense appliances, together with the training of the Army in offensive and defensive chemical warfare, are the responsibility of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

Office of the Chief of Transportation.—The Chief of the Army Transportation Corps is charged with the responsibility for all War Department surface traffic, inland and overseas. He is charged with all shipping overseas, and with all inland movements and supplies moving by commercial means. He operates all ports of embarkation.

Office of the Chief of Finance.—The Chief of Finance initiates, prescribes, and supervises all War Department principles, practices, and procedures relating to accounting and auditing, and the receipt and disbursement of appropriated funds; he initiates and controls fiscal administration of funds of all components of the Army Service Forces. The Office of Dependency Benefits, operating under the Chief of Finance, administers the payment of family allowances and voluntary allotments of pay to dependents of Army personnel on active duty.

Office of the Judge Advocate General.—The Judge Advocate General is chief legal adviser to the Secretary of War on personnel, business, property, and financial matters. He supervises the system

of military justice throughout the Army.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.—The Adjutant General carries out for the War Department and the Army, administrative functions concerning personnel, records, correspondence, publications, decorations, and awards. He operates the Army Postal Service and is charged with Army recruiting.

Office of the Provost Marshal General.—The Provost Marshal General is responsible for the establishment and training of the Corps of Military Police. He supervises the detention, care, feeding, and housing of prisoners of war and operates the Enemy and American Prisoner of War Information Bureaus. He directs the internal security program of the War Department and the training of officers for military government duty.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS.—The Chief of Chaplains directs matters pertaining to moral and religious welfare of military

personnel. He also supervises the Chaplain School.

General Service Schools.—The Army General Service Schools are the Army War College, Washington, D. C.; the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; and the Army Industrial College in Washington, D. C. The Army War College, which suspended classes during the war, trains officers for command and staff positions in field armies and in General Headquarters of the entire Army. The mission of the Command and General Staff School is to train officers for command and general staff duty. The Army Industrial College trains officers in the procurement of munitions and in preparing plans for the mobilization and demobilization of war matériel resources and war industry. Both the Command and General Staff School and the Army Industrial College give brief courses adapted to the Army's needs in wartime.

United States Military Academy.—The United States Military Academy is located at West Point, N. Y. The course is of 4 years' duration, during which the cadets receive, besides a general education, theoretical and practical training as junior officers. Cadets who complete the course satisfactorily are graduated with the rank of

second lieutenant.

Territorial Divisions of the Army.—For defense, the continental United States is divided into two Army areas or defense commands, one comprising eight western States and the other the forty remaining States. A third area, the Caribbean Defense Command, includes the Caribbean region and the Panama Canal. The United States is also divided into nine service commands, based on approximately equal military populations, which are administered by Army Service Forces except for certain exempted stations which operate under War Department control. The Panama Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, the Antilles, and Alaska constitute what are known as the five departments, operating under the War Department.

During the recent war, theaters of operations were established in various parts of the world, for example the European Theater, the Mediterranean Theater, the China Theater, and the India-Burma Theater. Theaters of operations are under direct War Department

control.

SERVICE COMMANDS

Mass.

Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont

Headquarters at Boston, Headquarters at Gover- Headquarters at Baltinors Island, N. Y.

> Delaware New Jersey New York

First Service Command Second Service Command Third Service Command more, Md.

> Maryland Pennsylvania Virginia

Headquarters at Atlanta, Headquarters at Fort Ga.

Alabama Florida Georgia Mississippi West Virginia North Carolina · South Carolina Tennessee

Hayes, Columbus, Ohio

Indiana Kentucky Ohio

Fourth Service Command Fifth Service Command Sixth Service Command Headquarters at Chicago, III.

> Illinois Michigan Wisconsin

Seventh Service Command Eighth Service Command Ninth Service Command Headquarters at Omaha, Headquarters at Dallas, Headquarters at Fort

Colorado Kansas New Mexico Minnesota Missouri Nebraska North Dakota South Dakota Wyoming

Arkansas Louisiana

Oklahoma

Nebr. Tex. Douglas, Utah.

Arizona California Idaho Montana Nevada Oregon Utah Washington (See below for North-west District)

Northwest District of Ninth Service Command Headquarters at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

The territorial limits include the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, Yukon Territory and the District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territory, Canada, plus that area in Alaska bounded by the east right-of-way line of the White Pass and Yukon Railway, Skagway, the west and north shore line of Lynn Canal from Skagway to Chilkoot Barracks, Chilkoot Barracks, and the west right-of-way line of the Haines Military Road, all inclusive.

Military District of Washington

Includes the District of Columbia and certain contiguous areas in Maryland and Virginia.

Departments:

Hawaiian Department-Headquarters, Fort Shafter, T. H. Philippine Department. Panama Canal Department—Headquarters, Quarry Heights, C. Z. Antilles Department-Headquarters, San Juan, P. R. Alaskan Department-Headquarters, Anchorage, Alaska.

The Army Ground Forces

Under policies prescribed by the Chief of Staff, the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, is charged in general with the functions, responsibilities, and authorities of command authorized by law, Army regulations, and custom over individuals and units assigned to the Army Ground Forces. The mission of the Army Ground Forces is to provide ground force units properly organized, trained, and equipped for combat operations.

The following duties are specifically assigned to the Army Ground

Forces:

The operation of Infantry, Field Artillery, Antiaircraft Artillery, Tank Destroyer, and Armored replacement training centers, and Infantry, Field Artillery, Antiaircraft, Coast Artillery, Tank Destroyer, Parachute, and Armored schools, including officer candidate schools, for the Army Ground Forces.

The organization of tactical units as directed by the War Depart-

ment.

The training of all tactical units assigned to the Army Ground Forces.

The organizing, equipping, and training of such task forces as are

directed by the Chief of Staff.

The development of tactical and training doctrine, tables of organization, tables of basic allowances, military characteristics of weapons and equipment, and operational changes needed in equipment for the Infantry, Field Artillery, Antiaircraft Artillery, Coast Artillery, and specialized combat units.

The furtherance of the orderly continuity and progressive develop-

ment of the several arms.

The review with the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, of the tactical doctrine, military characteristics of weapons and equipment, tables of organization, and tables of basic allowances of Army Service Forces units assigned to the Army Ground Forces.

The discharge of personnel functions formerly performed in the offices of the Chiefs of Infantry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery. The assignment of officers of the Army Ground Forces, including

Army Air Forces and Army Service Forces personnel on duty there-

with.
The supply of Infantry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Anti-aircraft Artillery, Tank Destroyer, Airborne, and Armored personnel to the Army Air Forces, Army Service Forces, defense commands, theaters of operation, and overseas forces in accordance with policies announced by the Chief of Staff.

The submission to the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, of such recommendations on construction, shelter, training aids, movements, supply, equipment, real estate, and such other matters as may

be necessary.

The submission to the Budget Officer for the War Department of estimates of funds and other budgetary estimates as required.

The control of funds allocated for the Army Ground Forces. The development jointly with the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, of ground-air support, tactical training, and doctrine in con-

formity with policies prescribed by the Chief of Staff.

The minimization of the administrative activities of the Army Ground Forces by utilizing the services available in the Army Service Forces to the maximum degree consistent with proper control of the Army Ground Forces.

The use of judicious short cuts in procedure to expedite operations.

The Army Air Forces

The Commanding General of the Army Air Forces is charged with the functions, responsibilities, and authorities of command authorized by law, Army regulations, and custom over individuals and units assigned to the Army Air Forces. He procures and maintains equipment for the Army Air Forces, and provides air force units properly organized, trained, and equipped for combat operations.

He operates replacement training centers, including officer candidate schools, for the training of personnel in pilot functions and specialist nonpilot functions of combat and ground crews and in all duties involving the care, supply, and maintenance of aeronautical

material.

The Commanding General of the Army Air Forces is charged with the organization and training of air force tactical units and task forces. He develops tactics and training methods and tables of organization. He reviews military characteristics of aircraft weapons and equipment, and operational changes needed in equipment,

aircraft, and weapons.

The supply of air force personnel and equipment to the Army Air Forces, the Army Ground Forces, and the Army Service Forces, defense commands, theaters of operations, and task forces is the responsibility of the Commanding General of the Army Air Forces. He submits to the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, recommendations on construction, training aids, supply, equipment not peculiar to the Air Forces alone, and similar matters.

The Commanding General of the Army Air Forces commands and controls the Army Air Forces stations and bases not assigned to the

defense commands or theater commanders.

Joint Army-Navy Boards

Four boards have been created by joint agreement of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. By military order of the President, effective July 1, 1939, these boards exercise their functions under the direction and supervision of the President as Commander

in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Aeronautical Board is charged with investigation, study, and report upon all questions affecting jointly the development of aviation of the Army and of the Navy referred to it by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Joint Board, the Commanding General Army Air Forces, or the Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, and on its own initiative when in its judgment it is necessary. It will recommend whatever it considers essen-

tial to establish sufficiency and efficiency of cooperation and coordina-

tion of effort between the Army and Navy as to aviation.

ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD.—This Board was originally organized in 1922 for the purpose of coordinating the plans of the Army and Navy for the procurement of munitions and supplies for national defense. On August 18, 1945, the Board was reconstituted by an order approved by the President as Commander in Chief. As now constituted the Board comprises a Civilian Executive Chairman, the Under Secretary of War, and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The Executive Committee consists of the Civilian Executive Chairman, a general officer of the Army, and a flag officer of the Navy, with a secretariat of representatives from each service.

The functions of the Board include formulating plans and policies for industrial mobilization in an emergency and coordinating such plans between the Services; coordinating the work of the War and Navy Departments with regard to industrial matters, including procurement plans for the services; supervising such joint bodies as are or may be created to consider any subject falling within the scope

of the Board's responsibility.

JOINT BOARD.—The Joint Board, which was organized July 17, 1903, is composed of ranking officers of both War and Navy Departments. Any matter which, to either the War Department or the Navy Department, seems to require cooperation between the two services, may be referred by that Department to the Joint Board. It may also originate such consideration of subjects as, in its judgment, is necessary. The Board confers upon, discusses, and reaches such common conclusions as may be practicable. Proceedings and reports of the Board are confidential. Each Department receives copies of these reports.

JOINT ECONOMY BOARD.—The Joint Economy Board is charged with the responsibility of investigating and reporting on economies which can be effected from time to time, without loss of efficiency, by the elimination of overlap or simplification of functioning in those activities of the War and Navy Departments concerned with joint operations of the two services or which have approximately parallel functions.

In addition to these boards, from time to time the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have created other boards and com-

mittees as occasions have arisen.

The Panama Canal

The Panama Canal was created under authority of the Panama Canal Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 560, 569; 48 U. S. C. 1301, 1302, 1306, 1330). Supervision of the Panama Canal organization is placed by Executive Order 1885, dated January 27, 1914, in the Secretary of War.

The Governor of the Panama Canal, under the supervision of the Secretary of War, is charged with the completion, maintenance, and operation of the Panama Canal, and with the administration, sani-

tation, and government of the Canal Zone.

The Panama Canal maintains departments of operation and maintenance, civil government, sanitation, supply and accounting on the Isthmus, and a subordinate office in Washington for handling administration, purchasing, and accounting matters in the United States.

Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission

The Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission was created by act of Congress approved March 4, 1921 (41 Stat. 1440; 24

U. S. C. 291-95).

Through the President of the United States, the Commission reports annually to Congress as to what inscriptions, tablets, busts, or other memorials (if any) shall be erected, and the bodies of what deceased members of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps (if any) shall be entombed during the next ensuing year within the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater in Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia. No such memorial construction or entombment may be made without special authorization by an act of Congress. In making its recommendations to Congress regarding memorials, the Commission is required by law to consult with the Commission of Fine Arts on the artistic aspects of the project under construction.

The act provides that the Commission consist of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, with the former designated as chairman. It also states that the Depot Quartermaster (now under Army Service Forces) of the Army in Washington shall be its

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executive and disbursing officer.

Approved.

Robert P. Patterson
Secretary of War