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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) This bibliography presents materials which deal with the development of the present-day field artillery branch as supported by the conference method. Materials have been selected from the holdings of the Morris Swett library.		

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THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF FIELD ARTILLERY  
THROUGH THE CONFERENCE METHOD;  
A BIBLIOGRAPHY

BY  
LESTER L. MILLER, JR.

17 JANUARY 1979

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## FOREWORD

In 1901 the Coast Artillery was separated from the Field Artillery Branch due to their separate development, as noted in a report filed by Major J. C. Breckinridge. This report mentioned that the Coast Artillery Branch had a very specialized purpose which involved coastal defense. By the year 1904, drill regulations were prepared in anticipation of Congress' approval which was made official on 25 January 1907. This event was shortly commemorated by the tuneful "The Caissons Go Rolling Along," written by (later) Major General Robert M. Danford and by issue of the Field Artillery Journal. The Journal, first published in 1911, was originally edited by (later) Major General William J. Snow. Also during that year the School of Fire for Field Artillery was established at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. The first commander was (later) Colonel Dan T. Moore, who was assigned the duty by War Department Special Order 275, dated 23 November 1910. He had previously inspected European artillery schools and understood artillery methods. His reputation has led to his becoming known as the "Father of Modern Gunnery Practice." A later commandant, General Snow, helped to insure that the Field Artillery Branch was not totally unprepared for World War I by adopting the French system of gunnery. This acceptance relied on the fact that the French seventy-five millimeter gun was battle-tested and, reportedly, could be supplied both in European and United States locations.

In 1915, War Department General Order 53 established a Field Artillery Board at Fort Sill. The order charged that the Board should prepare regulations for artillery training along with testing weapons. Another board was also established during 1915 with the responsibility for writing artillery drill regulations. This board relocated to Fort Bragg, North Carolina in 1922.

Following WWI, Generals Oliver Spaulding and Lesley J. McNair spoke of contributions made by artillery toward the allied victory. These remarks and a consideration of action reports led to the convening of the Hero Board in 1919, chaired by BG Andrew Hero, Jr. This landmark board recommended means for modernizing U.S. artillery ordnance based on the American Expeditionary Force's experience. Also during 1919, the Westervelt (Caliber) Board was formed. This board, chaired by BG William I. Westervelt, considered armament, ammunition, and calibers required for an effective artillery branch. The Superior Board also met to consider organization and tactics matters.

During 1922, BG Edward F. McGlachlin headed a study group which considered some of the reasons for the ordnance system's failure to meet wartime requirements. This failure was one of the reasons for introducing civilianization to the U.S. Army. Also during 1922, General of the Armies John J. Pershing reported on deficiencies in military education and the need to streamline Field Artillery Branch structure. Also, he recommended that the Field Artillery School should be at only one location. Little was done during the decade to meet post war ordnance requirements, and Lieutenant Colonel William Bryden noted, in 1928, that tables of organization represented just so much paper.

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Although advocated at least as early as 1922, a board was not convened to consider where to establish a single field artillery site until 1930. On 10 December of that year Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley approved the recommendations of the Cruikshank Board and Fort Sill was selected as the location for field artillery training. The Bundel Board, led by Colonel Charles M. Bundel, designed a housing program for the fort in 1931. Installation work commenced the following year.

In 1935, the Jones Board, directed by Colonel Lloyd E. Jones, proposed that three four-battery battalions of light and two three-battery battalions of medium artillery should be made available to the division in support of future requirements. Several other boards also met during the thirties. Major Roland P. Shugg headed a group which suggested setting up a records-keeping system and tables of organization for field artillery motor maintenance units in 1936. Also, during 1936, Lieutenant Colonel John E. Lewis urged that there needed to be standards for field artillery motor vehicles. In those years just prior to WWII many military leaders spoke with alarm about the state of artillery planning. In 1938, Major General Robert M. Danford addressed this issue in a series of lectures at the Army War College.

The Cole Board met during March, 1941. This group was headed by Colonel Leon R. Cole and was concerned about how to standardize, write, or revise field artillery literature, in conformance with War Department requirements. As a point of information, the system, established in 1930, for issuing field artillery training regulations for ordnance and drill, had been discouraged from the beginning by the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, D.C. They wanted standardization, which cited approved doctrine and methodology, whereas, the Field Artillery Branch felt field and training manuals should be issued in a practical series of condensed pamphlets for ready reference to the field artillery community. The Field Artillery Branch was slow in doing so due to the extensive use of in-house instructional aids which were collectively known as "red books." Work was begun on a gunnery manual which was issued during 1939.

As WWII loomed on the horizon, matériel considerations were to rely on the 1919 recommendations of the Westervelt Board. Also, concerns voiced by Major General Harry G. Bishop as early as 1937 about the need to motorize field artillery were ignored until 1942.

Following WWII, various conferences were conducted. In December 1948, an artillery conference was conducted to analyze progress made by the Artillery Branch. In 1949, and again in 1952, the group issued a report which advocated combining all artillery instruction at Fort Sill.

The Army Reorganization Act of 1950 temporarily combined the Coast and Field Artilleries back into one branch and the Air Defense Artillery Service was also established as a branch. The latter was originally known as the Anti-aircraft Artillery Service from 1917. The designation of proponentcy for missile and/or mortar systems development and training was accomplished by the mid-1960's.

Artillery integration now became a secondary concern to the problem of military instruction. The Embree Board was convened at Fort Sill during 1958 to consider ways for improving instructional and organizational efficiency. The results of this board were issued in a five-volume report. They had the example of instructor training first conducted by a military school at Fort Sill from January 1942, as an aid in establishing or designing taxonomies for accomplishing this. In 1966, the Haines Report was released. This study recommended methods for enhancing U.S. Army service school programs. All of these have led to school accreditation efforts as well as the Training and Doctrine Command "model." This TRADOC model standardizes the basic orientation of all U.S. Army service schools.

Arrangement of this bibliography is chronological by type as indicated in the Table of Contents page which follows.

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Reference Librarian

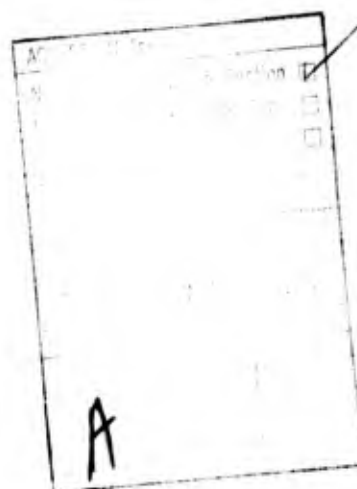


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