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With the scuttling of EDC the clouds over this sick world appear darker. Responsibilities become greater for all of us—individually and collectively. The next best solution must be determined.

All doubts concerning our future must be eliminated. National Guard and Reserve policies must be clarified and implemented at once. Training must be intensified. Industrial mobilization and logistical plans must be reviewed and kept current. The effectiveness of our Dependent Evacuation plans must be given high priority in the interest of easing the initial impact on our combat and logistical forces in critical areas of the world. Training of the highest degree is essential.

U. S. Army photographs are used unless otherwise designated.

The Quartermaster Association, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., is composed of officers of the Regular Army, the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, civilians in the federal government, and leaders of industry. The Association disseminates professional information concerning all Quartermaster and related activities, and fosters and promotes a spirit of cooperation and friendly exchange of ideas among officers of the Regular Army, National Guard, Reserve Corps, and others of the Department of Defense, key civilians in the federal government, and representatives of industry. THE QUARTERMASTER REVIEW is the official publication of the Association.

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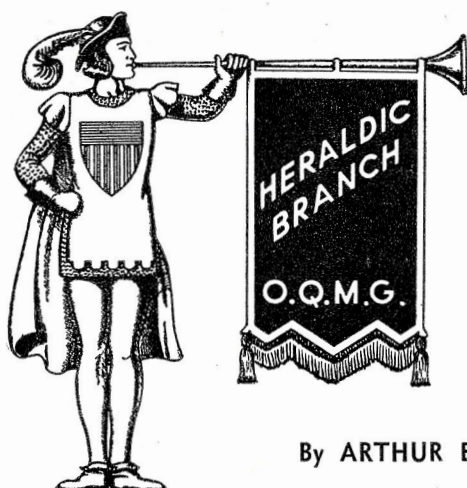


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By ARTHUR E. DUBOIS



Distinguished
Service Cross



Distinguished
Flying Cross



Silver Star

THE HERALDIC Program of the Department of Defense provides assistance to the Secretaries of Defense, Army, Navy and Air Force, either individually or collectively, in establishing and maintaining a scientific, coordinated plan in the creation and use of symbols to promote morale and esprit de corps in the Armed Forces of the United States.

In the establishment of a new country, one of the first acts of the people is to decide upon a national flag, and a seal which the leaders may use to identify their official acts.

Flags and seals are adopted not only by countries, but also by various subdivisions of government: the executive, judicial and legislative departments, and cities and states.

Under the provisions of international law, an armed belligerent is defined as one who is authorized to carry arms openly, is subject to command by one responsible for his acts, and who is equipped with fixed distinctive insignia recognizable at a distance.

The use of flags, coats of arms, and other markings for the identification of armies and subdivisions, as well as personal flags for the leaders of organizations within an army, dates back to the middle ages.

Distinctive markings of uniforms and flags for the military units were used by the Revolutionary War troops and have continued in use to the present date. Decorations and awards also date back to Revolutionary War days. Therefore, military devices—decorations, medals, badges, insignia, flags and streamers—have become an integral part of the military program of the United States. These items are termed heraldic symbols.

Before the unification of the Armed Forces each department was responsible for its own military symbolism program. The symbolic or heraldic phase of the army program was officially transferred to the Office of The Quartermaster General from the General Staff Corps in December 1924.

In 1949, the Department of the Army was assigned responsibility for meeting the heraldic requirements of the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Results of this research, design and development pro-

gram were to be subject to approval by the secretary of the department concerned. The Department of the Army in turn reassigned responsibility for administering and conducting the program to the Office of The Quartermaster General. The Heraldic Branch of the Research & Development Division is the organizational element to which this responsibility has been delegated.

In addition to the services provided the Armed Forces, the Heraldic Branch, on request, assists non-military governmental agencies in the design of seals, flags, trophies, awards, lapel buttons, and other devices.

When called upon, the branch also cooperates on governmental projects other than those of a heraldic nature which employ the special skills of heraldic personnel. Examples of items which were designed, modeled, and developed in the branch include: models of caskets used in the repatriation of World War II deceased; the urn for cremated remains; plastic tableware; study models for the tomb of the World-War-II Unknown Soldier; and development of a procedure for preparing casts for the Quartermaster Corps' orthopedic footwear program.

Because of changing world conditions and advanced methods of warfare, new troop units are organized and former units reassigned. To meet these changes, a continuing program of heraldic design is necessary. In its work, the Heraldic Branch reviews International design for authentic material and to avoid duplications.

The Heraldic Branch consists of the Office of the Chief, and the Heraldic Services and Technical Arts Sections.

Functions of the Services Section include, in addition to administrative affairs, the maintenance of catalogs and photographs of United States and foreign heraldic items; securing unit histories from the military services upon which designs for coats of arms may be based; authorizing commercial firms to manufacture insignia; preparing studies pertaining to customs and the background of military clothing and symbolism; compiling records of uniforms, flags, decorations, medals, badges, insignia, and buttons for the Armed Forces; and maintaining records and conducting research on foreign uniforms, flags, decorations, medals, and heraldic materials.

The Technical Arts Section is composed of highly



Order of Merit



Distinguished
Service Medal



Congressional
Medal of Honor



Soldier's Medal



Air Medal

skilled designers, sculptors, military artists, and illustrators. The functions of this section consist of designing and approving coats of arms and distinctive insignia for the Department of Defense; designing flags, decorations, medals, badges, urns, trophies, awards, special uniforms and ornamentation, and other symbolism. Additional responsibilities include producing models in relief; illustrating regulations and orders pertaining to heraldic items; preparing historical paintings; charting unit histories to design coats of arms and distinctive insignia or the redesignation thereof and preparing and maintaining master manufacturing drawings.

In the development of military symbols, historical facts are painstakingly consulted, variations chartered, and the potential benefits, whether morale or otherwise, are weighed since the symbolic determinations should have a firm reason for their selection. However, the cost, availability of materials, and sources of supply are considered in relation to the potential requirements before a new item is adopted. A new item which may be ideal from the standpoint of design, might be impracticable from the standpoint of manufacture.

Military medals usually consist of a bronze disk suspended from a ribbon. Both disk and ribbon must be representative and symbolic of the purpose for which intended.

Artists may translate several different ideas into drawings which are sent to the military staff and departments concerned. A single composition may have several suggested variations so as to afford as wide a choice of design as possible.

After a particular design has been selected, a plaster cast, four times the size of the proposed medal, is made up in an aluminum form which has a carefully machined rim. Upon this plaster cast the drawing is transferred and a modeling material, plasteline, is applied to produce the required relief. Since a medal has two sides—obverse and reverse—a cast is made of both sides. Retouching is accomplished in the molds.

Photographs of the casts are then submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts for concurrence, following which they are sent to the secretaries of the services concerned for approval. After final approval, an application for patent is filed.

When the male casts have been completed in plasteline, female casts are produced by coating the male

casts with a separator fluid and pouring plaster upon the male casts.

The female plaster cast is now sent to a manufacturer to have a galvano made. A galvano is a copper shell, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick, produced by electroplating. The galvano is filled in with solder.

This galvano serves as a pattern from which a steel hub is cut on a die-cutting machine. The design cut into the steel hub is a male impression, the exact size of the medal. Since a female die is required for stamping out the medals, the female die, made in a block of steel, is produced by the impression of the steel hub.

The dies are carefully inspected before approval. Approved samples are sealed as standards and copies are furnished the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot for use in procurement. Appropriate offices are then notified and specifications are written and circulated for use in awarding contracts for production.

Text is then prepared for regulations governing the description and issue of the medal and illustrations are provided for publication with the regulations.

A request to design a coat of arms and distinctive insignia for an Infantry Regiment entails the production of a regimental flag and insignia for the requesting unit.

The request is registered and assigned a project number, after which a check is made to determine whether the files contain a current copy of the regiment's lineage or history.

If no history is available in the files, a request for this information is made of the Office of Military History. When received, this history is reviewed by a coat of arms designer to determine if the unit can inherit a previously approved coat of arms and distinctive insignia, or whether a new design should be made.

If the regiment is entitled to inherit a coat of arms and distinctive insignia, the coat of arms and insignia are redesignated to this regiment and the commanding officer of the regiment is so notified.

If a new design is needed, a careful study is made of the history and battle honors of the regiment. Thereafter a proposed design is made and blazon and description are written. If approved, the design is transmitted to the commanding officer of the regiment for concurrence, together with an explanation of the symbolism employed.

Upon concurrence of the commanding officer and

(Continued on page 144)

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Quartermaster organizational structure is in keeping with the accelerated trend of warfare. The ability to meet the logistical needs of our fast moving, hard-hitting combat units has been proven on the field of battle. Aerial supply played an important part in some of the decisions made by major unit commanders in the Korean operation. Many attacks were launched with aerial supply as the ace card if required. Commanders then knew that their attacks would not bog down even if normal supply efforts failed. We must not forget that aerial supply has had only one year of combat testing. The many problems left unsolved during this phase must now be tested on future maneuver fields.

In order to attain the degree of perfection desired in this field, the using units must participate to the fullest extent. The training of ground tactical units must include proper selection of drop zones, methods of recovery of supplies, parachutes and containers, capabilities of aircraft, capabilities of aerial supply companies and the channels for requesting this type of support. If this is not accomplished in the very near future, we have lost to a great extent the value of lessons learned in aerial supply operations in Korea.

Parachutes in themselves offer great latitude for development. Should we develop expendable parachutes? Have we reached the maximum dimensions in present day parachutes? Perhaps we should use

clusters of smaller parachutes instead of the large parachutes. The parachutes used in aerial delivery range through the capabilities of 300 pounds, 500 pounds, 2,200 pounds and 3,500 pounds. Could one be standardized and used for all drops? How about high altitude drops? All aerial supply drops were made at altitudes of 800 feet in Korea, which increased accuracy in hitting drop zones. Ground fire was not of an intense variety nor was it accurate enough to force a change in aircraft altitude. There is every reason to believe that ground fire in future wars may force a change in this altitude, which may necessitate the development of delayed-opening cargo parachutes. Add precision instruments for drop accuracy from aircraft and we can continue to deliver supplies through overcast skies in daytime or at night, in mountainous areas and anywhere our combat troops may be.

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HERALDIC BRANCH

(Continued from page 15)

return of the design to the Heraldic Branch, a letter of approval of the coat of arms and distinctive insignia is written to the regiment with copies supplied to the Office of Military History and to the Distribution Division, Office of The Quartermaster General.

A manufacturing drawing of the coat of arms is

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made and prints of this drawing and the manufacturing painting are forwarded to the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot for use in manufacturing the flag. An artist's painting of the coat of arms is also made for the regiment.

A manufacturing painting for the distinctive insignia is forwarded to the regiment with instructions for the regiment to have two samples of the insignia made up and transmitted to Heraldic Branch for approval prior to completing the order for the unit.

When the samples are received, if they are in conformity with the manufacturing painting, they are approved by letter to the regiment. One sample is placed in an appropriate panel and the other is placed in the regiment's file along with the copies of approval letters, photostats of manufacturing drawing of coat of arms, and a photostat of the painting of distinctive insignia, and black and white, and color photographs of the flag.

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OPEN LETTER TO NEHRU

(Continued from page 13)

In India today, there is wide belief in Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence. In fact, most Asian religions, such as Hinduism, Buddhism, and other widely held creeds, stress the beauty of peace and the sanctity of all living things. Millions of Indians live by Gandhi's doctrine, "If violent means are used, there will be a

bad result." Gandhi believed this to be a universal rule, true "at all times and places." Even in regard to the Allied crusade to destroy aggressive Hitlerism, Gandhi decried use of violence, claiming to Vincent Sheean that our ends may have been good, but our means were bad, and that was not the way of truth. But even Gandhi was inconsistent on his universal rule when he said, "Mind you, ordinary governments cannot do without force;" and again in case of India's military campaign in Kashmir, "Look at what India is doing now, and with my tacit consent."

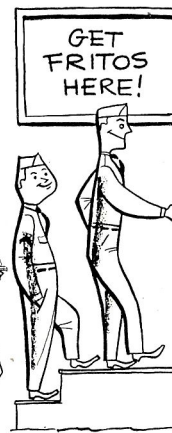
Nehru too has been plagued on several occasions with the necessity of using force—in Kashmir and Nepal, for example—even though the long range futility of violence used for any reason remains part of the creed of the "Asian mind." Their inability to live up to the letter of their historical concept of non-violence, however, should not disturb Indian minds. On the whole, their desire to use non-violent methods is probably no weaker than in Gandhi's era. Now, however, the march of events has abruptly changed the role of Indian leaders from a mere opposition group in a colonially dominated state to the position of stewardship in an independent nation. With the birth of Indian sovereignty came new responsibilities of safeguarding boundaries, maintaining law and order, and of preserving India's newly-won liberty.

Supporters of the doctrine of universal non-violence have never demonstrated in a practical way how a gov-



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