

1968

UA60/3/3 ROTC in Review

WKU Military Science

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ROTC 68

IN
REVIEW



Western Kentucky Univ.

WKU Provides Stage For Training Leaders

The Army ROTC at Western Kentucky University is one of the oldest in the state. Originating during World War I, the first military training on campus resulted from establishment of the Student's Army Training Corps in the spring of 1918. In September, 1918, academic and vocational units of the SATC were established and grew into the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which became a permanent part of the university in 1919. In March of the same year, Lieutenant Colonel Wilford Twyman, U. S. Army, was assigned as the first professor of military science and tactics.

The corps was first organized as a junior division unit and offered only two years of basic military training. It was maintained until September, 1935, when a senior Infantry branch division was organized under the command of Major John Robenson, U. S. Army.

In 1954 the Infantry oriented course of instruction was changed to the present general military science program. This program is designed to prepare senior division members for commissioning in any of the 16 branches of the Army. The program provides greater flexibility than the old Infantry branch program and enables qualified

cadets to enter the service branch of their choice.

Enrollment in the ROTC program at Western has grown from a first recorded figure of 88 students in 1924 to 460 students in 1967.

In addition to providing military training, the military science department sponsors extracurricular activities designed to develop the future Army officer physically, mentally and morally. These include: the ROTC Rifle Team, the Pershing Rifles National Honorary Society chartered at Western in February 1937; the Society of Scabbard and Blade chartered in January 1954; and the "Rebelettes" drill team organized in September 1964.

Western's rifle team is coached by Sergeant Major Warren E. Adams; Major William J. Weber is the adviser.

The team attends the annual Intercollegiate Sectional Rifle Match sponsored by the National Rifle Association. This year the match included about 15 teams from schools such as Eastern Kentucky, Murray Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Dayton, and Xavier University.

This year Western Kentucky University has added a new group to the ROTC program. It is a guerrilla-type organization called the Fedayeens, taken from an Arabian special forces unit.

Under the direction of Captain James E. Bigelow II the Fedayeens have gotten off to an excellent start. The group is Special Forces oriented with approximately 36 men divided into three "A" teams of twelve men each. Each man in the team is required to know a special skill such as communications, weapons or medical. Emphasis is placed on outdoor work such as patrolling and counter-insurgency methods putting skills learned in the classroom to practical use. A number of

field exercises and maneuvers are planned.

The Western ROTC Band, organized in 1967, is an extracurricular organization made up of approximately 30 musicians. The function of this group is to perform in concerts, parades and play at special military events such as the Annual President Review. Membership is open to all ROTC cadets. The bandsmen are furnished instruments and uniforms through the ROTC department.

Flight training is one of the most rewarding programs offered by the ROTC department. Flight training is offered only to MS IV cadets who pass an aptitude test and a rigid physical requiring 20/20 vision. The training is carried out by a civilian company, Bridge's Aircraft Company, which is contracted by the Army. Western's ROTC currently has eight cadets participating in the program.

Company C of the 11th Regiment, National Society of Scabbard and Blade is open to members of the advanced corps of cadets regardless of rank or branch of service. It is a professional military society and as such, differs from any other group on campus.

Scabbard and Blade's activities include a pre-summer camp orientation for MS III cadets and guest speaker programs. The chapter has won several National Scabbard and Blade awards for pistol and rifle marksmanship. A thirteen man sabre team has been established and is frequently called upon to add a formal note to university and civic functions.

Pershing Rifles is a National Honorary Society formed to provide recognition of outstanding military ability and responsible citizenship among members of ROTC units across the nation.

The Pershing Rifles unit at Western Kentucky University,



Halftime at a WKU basketball game. The Pershing Rifles present the colors.

Company B-3, sponsors a Regulation Drill team and an Exhibition Drill team that competes throughout the nation annually. It also supports a Coed Affiliate Drill team that is currently national champion in coed drill. Company B performs service projects for the university, such as ushering at all home ball games, assisting at registration and providing color guards and honor guards for special occasions.

Company B also has one of the most active social lives of any organization on campus as it annually holds four major parties; the Homecoming Dance, Pledge-Active Dinner Dance, Christmas Dance, and Spring Formal.

Annual Field Night is held in

the spring at the brigade drill area adjacent to E. A. Diddle Arena which houses the military science department. This competition consists of individual, squad, platoon and company drill, which is carried on in a prescribed area of the field and is judged by officers of the 6th Infantry Division, U.S. Army Training Center, Fort Campbell, Ky. The judging is very strict and particular.

Freshman and sophomore cadets are eligible to participate in the drill and are selected by the ROTC cadre. The freshman and sophomore winner of the individual drill is awarded a certificate and medal of achievement by the professor of military science. The members of the winning squad, platoon and company are awarded ribbons that are worn on their uniform.

The ROTC department sponsors the selection of a cadet non-commissioned officer of the month. The selection is made from six NCO leaders recommended by their company commander for outstanding leadership ability.

The 34th Annual ROTC military ball at Western Kentucky University was held this year in the famous ballroom of the Paul Garrett Student Center, which is centrally located on Western's campus. A special feature, during the intermission, was the premiere performance of the newly organized ROTC band.

Following this Miss Cheryl L. Carnahan, a home economics major from Millersburg, Ohio, was crowned the military ball queen for 1967-68. Cheryl is also the captain of the coed drill team, the Rebelettes, at Western.

2-Year ROTC Scholarships Are Available

ROTC cadets can win two-year Army scholarships that pay full tuition, textbook and laboratory fees. Here are the requirements:

- Complete the two-year basic ROTC course.
- Be accepted into the advanced ROTC course.
- Agree to accept a commission and four years of active duty.

See the PMS for details.



The members and sponsors of the Rebelettes, the WKU coed drill team.

To Organize, Think, Decide

Experience As Officer Appeals To Employers

Have you seen the Army ROTC advertisement that goes something like, "Why did Acme Company hire Joe Smith"?

Jump to the end of the copy and you find out he took ROTC, and then you're urged to "Take Army ROTC," too. The big pitch is in the fine print in the middle.

Essentially, the argument is:

ROTC is valuable because it teaches you to organize, to think on your feet, to make decisions and to stick to them.

You learn to lead and motivate men, direct operations and adjust to changing situations. You get the feel of responsibility.

It's a quick route to maturity and sophistication.

Many military and civilian leaders — who hire a lot of ex-officers — say they want men who can do just what the ad says: To organize, to think, to decide. They're attracted to men who feel at ease with responsibility.

The men who hire ex-officers know that the Army wasn't just a two-year gap in your career. You got experience. And to them, experience counts.

And you're quite likely to find ROTC alumni in top spots in business and government.

More than 25 per cent of business executives earning from \$100,000 to \$330,000 are ROTC graduates. So are 22 per cent of the states' governors, 15 per cent of our ambassadors and 10 per cent of the men on Capitol Hill.

So what's the story on ROTC? In short, this:

The basic course takes two years, freshman and sophomore. Training includes basic military subjects, military history, weapons, equipment and leadership techniques. Class

time is about three hours a week

The last two years of college, you take the advanced course. Subjects include military techniques, logistics, administration, teaching methods, leadership techniques and the exercise of command. Class time is five hours a week.

Also, between your junior and senior years, you'll go to summer camp to get practical field experience.

If you missed the boat as a freshman or transferred in from a junior college or a college that didn't have Army ROTC, you can take the accelerated two-year program. It's the same as the last two years of the four-year program plus an extra summer camp between your sophomore and junior years.

There's money in it, too. Even while you're a cadet.

During the last two years the pay is \$50 a month. For the summer camp, you'll get \$160.50 a month plus travel expenses to and from the camp. Pay for the first summer camp for those in the two-year program is \$95.70 a month plus travel.

Scholarships on two-year and four-year bases are available and pay tuition, books and lab expenses.



It All Began Back In Vermont

Back in 1819, when Indians were still running around Vermont in hot pursuit of scalps, and the U.S. Army was still using muskets, Captain Alden Partridge — a former West Point superintendent — decided to start a college where military training was part of the curriculum.

He did, and called it Norwich University. The idea worked well, but it was not until 1862 that the Morrill (or Land Grant) Act was passed. It provided government funds for colleges that agreed to offer military training along with "agriculture and the mechanic arts." Several colleges took advantage.

Things went smoothly until World War I came along and the program had to be enlarged. In 1916 Congress passed the National Defense Act, which established the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Almost immediately, units

were established at 37 colleges with an enrollment of 40,000 cadets. The program included two years of basic training, six weeks of summer camp and two years of advanced training.

In the years just after World War I, ROTC units rode the patriotic boom to flourish. The number of universities with

ROTC units grew rapidly.

When World War II began, the problem of getting enough officers to serve was less difficult than before, because during the pre-war years, thousands of reserve officers already had been trained through the ROTC program.

Many of these officers had

never served on active duty because their services were not needed in peacetime. But they constituted a ready reserve. In 1941, more than 56,000 ROTC officers were called to active duty. By the end of the war, 100,000 had served.

Today, the program is the

major source of leadership at the junior officer level, and this year nearly 170,000 students are enrolled in the program at 259 colleges and universities across the nation. More than 18,000 cadets will receive their commissions in spring 1968.



Cadets in Student Army Training Corps during bayonet practice in 1918.



An assistant professor of military science explains an Army organization chart to senior cadets. Insignia on cadets' shoulder indicates leadership positions they have achieved within the cadet corps.

Army Gets Professionals Through ROTC

"Procurement of well-educated individuals for the officer corps should be considered as important, if not more important, than the military training of such individuals."

The statement, made by the Army Chief of Staff, sheds light on why the Army attaches such importance to the ROTC programs at 259 campuses across the nation, from which three-fourths of its new officers are drawn.

And computations show the ROTC program does it less expensively than can the Military Academy at West Point and the Officer Candidate Schools — a savings to the Army, and to the taxpayers.

ROTC provides the Army with young men with skills — such as those in business administration, engineering and law — that would cost the

Something More To ROTC

You'll find that ROTC is more than just classroom work and field exercises. There's extra-curricular activity in ROTC, too, such as rifle teams, bands, Rangers, drill teams, newspapers, and choral groups.

The ROTC social event of the season is the annual military ball, often held in conjunction with Navy and Air Force ROTC units, complete with a queen and good music.

Also, special military fraternal organizations exist and provide opportunities for development in drill, marksmanship, physical and academic areas.

Army much to develop elsewhere.

These same young men, drawn from broad segments of the population with substantial backgrounds of civilian education and values, add strength to the concept of civilian control of its armed forces.

As phrased by Asa S. Knowles, president of Boston's Northeastern University, "I believe the concept of colleges and universities educating young men to become military offi-

cers is in the best time-tested tradition of civilian control of the military."

The military controls a very small per cent of the curriculum of ROTC cadets. The Army believes that further military training can be accomplished after the cadet has earned his commission upon graduation and entered into active duty.

ROTC detachments are set up by contract between the Army and the university, at the university's request. The senior

officer of the ROTC instructor group receives the title Professor of Military Science and status equal to that of head of any other university department.

Other officers and enlisted men — their numbers varying with the size of the cadet corps — assist in teaching the academic military classes and in guiding drill and practical exercises. All these men are experienced Army veterans.

Many Cadets Earn Pilot's License

Most of us think of the Army as a ground-fighting force, with tanks and trucks and foot soldiers. But there's also a world of Army aviation, and you can get a head start in that world in the ROTC flight training program.

At more than half of the colleges and universities offering Army ROTC, you can earn a private pilot's license — approved by the Federal Aviation Agency — during your senior year.

The Army pays for the flight training for selected ROTC students who have an aptitude for flying and who meet requirements.

If you're qualified and accepted for the program, you'll receive a basic introduction to the principles of flying in small, fixed-wing aircraft. You'll learn the principles of navigation, map and compass reading, take-offs and landings, and you'll accrue many hours of solo flight.

ROTC flight instruction is given by a civilian flying school near the college that has the approval of the FAA, the

Department of the Army and the college.

The program is conducted as an extra-curricular activity and is usually completed in four months, although nine months is allowed in special cases. Each student receives 35 hours of ground instruction and 36½ hours of in-flight instruction.

Three more hours of instruction may be authorized to meet individual needs, but little additional work is required to qualify for a private pilot's license.

While in ROTC flight training, you'll wear the half-wing badge until you complete the instruction. If you pass and get a license, you then wear the full-wing badge of the ROTC aviator.

After graduation and completion of the ROTC flight program, qualified individuals will enter the Army aviator program to train for rotary or fixed-wing pilot ratings. Later, they may qualify for multi-engine or instrument examiner ratings.



Two ROTC cadets check flight plan before take-off. The cadets are participating in the ROTC flight program.

Your Military Obligation

Every able young American man has an obligation to share in the defense of our country. You can choose the manner in which you serve.

Listed below are several ways of entering military service, the obligation you incur under each and the manner in which your obligation is satisfied.

IF YOU:

- **ARE INDUCTED:** Your obligation is 6 years. You will serve 2 years on active duty and 4 years in a Reserve Component, as an enlisted man.

- **ENLIST IN THE ARMY:** Your obligation is 6 years. You will serve 3 years on active duty and 3 years in a Reserve Component, as an enlisted man.

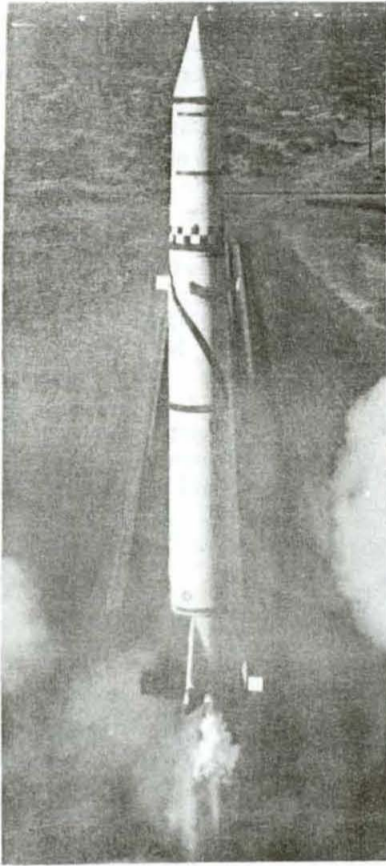
- **JOIN A RESERVE UNIT:** Your obligation is 6 years. You will serve a minimum of six months on active duty and the remaining time in an Active Reserve Component, as an enlisted man.

- **GO TO OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL:** Your obligation is 6 years. You will serve 2 years, 10 months on active duty, and 3 years, 2 months in a Reserve Component. You will be an officer after the first 10 months' training.

- **GRADUATE FROM ROTC:** Your obligation is 6 years. You will serve 2 years on active duty and 4 years in a Reserve Component. You will be an officer the first day you go on active duty.

Today's Army Officer...

Fulfills An Old Mission...



A new generation of missiles belongs to the Artillery.

Army weapons and methods have changed drastically since 1775, but the Army's mission is still the same.

The primary duty of the Army officer — today as well as during the Revolutionary War — is leadership. He works with men and ideas. He teaches, guides, counsels, organizes, makes decisions. He must frequently call on his own ingenuity and imagination to cope with his job and the men he commands.

Today, officers work with military tools that didn't exist five or even two years ago. They help to harness the new expanding technologies of electronics, nuclear energy, guided missiles and other complex systems.

Because of this advancing technology and the important implications of many of his decisions, today's Army officer must be more intelligent and better educated than ever before.

"We want much more than beef, brawn and physical courage," says Lieutenant Colonel Everett Willey in Army Magazine. "We seek intellect, heart, passion, imagination, and a little of the romanticism that per-

sists in any man who is worth his salt. "We seek men of character and color, who are clearly identifiable personalities in their own right. We seek men of moral fibre and personal integrity, whose given word is as good as money in the bank."

Since Korea, the Army has contributed to space exploration by providing the missile that put America's first satellite into space. Nuclear weapons are now an integral part of the Army's arsenal. Computerized data processing is used extensively to analyze intelligence information and plan strategy.

But through all of this the kind of character the Army seeks in its officers has remained constant. This was defined by the Secretary of the Army: "Above all else, the Army affirms men, rather than equipment, as the essence of victory."

Gets More Responsibility At An Earlier Age ...

In how many jobs can a 21-year-old be in charge of 40 to 100 men and equipment worth as much as a million dollars?

In the Army, for one. As executive officer or platoon commander of an artillery battery, a second lieutenant could be responsible for that much.

And it's a 24-hours-a-day responsibility. He must see that his men are trained, equipped, fed and housed. He must see that they are cared for medically and spiritually. He is the

giver of orders and the dispenser of discipline.

Before his first two-year tour of duty is up, an officer may have advanced to the rank of captain and be in charge of a company of as many as 200 men. An armored infantry company has equipment worth almost \$2 million. It costs \$100,000 a month to operate such a company, and its monthly payroll approaches \$60,000.

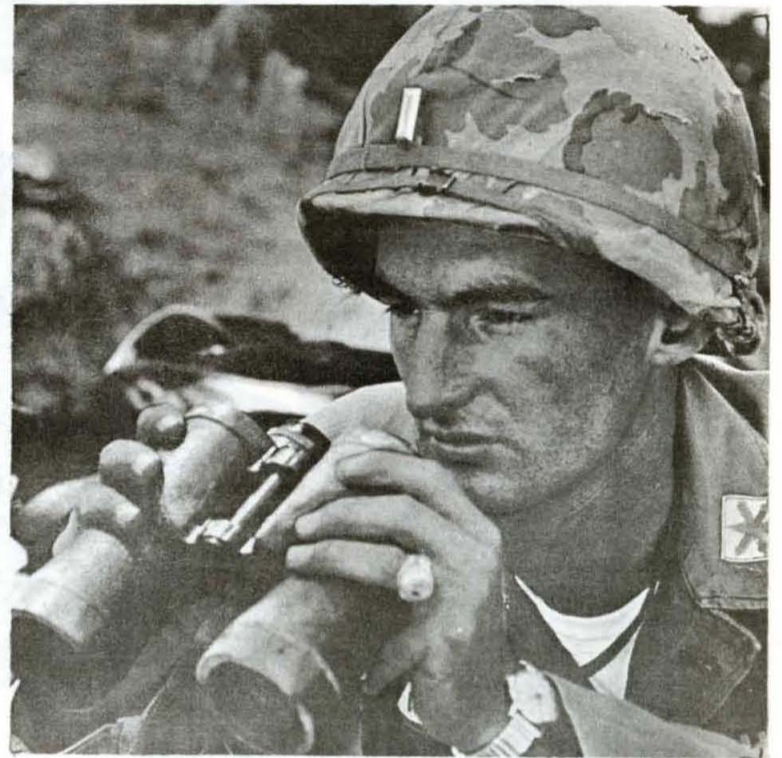
Lieutenants often earn im-

portant administrative responsibility, too. Today's Army uses the most modern data processing equipment in the world. Million-dollar computers figure Army finances, personnel requirements — even the trajectory of artillery shells. Keeping up with his Army responsibility prepares the lieutenant for later civilian occupations. Assigned to the Quartermaster Corps, for instance, the young officer would gain experience in an establishment much larger in size and more complex than almost any giant corporation.

Industry recognizes the worth of such experience. The Bendix Corporation says, "We can say with conviction that a commissioned military career, even a brief one, provides a man with leadership qualities that are essential in the management of an industrial organization."

The Chrysler Corporation also has its eye on ROTC graduates: "Our experience has shown us that the college graduate who has served as an officer makes an excellent candidate for employment . . . it gives this person an edge over most other candidates."

"Rapidly growing companies such as ours are looking for alert young men with leadership abilities," says the Bell Helicopter Company. "The discipline learned in military training makes them good team men and, therefore, good employment prospects."



The Army officer — educated, highly trained, tough.

Picks From 16 Branches...

Before an Army ROTC cadet is commissioned, he is assigned to one of 16 branches of the Army. The branches are grouped into the five arms and 11 services.

The arms branches, with mission of combat and combat support, are: Infantry, the foot soldiers; Armor, the mechanized cavalry; Artillery, missiles and cannons; Engineers, construction; and Signal, communications.

The 11 services provide combat service support and administration to the Army as a whole. They are Adjutant General Corps, managerial and administrative functions; Army Intelligence and Security, gathering and evaluating intelligence information; Army Medical Service, conserve the fighting strength; Chaplains Corps, provide religious and moral guidance to Army personnel and their families; Chemical Corps, chemical, biological and radiological warfare; Finance Corps, financial management; Judge Advocate General, legal advisors to Army and its personnel; Military Police, enforcing laws, controlling traffic and investigating crimes; Ord-

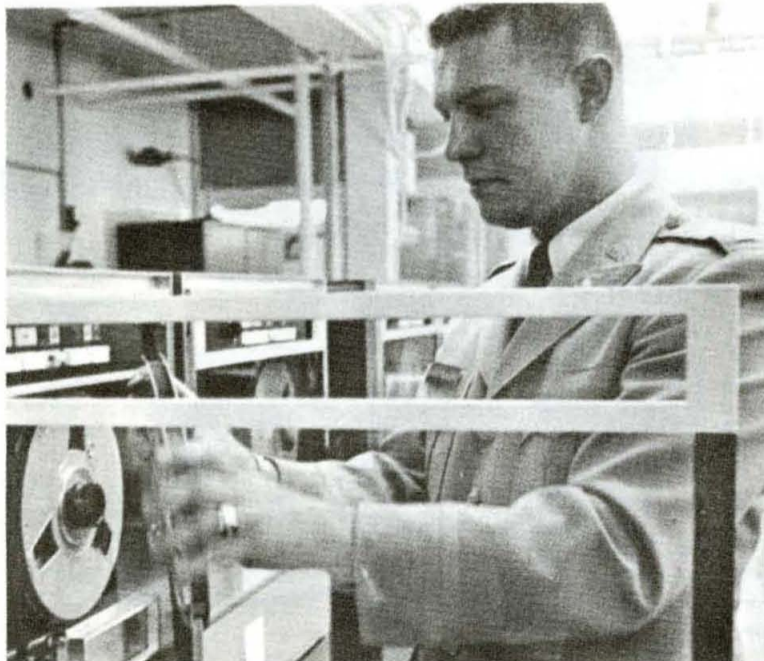
nance, materiel and weapons systems experts; Quartermaster Corps, supply and logistics; Transportation, land, sea and air movement.

Senior ROTC cadets apply for the branch they want and are assigned according to their backgrounds, abilities and the needs of the Army. Upon commissioning, ROTC graduates assume positions of responsibility that take full advantage of their college education and leadership training.

The majority of newly appointed lieutenants are assigned to troop duty or basic branch organizations after completion of the officer basic course.

In Infantry, for example, a second lieutenant might be assigned as a platoon leader, in charge of 40 men and their equipment. In Armor, he might head a platoon of five tanks, their crews and support personnel.

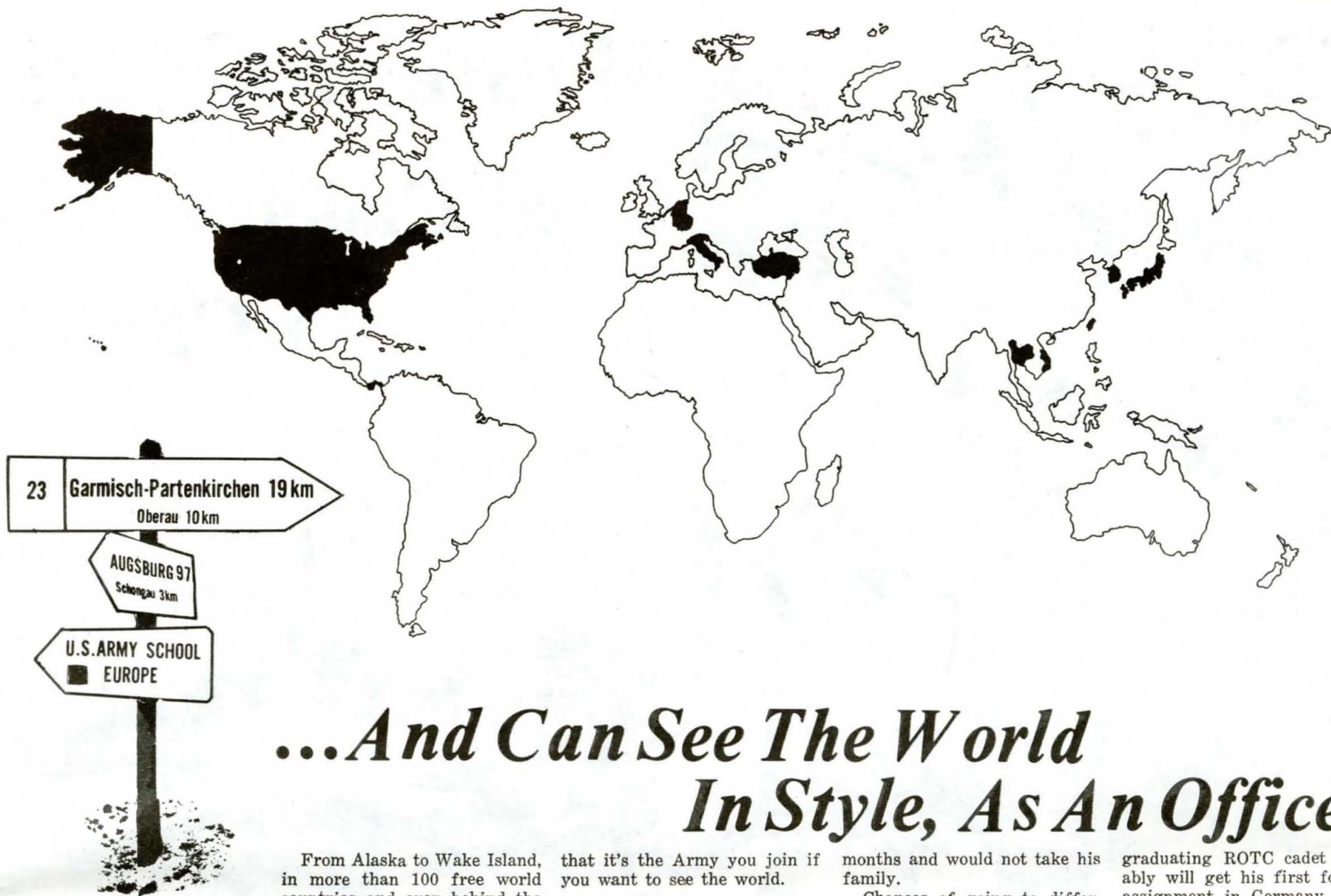
If assigned to a headquarters organization such as a battalion staff, a lieutenant might be assistant to a captain or major in charge of personnel, intelligence or training matters.



The computer plays an important role in today's Army in helping it keep track of personnel, money and equipment. Here, a lieutenant in the Finance Corps puts a new data tape on a computer.



Responsibility to train men.



...And Can See The World In Style, As An Officer

From Alaska to Wake Island, in more than 100 free world countries and even behind the Iron Curtain, U.S. Army officers are serving and proving

that it's the Army you join if you want to see the world.

Collective security treaties link the U.S. with countries in all parts of the world, and it's Army policy that duty in these areas is divided among officers as evenly as possible in consideration of the ranks and skills needed in those areas.

Travel abroad is one of the officer's most exciting opportunities. Living and visiting in foreign countries gives him a broader background for whatever job — military or civilian — he might later turn to.

Travel to these areas is free, of course, and the officer receives country orientation and can take courses in the local language. At foreign stations where dependents accompany officer, miniature American communities grow up with shopping centers, bowling alleys — every convenience of home. But officers and their families are encouraged to use their opportunities to get to know the people of the host country.

Overseas duty is divided into long- and short-tour areas, depending upon local conditions. Length of foreign tours also depends upon whether the officer takes his family with him.

For example, an officer assigned to a long-tour area such as Germany would serve a 36-month tour if he took his family, or 24 months if he decided to travel alone (although if he had only two years left on his service commitment, he would serve only these two years).

If assigned to Turkey — a short-tour area — he would serve 24 months with his family or 13 months alone. In Vietnam an officer would serve 12

months and would not take his family.

Chances of going to different countries vary with branch and rank. Officers serving in areas where the U.S. has no troop units stationed — especially in Iron Curtain countries — would be advisers or attaches connected with U.S. embassies, and so probably would be captains or above.

Newly-commissioned second lieutenants usually are assigned to troop units, so they are most likely to be stationed where the U.S. has large numbers of troops. This means the

graduating ROTC cadet probably will get his first foreign assignment in Germany, Vietnam, Korea, Okinawa, Turkey, or Japan.

New officers going to areas where combat is possible are assigned to units in the United States for four to six months first to get experience.

Cadets Request Areas

Early in his senior year, the ROTC cadet fills out an Army Department form listing the areas in which he would like to serve.

After an orientation on what areas are available and the conditions under which he would serve, he lists a first, second and third choice for duty area within the continental United States, and a first, second and

third choice for foreign assignment.

He also lists special reasons why he would like a certain area assignment, and special qualifications — such as language — that he has for that assignment.

His assignment, which is based on his choices in this form and the needs of the Army, is made known to him before he receives his commission.



A lieutenant calls in artillery fire as part of a training demonstration for new arrivals to the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) in South Vietnam at Camp Radcliff in An Khe.



The commander of the honor guard, a first lieutenant, holds the battalion at attention for inspection by Major General Bernard Huchet de Quenetain, commandant of the French sector of Berlin, and Major General R. G. Fergusson, U.S. Commander, Berlin.

Western Offers V Coed Cadettes Aid B In Campus



The Rebelettes salute Western's spirit



ROTC cadet directs traffic on campus.



The Pershing Rifles perform for High School Day.



Pershing Rifles c

varied Activities For Cadets

rigade ROTC Events



Miss Pat Hunt is crowned queen of the military ball.



Western's C Company, 11th Regiment of the National Society of Scabbard and Blade.



uture Governor's trophy at Purdue University drill meet.



Major General Frank N. Britton (USA, Ret.) inspects Western's Company B-3.

Summer Camp: Learning By Doing

Key To Success: You 'Take The Ball And Run'

*You'll Be
On The Go
Most Of
The Time,
Applying
What You
Learned
In ROTC
Classes*



Cadets Work Together To Learn, Apply Skills In First Aid

And Learning To Be A Leader

Summer camp will be something like ROTC-a-go-go.

You'll be on the go for more than six days a week for six weeks. You'll apply all those things you learned in the classroom during three years of military science courses. And you'll get a chance to test your leadership abilities.

There'll be plenty of action there.

You'll learn by doing, not by listening or watching.

You'll be told the key to success is "participation — not passive listening."

You'll complete 264 hours of field training and receive instruction in 21 military subjects.

You'll be observed and evaluated by active Army cadre — members of ROTC instructor

groups who have been assigned to cadet companies — and by your fellow cadets.

You and your comrades will be rotated into "key leadership positions" from company commander all the way down to squad leader. Cadets who can't measure up will be weeded out of the program.

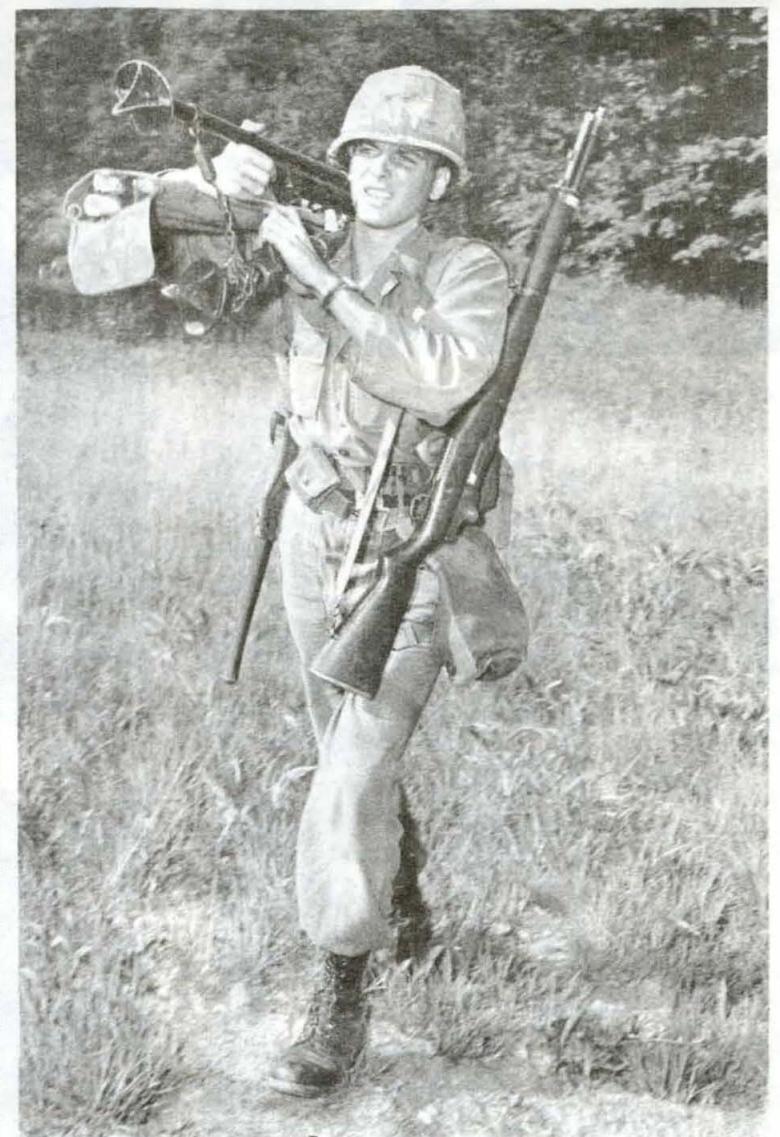
You'll also serve in a subordinate position, where you'll get an insight into the life of the enlisted men you'll one day command.

Among the subjects you'll get instruction in will be familiarization with the Army's latest weapons, the M-14 and M-16 rifles, the M-79 grenade launcher, the 106 mm recoilless rifle, the 81 mm mortar, the flame thrower, the hand grenade and the machine gun.

(Continued on Page 9)



ROTC cadets fire the M-60 machine gun during summer camp at IGMR.



Cadet carries bipod and aiming stakes for 81 mm mortar.

No Gripes From Volunteers

What? No gripes, kicks, squawks or complaints about Army training?

Millions of Americans who have worn the uniform of a soldier since World War II would find it hard to believe. But that was the attitude of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at summer camp, where thousands of students underwent rugged, field training last summer.

The cadets were subjected for six weeks to 12-hour days in rain or shine, and as often as night fell they looked like laundry bags packed with clothes.

Despite this, the cadets didn't protest. One cadet summed it up. "I have no complaints about the training or the fact that I am here," said the tired, mud-caked New Yorker, after a long march through wooded bivouac areas.

My father told me it would be rough. The school prepared us for tough days and nights. And I guess we were all mentally prepared for this. But it is a lot easier than I expected, although we work hard, long days. It is an experience I wouldn't want to miss. The instructors are terrific, they work just as hard as we do."

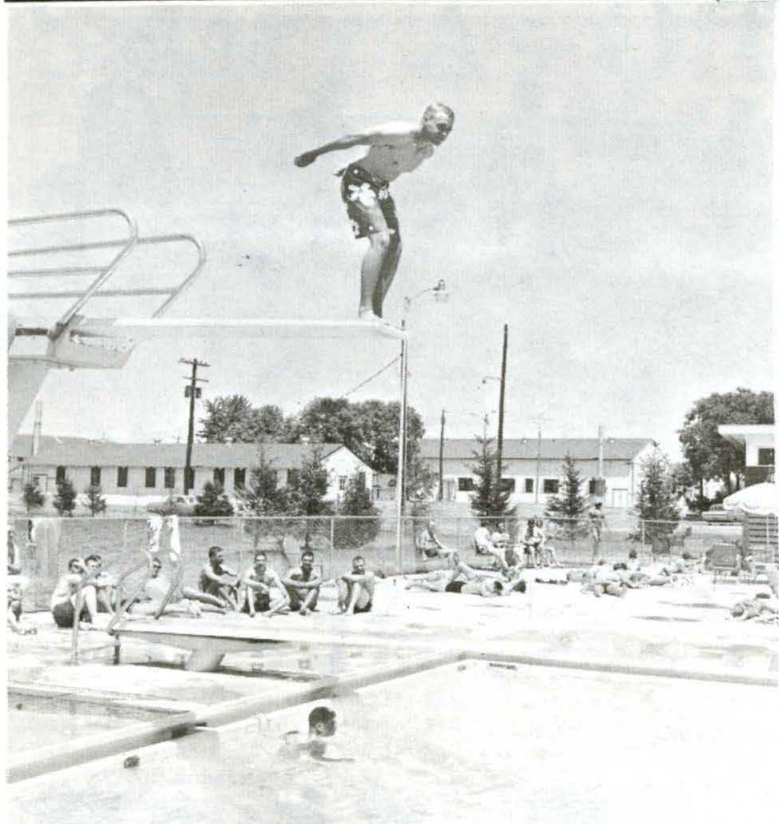
"The food? Honestly, it's good. Also, we're learning a great deal. We are all volunteers in the ROTC program and could quit it immediately. None of us has done so and I haven't heard of anyone quitting. We're eager to finish this training and learn as much as we can. We intend to be good officers and justify the time, effort and money that it costs for us to be here."

And how do their superiors feel about the cadets? "These men work hard, are extremely

eager, intelligent, willing and cooperative."

These were words of Major William W. Gaffney, Chief of the 81-mm Mortar Firing Committee. Major Gaffney, whose regular assignment is Assistant Professor of Military Science with Army ROTC Instructor Group Detachment at the University of Delaware, was not alone in his praise for these future United States Army officers.

Sergeant Bill O'Bryan, a member of the 82nd Airborne Division and a veteran of Vietnam, concluded, "These men eat up everything we throw at them, and they come back for more. I never served with a more dedicated and interested group. They have the makings of first class officers. I am proud to be able to teach these people."



Cadets get some needed relaxation.

'Learning About Yourself'

(Continued from Page 8)

You'll also learn map reading, signal communications, rifle platoon tactics and target detection as well as practical application of first aid, physical training, bayonet training, drill and offensive and defensive tactics in Vietnam.

In addition to the traditional training, you'll receive instruction in counterinsurgency, which will include escape and evasion tactics in a Vietnamese-type village.

Commented one instructor, "In this exercise, the cadets face up to problems they never had before. It gives them a chance to learn something about themselves."

The climax of the training is a 48-hour field training exercise utilizing artillery, tanks, armored personnel carriers, helicopters, forced marches, bivouacs, night movements and

a simulated attack on an enemy-held hilltop. This exercise near the end of the six-week cycle, will give you and your few cadets a vivid look at the tiring, strenuous, often confusing grim realities of combat.

Conscious of their other needs as well, the ROTC camp schedule sees to it that you have the opportunity to attend religious services of your choice in any of the chapels in operation throughout the encampment period. Chaplains of the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths serve the spiritual needs of the cadet.

In addition, you will be encouraged to participate in intramural softball and volleyball competitions and to make use of installation tennis courts, swimming pool and bowling lanes during their off duty hours. A cadet club, snack bar

and movie theater will also be available during evening free time.

Other highlights of the camp include Parents' Day, held twice during the camp to allow the mothers and fathers to visit their sons and observe the training.

Another is Educators' Day, at which time officials of your college and university are invited to attend the training and witness first hand their cadets training as well as observe the overall encampment.

Army Chief of Staff has noted the importance of ROTC: "The quantitative value of the ROTC product is evidenced by the fact that nearly 50 per cent of the Army's entire officer corps — and about 65 per cent of its lieutenants today — came from ROTC."



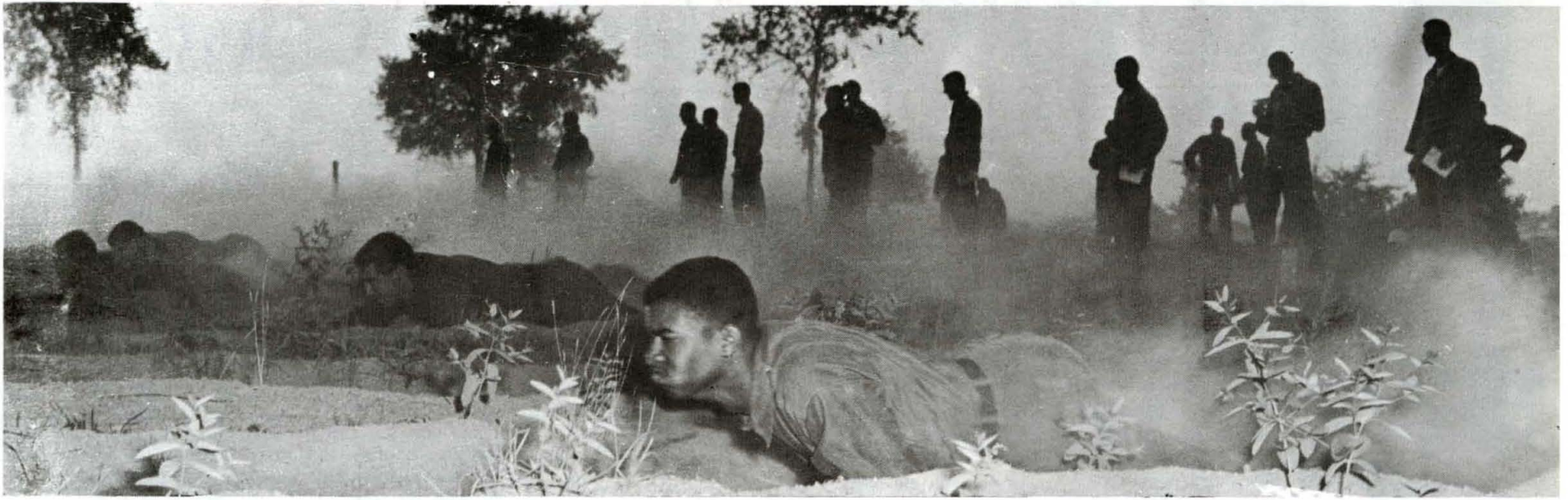
Cadet tries to cool off his feet after a long hot march.



Cadets set up 81 mm mortar during exercise.



A sergeant from the instructor group gives a cadet pointers on how to set up his field gear for inspection. Items that can pass inspection are sure to be ready for use when they are needed.



Physical proficiency proves rough assignment for cadets doing the 40-yard low crawl.

Summer Camp Lessons

By Michael Rahill
Boston Evening Globe

The aura of the classroom remains, but for 6500 Reserve Officers' Training Corps cadets representing more than 130 colleges throughout the nation, the lessons at summer camp 1967 weren't academic.

Enrolled in a cram-course under combat-trained professionals, cadets translated into practice the tactical principles they heard for three years in military classrooms.

Though they're quick to protest that they're "no longer mere students," each cadet will return to college having learned at least three lessons from the "professors" at "Summer School."

LESSON 1: DOING IS LEARNING — It's like everything we've ever had crammed into six weeks, explained Richard Sinopoli, a Northeastern University cadet. "But, only on the field does this stuff start to make sense."

"Stuff like remembering how much a weapon weighs so soldiers don't collapse when they carry it all over the fort on maneuvers. Or knowing how to follow night attack orders, so people someday don't get lost or killed in both."

"Could you imagine what would happen if we ever forgot how to assemble this machine gun?" one cadet said after a mock battle. "Some things you've got to know."

Learning Respect

"I really respect those guys on patrol in Vietnam," said another cadet. "We're college students and we botch maneuvers, but the Army can train those guys — any of them — so they don't kill themselves through their own mistakes."

Watching out for the mistakes at summer camp were teams of regular army personnel, including Vietnam veterans

The Army will pay nearly \$1,400 this year to cover the costs of tuition, fees and books for each of the 1,106 ROTC scholarship cadets at 93 colleges and universities in the East.

from the 101st and 82nd Airborne Divisions.

"This cadre is great," explained Bill Robinson, an Emerson College student who studies ROTC at Boston University.

"They show us how to do things, not because the book says that's the way to do it, but because they've used it in Vietnam against Charley and it works."

Robinson, the first cadet awarded "Cadet of the Week" honors in the training camp at Fort Devens, Mass., is himself an illustration of **LESSON 2: THE INFANTRY IS THE ARMY.**

New Vocabulary

Words like "Nam" (for Vietnam) and "Charley" (for the Viet Cong) are terms coined by the footsoldier. For cadets like Robinson, footsoldiering in the infantry is their immediate objective, and thus summer training in the Infantry is enjoyable.

"I want infantry in Vietnam," said another cadet, "so, this camp experience is fine. Besides, I guess I've been through worse."

Some feel differently. "I know infantry experience is essential," said a particularly grim cadet, whose uniform didn't quite fit, "but I hope to go into Army finance, and I don't mind telling you I'll be

in heaven when this six-week camp routine is over."

One thing that isn't over with summer camp, however, is war and the threat of war, and nobody realizes this fact better than the 6500 cadets.

Besides the usual infantry training, these students undergo counter-insurgency instruction and special Vietnamese combat training.

Special Emphasis

"That Vietnam training I won't forget: nobody's playing soldier anymore," said Arthur Caggiano, another ROTC cadet from Boston College, who is concerned about the image ROTC units have on campus.

"At school it's kind of a game — we put on uniforms and march around, but often things aren't taken too seriously. However, after this kind of training, you recognize it's for real. This is what we've got to convey to the younger cadets."

Thus, **LESSON 3**, understandably, is **VIETNAM**. The cadets aren't worried about defending the nation's right to be in Vietnam.

That argument, for them, is long gone.

"We've made the commitment," Caggiano notes, "and it's up to us to make good on it. Nobody wants the war over more than I . . . but, he said, with words that speak for most of the cadets, "when they tell me to go, I know I will."



Combat team learns the technique of the M-60 machine gun.



ROTC cadets move out during an armor-infantry exercise.

Salary As Officer Varies With Job

You May Get This

Officers with hazardous or specialized duty, and those who have dependents, earn additional pay and allowances. This could increase a second lieutenant's pay as much as 50 per cent. Here are some examples:

- Hazardous Duty — a special pay beginning at \$100 a month for a second lieutenant assigned to flying duty.

- Incentive Pay — a special pay of \$110 a month for all officers, regardless of rank, who select duty such as airborne or are involved with demolition of explosives.

- Hostile Fire (combat pay) — a \$65 a month special pay or military men in combat. In addition, officers in combat pay no tax on the first \$500.00 of their monthly salary.

- Medical/Dental Pay — a special pay, based on cumulative years of service, beginning

at \$100 a month, for officers commissioned in the Medical, Dental and Veterinary Corps.

- Family Separation Allowance — a \$30, non-taxable allowance for the officer whose duty separates him from his family for 30 days or more.

Allowance Given For Army Uniform

All newly-commissioned officers receive a \$300, non-taxable, one time allowance to cover the cost of necessary additional clothing and uniforms.

This year 12 new schools were selected from 180 applicants to have the ROTC program, bringing the national total to 259 institutions.

Grade	BASE PAY *				SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE	QUARTERS	
	Under 2	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4		Without Dependents	With Dependents
Capt.	466.20	520.80	556.20	615.90	47.88	105.00	130.05
1 LT.	373.50	443.70	532.80	550.50	47.88	95.10	120.00
2 LT.	321.00	355.20	443.70	443.70	47.88	85.20	110.10

* A 6.9% increase in base pay is planned for this year.

Here's The Least You Can Get

In his first month of active duty, the unmarried second lieutenant earns \$321.00 base pay, \$47.88 subsistence allowance, and \$85.20 quarters allowance for a total of \$454.08.

As a draftee — a Private

E-1 — he would have earned \$95.70 plus free room and board in the barracks.

Under present Army policy, the officer is promoted to first lieutenant at the end of one year, and receives a raise of \$62.40 a month. At the end of two years he can expect to be promoted to captain, in which case he will receive another

raise of \$157.20 a month.

This is basic pay and allowances — the least you can get. Officers with hazardous or specialized jobs earn more. Congress has from time to time raised officers' salaries to keep up with price increases. The last raise was effective October 1, 1967.

Month's Paid Vacation In First Year

A 30-day paid vacation the first year is something not found in every profession. But it's available to the Army officer. And he and his family receive many other benefits that raise his living standard substantially above his salary.

This was convincingly illustrated in a recent article in the straight-talking Kiplinger magazine "Changing Times." Describing a captain with five years' service and three dependents, the magazine said, "His gross salary, with quarters and subsistence, was \$9,133, to which fringe benefits added another \$9,295, making a total annual income of \$18,428."

And this was before the 5.6 per cent salary increase that took effect on October 1, 1967.

Here are a few examples:

- Free medical and dental care — from the most complex operation to the mundane experience of having teeth cleaned, the officer and his family pay only minimal service charges for most health care needs.

- Commissaries and Post Exchanges — Army supermarkets and department stores, stocked as completely and as brightly as civilian stores, charge patrons no local tax on any purchase. And their prices average 10 to 20 per cent lower — sometimes as much as 50 per cent lower — than in civilian stores.

- Legal advice and counsel — licensed attorneys assigned to the Judge Advocate General Corps provide free services for the officer and his family. These include wills, powers of attorney, tax advice and assistance in many other personal legal matters.

Recreation

- Recreation — profits from the exchanges help run post recreation programs and facilities such as libraries, hobby-craft shops, athletics, movies

and other such services. Most posts have gyms, tennis courts, golf courses, football fields and tracks, swimming pools—many have exercise rooms and handball courts.

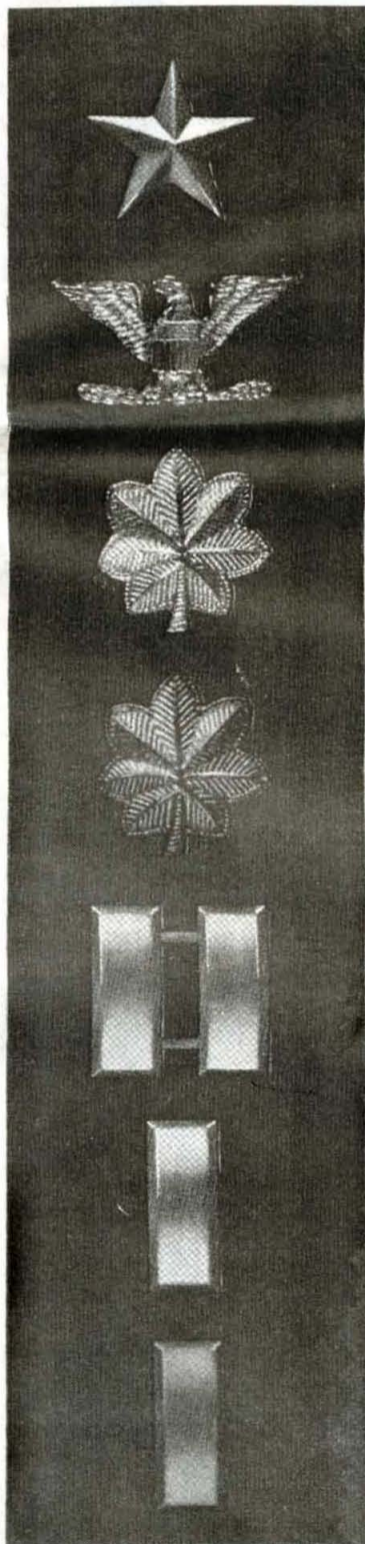
- Officers' Clubs — these are the center of on-post social life for officers and their wives. Here they meet others

with similar interests for dining, dancing, TV viewing or card-playing. Many clubs have billiards rooms, rathskellers and cafeterias. In addition, social programs are planned for those who wish to participate.

Free Transportation

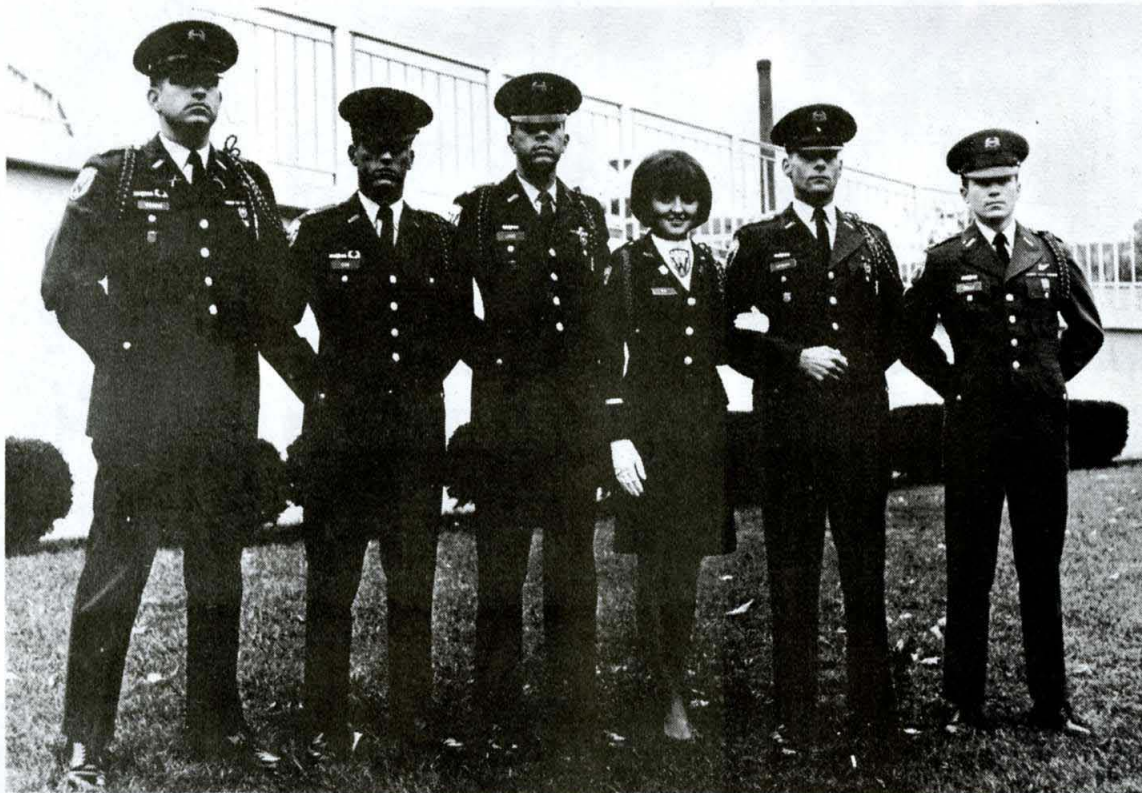
When ordered on a permanent change of station, Army

families receive free transportation and complete moving service for household goods. On overseas assignments, this often includes even transportation of automobiles. Also, in overseas theaters and some posts in the United States, many articles of basic furniture may be available for use.



The insignia for officers: From top, a silver star, brigadier general; an eagle, colonel; a silver oak leaf, lieutenant colonel; a gold oak leaf, major; two silver bars, captain; one silver bar, first lieutenant; one gold bar, second lieutenant.





Western Kentucky University's ROTC brigade staff and its sponsor.

An Experienced Staff

ROTC Instructors See Overseas Duty

The professor of military science at Western Kentucky University is Major Norman E. Orr. A graduate of Illinois State University, Major Orr began his career as an enlisted man but was commissioned in 1955 as an Artillery officer. In 1959, he was converted from Artillery to Armor. As a re-



MAJOR NORMAN ORR
Professor of Military Science

serve officer, he has served primarily within the continental United States with the one exception of Korea from 1965 to 1966. Aside from his duties as commander of the ROTC detachment, Major Orr teaches the MS II cadets.

Major William J. Weber is the second ranking officer of the cadre. Graduated from La-Salle College in 1958, he has served two tours in Korea, one in Augsburg, Germany, and several in the United States. He also was first commissioned as an Artillery officer, but now wears the insignia of the Armor. At Western, he instructs the MS I and MS IV cadets and advises the Scabbard and Blade, the Rifle Team and the ROTC Band.

Captain James E. Bigelow II, Infantry, graduated from West Point in 1964. His first tour of duty was Vietnam. At the university, he teaches military history and tactics to sophomores. He also is adviser to the Pershing Rifles Drill team and a sophomore counter-guerrilla force known as the Fedayeens. Master Sergeant Warren D.

Stearns is the principal drill instructor at Western. He entered the service in October, 1948, and has served four tours overseas in Okinawa, Korea and twice in Germany. He came to Western from Vietnam.

Sergeant First Class Robert A. Gour entered the service in November, 1947. His overseas assignments include the Canal Zone, Korean conflict, Germany and two additional tours in Korea. This is his second tour at Western Kentucky University.

Sergeant Gour has served on the Inspector General team for eight years at Western. The XX Corps and First U.S. Army adopted his inspection check list for administrative inspection. He was a 1957 graduate of Marlboro High School, Mass., and has several credits at Western.

Sergeant Major Warren E. Adams entered the service in September, 1948, from Carrollton, Ky. His overseas assignments include Vienna, Austria, two tours in Korea, Germany and Vietnam. He was an instructor for the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga.