



Capt. E. W. Armentrout, commanding officer of the University Naval R.O.T.C., and Col. Jerome J. Waters, commanding officer of the Army's R.O.T.C. unit, probably can't read Japanese, but they can point out places they've "visited" on the Nipponese map they are discussing.

University N.R.O.T.C., R.O.T.C. Begin Post War Programs

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With a streamlined program outlined to turn out both active and Reserve Naval and Army officers to fulfill the demands of a post war program, the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps and the Army's Reserve Officer Training Corps units at the University got underway the first week of school.

At the first Army drill period, over seven-hundred cadets, the largest enrollment the University unit has had in recent years stood in battalion formation on the South Oval drill field while Col. Jerome J. Waters, commanding officer of the unit, addressed them. After giving a brief history of the unit, the colonel outlined plans for the future, which include the study of late war department developments.

Capt. E. W. Armentrout, commanding officer of the N.R.O.T.C. unit, also started the ball rolling in his department the first week of the fall semester with a turnout of 115 N.R.O.T.C. students and 17 Naval aviation candidates. Sixty of the 115 N.R.O.T.C. students are working toward regular commissions in the Navy or Marine Corps upon graduation from the University, while the remaining 55 are contract students working toward reserve commissions.

Any field of study leading to a bachelor of arts degree is considered suitable for the N.R.O.T.C. student to pursue. The original wartime 36 hours of Naval science requirement has been cut to 24 in order to allow the student to receive a well rounded education in whatever field he chooses. This requirement is the same for both regular and contract students. However, each student, new or old, must take a minimum of one 3-hour Naval science course per semester.

In addition to the Naval science courses required, drills and exercise are considered as part of the course. Weekly practice periods are scheduled for the students. These periods are originally used for practice and demonstrations in laboratory work in connection with the Naval science

courses. One-hour drill periods are held twice each week.

Regular students are appointed midshipmen, U.S.N.R., for the duration of their training. During their course of study they are furnished textbooks and have their fees and tuition paid by the Navy. They are also furnished a Navy uniform and receive retainer pay at the rate of \$600 per year. Their part of the bargain calls for attendance of three summer cruises or training periods and the acceptance of a commission as ensign, U.S.N., or second lieutenant, U.S.M.C., on graduation. They are further obligated to serve on active duty for two years.

On the other hand, contract students will come under the provisions of the pre-war legislation, which remains in effect. They draw uniforms at government expense, and during their junior and senior years are paid 65 cents per day commuted ration. Upon completion of the prescribed Naval science course, work toward a bachelor of arts degree and one summer cruise of approximately three weeks, they will receive a commission of ensign, U.S.N.R., or second lieutenant, U.S.M.C.R. They are not obligated to serve on active duty, unless called as part of the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve in time of national emergency. However, they may apply for active duty.

Third in comparison to size in the University Navy program is the Naval aviation college program, with seventeen aviation candidates. The plan calls for a minimum of two years work in a university or college. Upon completion of this work the candidates will become midshipmen, U.S.N., and will proceed to flight training. Two years after appointment as midshipmen they are commissioned ensigns. Following one year service as ensigns they may go to inactive duty and return to college with the government paying each student \$100 a month for his expenses up to a maximum of 20 months.

Captain Armentrout heads the teaching staff as professor of Naval science and is assisted by Comdr. W. M. Rakow, U.S.N., executive officer, as associate professor. Lt. Comdr. R. B. Martin, Jr., U.S.N., Marine Capt. H. J. Hamlin, U.S.M.C., and Ensign R. F. Negele, U.S.N.R., serve as assistant professors. Eight Navy men and one enlisted Marine complete the staff of the department.

The Army program is more simplified than the Navy program, inasmuch as there is but one student plan. All students who are enrolled in the program are working toward a reserve commission in the Army.

The University R.O.T.C. unit became the second school in the Fourth Army to receive a quota for a quartermaster unit, Texas A. and M. being the other school. This addition gave the University unit three distinct branches—field artillery, ordnance and quartermaster.

Six-hundred and thirty-five elementary students are enrolled in the course, and approximately 200 students are enrolled in the advanced course. These 200 students are divided into 15 quartermaster, 141 field artillery and 45 ordnance students. A new plan is being issued by the War Department authorizing an air corps unit at the University. When this plan receives final approval, students will be taken on a voluntary basis from the other units to build up the strength of the air corps unit.

The present day courses in Military science are on the same high plane as non-Military courses offered by the University. The War Department has realized the value of officers being familiar with the problems of the United States and methods employed in psychological warfare. Consequently, courses of this nature have been instituted within the post-war R.O.T.C. program.

During World War II, great emphasis was placed on training methods using visual aids. These tools of visual aids, which include charts, cutouts, mock-ups and training films, are being used by the University unit for instructing students in subjects ranging from hygiene and first aid to the modified construction of a Bailey bridge. Many subjects of importance in modern warfare are taught by this means.

Included in a course on Military problems of the United States is a study of the geographical and economical position of the United States in relation to other world powers. The role that the United States must play in the United Nations is also discussed in this course. "Post War Military Establishments," a magazine of reprints from various periodicals which was prepared by the War Department, serves as a guide for this course.

The importance placed on post-war R.O.T.C. by the War Department is indicated in the liberal equipment allowances made to the University unit. Four two and one-half ton trucks, three jeeps and a 13 ton tractor designed to pull a 155 M.M. gun have been allocated to this unit. The unit is also receiving many types of weapons such as 800 M1 rifles, three 105 M.M. howitzers, a 155 M.M. M1 howitzer, a light tank, a 90 M.M. anti-aircraft gun, a height finder, range finder, mortars, and numerous fire control instruments of modern design.

The clothing allowance is also much more liberal than it has been in past years. In addition to wool uniforms which were issued prior to the war, cadets are receiving summer uniforms, leggings, field jackets, gloves, raincoats, fatigues and shoes.

The ranks of the advanced level of R.O.T.C. are made up almost unanimously of veterans. Students who have served a year or more in any branch of armed services are allowed to enter the advance course. These students have four semesters of work which include four hours of class room instruction and two hours of practical training per week. They are furnished officer type uniforms and accessories and receive a commuted ration which ranges from 65 cents to 70 cents per day.

In the elementary course, students are furnished complete uniforms, and if present legislation is enacted they will receive a commuted ration. The elementary course covers three classroom hours and one practical training two-hour period per week.

Colonel Waters is assisted in his duties as commanding officer and professor of military science and tactics by his executive officer, Lt. Col. George W. McClure, former commanding officer of the 123rd Field Artillery Battalion. The remainder of his staff is made up of Maj. Neal C. Galloway, Maj. Louis Hemerda, Jr., Capt. Charles H. Goddard, Capt. Maurice C. Foster, First Lt. Vergil A. Shipley and a force of seven assigned enlisted men.