

# CMH NEWSLETTER

The OFFICIAL PUBLICATION of the COLORADO MILITARY HISTORIANS

VOLUME I, NUMBER 4

JANUARY, 1967

## COLORADO MILITARY HISTORIANS APPEAR ON EDUCATIONAL T.V.

On December the 12th, CMH members Robert Jones and Edgar Mayers were asked by Denver University History Department Chairman, Allen Breck, to do a segment in a television series on Greek Civilization. The segment, on the development of warfare in Greece from Homeric to Alexandrian times, will be aired on the University's closed circuit network during Winter Quarter. The 45 minute show used many charts, maps, and model displays including a model of Alexander's Army made up of 20mm. miniatures, a 3-D model of the Battle of Salamis, several 54mm. figures belonging to fellow member Duncan Ackley, a chart of Arabia by Thomas Richards, and a 15" by 20" map of Greece and Asia Minor.

The University people seemed quite pleased with the presentation. CMH has become, hopefully, a resource for the University in Military Matters. A further show may be done on Napoleonic warfare later in 1967.

\* \* \* \* \*

## CMH MEMBERS SET UP TWO DISPLAYS IN DECEMBER

Bob Black, Ray Freelove and Dick Moore put a display in the Model Hobby Shop, 3018 West 38th Avenue, in the second week of December. It is expected that this exhibit will remain in the shop for another three or four weeks. Included are a large number of 30mm. war game figures of the Napoleonic and America Revolutionary War periods, a few 54mm. Innies, a Civil War cannon, some publications, and a number of colored pictures of the Club war game played at the Fort.

Duncan Ackley, Ray Freelove, Jim MacLachlan and Dick Moore, were given a showcase at the Englewood Public Library, 3400 So. Elati, and set up a display on Dec. 31st. It is very attractive and centers around a large crest of our society and shows a large diorama of an American and British Revolutionary War battle. Also included is a 24lb cannonball, US Army cartridge belt(1898), a miniature war game fleet, some ship and cannon models, a few military figures of 54mm scale, and numerous books and publications relating to our hobby.

We urge all members to stop by both of these exhibits as they are well worth seeing. We hope they will have some effect in promoting an interest in Military History and more particularly in getting new members.

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## SOCIAL EVENT OF THE YEAR      DECEMBER 21, 1966

Bob and Bev Jones played gracious hosts to the club members and wives at a party Dec. 21th to celebrate the holiday season. The party started at 7.30pm at the Jones' apartment with cordial "How-do-you-do's" and ended at 4am with a Bongo Drum Contest between the President and Historian somewhere on South Delaware St. The high-light of the evening was an exchange of gifts by members and for the single men, the tactical maneuvers around the couch on the appearance of 4 'friendlies' captured earlier by a recon patrol. A good time was had by all ....thanks Bev and Bob!

OUTLINE FOR JANUARY PROGRAM: by Robert Jones

- I. INTRODUCTION :- " The Complexity of it all !"
- II. SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT: 1400-1750
  - A. Technological Advances
    - 1. Gunpowder weapons
      - a) Musket and Bayonet
      - b) Artillery
    - 2. Vauban's Fortresses
  - B. Tactical Advances
    - 1. Gustavus Adolphus
    - 2. Frederick der Grosse
- III. The Napoleonic Background
  - A. Technological Advances
    - 1. The Gribeauval System
    - 2. Interchangeable Parts
  - B. Tactical Advances
    - 1. Guibert
    - 2. Carnot
    - 3. The American Influence
    - 4. The Revolutionary Dilemma and it's solution
- IV. The Man
  - A. The Enigma
  - B. The Facts
  - C. The Legend and the Battle of St. Helena
- V. Italy and the Eagle
  - A. The first Campaign 1796
    - 1. Lodi
    - 2. Arcola
  - B. The Second Campaign 1800  
Marengo
- VI. The Napoleonic System as developed in Italy
  - A. L'Maneuver Derriere
  - B. The Central Position
  - C. The Army
  - D. Essentials of Strategic Movement
- VII. Egypt, Austerlitz, and Trafalgar
  - A. Enter Admiral Nelson 1798
  - B. The Egyptian Campaign 1798
  - C. The Pinnacle
    - 1. Austerlitz 1805
    - 2. Jena/ Auerstadt 1806
  - D. Trafalgar
- VIII. Summary and Bibliography
  - A. The Lessons and Charm of the Napoleonic Period
  - B. The Books to Read

U.S. DESTROYERS (DD's) IN WORLD WAR II

by: Thomas Herman

<u>CLASS</u>		<u>ARMAMENT</u>	<u>TORPEDO TUBES</u>	<u>SPEED (KNOTS)</u>	<u>TONNAGE</u>	<u>NO. IN SERVICE</u>	<u>NO LOST</u>
ALLEN	(1917)	4-4"	6	30	920	1**	0
CALDWELL	(1917-18)	4-4", 1-3"	12	30	1020	4**	0
WICKES	(1918-20)	4-4"	6	35	1090	73**	2
CLEMON	(1918-22)	4-4", 1-3"	12	35	1190	76**	10
FARRAGUT	(1934-35)	4-5"	8	36.5	1410	8	3
PORTER	(1936-37)	4-5"	8	37.5	1850	8	1
MAHAN	(1936-37)	4-5"	8	36.5	1500	16	6
GRIDLEY	(1937)	4-5"	16	35	1500	10	3
SOMERS	(1937-39)	6-5"	8	33	1850	5	1
PANNING	(1937)	4-5"	4	35	1490	2	0
BENHAM	(1938-39)	4-5"	8	34	1500	12	2
SIMS	(1939-40)	4-5"	8	35	1570	12	5
BENSON	(1940-43)	4-5"	5	33	1620	30	3
GLEAVES	(1940-43)	4-5"	5	33	1630	66***	12
FLETCHER	(1942-44)	5-5"	10	35	2050	175	19
ALLEN M. SUMNER	(1944-45)	6-5"	10	34	2200	55****	4
GEARING	(1944-45)	6-5"	10	35	2425	<u>45</u>	<u>0</u>
						598	71
						<u>-50</u>	
						To Great Britain	
						Total U S DD's in W W II	548

\* Does not include those lost while in the service of Great Britain

\*\* The 154 DD's of the first 4 classes were known as 'four stackers' or 'flush-deck' destroyers. Their dispositions were as follows: 50 given to Great Britain, 31 converted to high speed transports (APD), 14 converted to minesweepers (DMS), 21 converted to misc. auxiliaries (AG), 7 converted to seaplane tenders (AVD), 1 converted to minelayer (DM).

\*\*\* 24 of the 56 Gleaves class DD's converted to minesweepers (DMS).

\*\*\*\* 12 sister ships were converted to minelayers (DM) while building.

The most successful anti-submarine operation in the history of warfare was conducted by the American destroyer escort USS ENGLAND. Between 19-31 May 1944, in company with two other DE's, the England successfully attacked and sunk six Japanese submarines which were deployed on a picket line between Truk and the Admiralties Islands.

## GERMANY: ARMY AIR 1914-1918

In August of 1914 the German Air Arm, which had been in existence since 1912, possessed a heterogeneous collection of 246 aircraft. About half of these were of the Taube type; the remainder being composed of parasol monoplanes and Aviatik and Albatross two-seater types. The average horsepower was about 100 h.p. Without exception, all were unfit for any serious military application. The 'Taube type' or 'Dove' was not the product of a particular company. It was a monoplane type, so named because of its bird-like wing and tail structure. The design was the invention of an Austrian, Igor Etrich, in 1910. It was stable, pleasant to fly, with a good performance for its period but obsolete for the war of 1914. Over 20 manufacturers built the type prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The 'parasol type' high wing monoplanes were mainly license-built versions of pre-war French Morane-Saulnier types. The Albatross and Aviatik types were similar in appearance and performance. Both were two-bay, biplane two-seaters with no armament, although some observers during 1914-15 carried along handguns or carbines for defensive purposes.

These 246 aircraft were organized into 41 flight sections. Upon mobilisation there existed an army establishment of 254 pilots and 271 observers, distributed among 30 German and 4 Bavarian 'Feldfliegerabteilungen' (Fl. Abt.) each with a paper strength of six aircraft. Completely subservient to the army, the Fl. Abt. were distributed between army headquarters and army corps who directed their usage. How remote the air arm was considered to be by the army at the outbreak of war may be seen from the fact that the office of 'Inspection of Flying Troops' came under the Railways and Transport Communications Department.

The German Air Force in common with other Air forces, evolved in spite of the majority of generals and war lords. Most of these men thought in terms of artillery, cavalry, and infantry. The militarists in Germany who had prepared for the conflict foresaw a short encircling campaign, thus overwhelming what they considered a largely unprepared enemy. When the German drives were halted and resisted by the Allies, whose intelligent use of aerial reconnaissance contributed greatly to the result, some members of the German staff began to think seriously about Air power. The staff system of the Air force was modernized in March 1915, with the creation of the post of Chief of Field Aviation and subordinate positions known as Staff Officers for Air. The latter served as liaison officers between the Army staff and the Air groups to insure the most useful application of the Air Arm. With the formation of an efficient staff system and the appointment of officers with flying experience to these posts, the German Air Force was on a sound footing. By the spring of 1915, the Air Force had expanded to 72 Fl. Abt. and by the end of 1915 to 102 Fl. Abt. New machines of the 'C' type were becoming available. The 'C' reformed to a specification issued for machines of 150 h.p., two-seaters with armament. The necessity for armed aircraft had been realized, but it was becoming apparent to all that the 'all purpose' machine was



ETRICH TAUBE

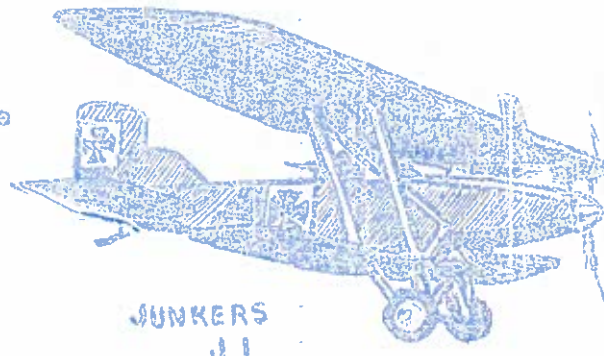


AVIATIK C.I

obsolete. The future would demand specialized types, which fell into four main categories

- 1) Reconnaissance and observation
- 2) Infantry attacks and work connected with the ground
- 3) Aerial fighting
- 4) Bombing

The reconnaissance and observation was filled admirably by the 'C' specification. The first 'C' types came into service in the spring of 1915. These machines were usually fitted with a machine gun for the observer, but later models had a machine gun fixed to fire forward as well. This type although originally designed as a general purpose type, was used mainly for short range reconnaissance, photographic work and artillery observation. With improvement of Anti-aircraft defenses, a higher ceiling became necessary. The second generation 'C' types appeared with 200 h.p. engines, and with continued minor improvements served in this role throughout the remainder of the war.



JUNKERS  
J 1

The Infantry Attack, or Contact Patrol Units, were formed in the latter part of 1915. These units were first equipped with 'C' types but these were found to be extremely vulnerable to small Arms fire from the ground. At the extreme low altitude at which these machines operated, some sort of armor protection was needed. To alleviate the heavy casualties resulting from this situation, some machines were modified to include armor sheeting beneath seats and fuel tank until new 'J' types (modified 'C' types with special protection around cockpit and nose sections) arrived. The most successful aircraft in this category was the Junkers J 1 which, unlike the others, was designed specifically for ground attack. This was an all metal biplane with a completely armored nose section (5 mm chrome steel). Very few of these machines were lost from enemy action. The contact patrol units first made their appearance on a grand scale in the Battle of Verdun in 1916. They proved extremely useful, not only in harassing the enemy, but also in providing communications for corps commanders who had lost all contact with their forward troops. They kept communications going with isolated or trapped units as well with message drops. A form of Air - ground communication was also introduced. A pre-arranged signal in the form of strips was laid out on the ground by the infantry, in answer to a color-coded pennant streaming from the contact machines as they flew overhead. A certain color of pennant called for a certain strip code reply. These tactics were used with success throughout the war. By the spring of 1917 each division had its own contact patrol unit. Headquarters also had its own unit, which in addition to being operational, served as an operational training school for crews who then passed on to the divisional units. In addition to the contact patrol units there were formed in 1917 units known as 'Battle Flights'. These were formed with machines of the 'C L' type; in effect, a subdivision of the 'J' types. These machines were two seat fighters, the first being the Halberstadt C L II and Hanover CL II. Much publicity surrounded the pure fighter squadrons and their pilots, but in reality the Battle Flights were a far more aggressive group, being an out-and-out attack formation, whereas the 'jastas' were mainly defensive. The Battle flight were used with extremely



HALBERSTADT  
C.L. II

ed effect during the battle of Cambrai in November 1917. By the time of the main 1918 offensive, no less than 30 units of this type were in existence. A fighter type began to develop in 1915 as did the 'C' types with the first token arrivals of single seaters. These machines were initially used in ones or twos with the 'C' types as escorts and for protection.

The first attempt to group single seaters as a fighting force was by a Bavarian ace, who, on his own initiative, formed three 'C' units which were known as 'single-seater units' numbered 1, 2 and 3. This was done in the summer of 1915. Serving in number 2 unit at this time was a young officer named Oswald Boelcke, whose name would become a household word in Germany and the world. Boelcke's name would be remembered as 'the father of the German Air Force'.

It was not until the summer of 1916 that any 'official' thought was given to the formation of a separate fighter force. Fighters, until this time, were attached to other units and used as needed. It was decided in the summer of 1916 to form 'Jagdstaffeln' or fighter squadrons, with the goal of having 37 units in existence by the end of 1917. Oswald Boelcke, who had long advocated the formation of these units, was called to establish the first prototype 'Jasta'. Training was begun with a mixture of obsolete machines such as Fokker E-1's, E-2's etc., but by the time the unit was ready to make its first sorties, the first Albatross D-1's began to arrive. By the latter part of the year, the 'Jasta' was fully equipped with this type, which was much superior to Allied machines of the period. Boelcke was not only a fine pilot, but also combined the rare qualities of good leadership and superb ability as an instructor. He would often set up a target then step aside and allow one of his pilots to polish it off. Never was one so loved and respected by the men who served under him, but, more important, under his guidance, these men became fine pilots and aces in their own right. On October 28, 1916, Boelcke crashed to his death in an Albatross D-1 following a mid-air collision with one of his comrades. Although Boelcke died, his teachings were well needed and a nucleus of fighter pilots was established.



FOKKER E III



ALBATROSS D-1

As more Jastas were formed, more often than not, the officers chosen to command were men who had served under Boelcke. By April of 1917 the target of 37 Jastas was a reality. The Jastas were defensive never crossing their own lines, but waiting for the Allied formations and then attacking devastating effect. April 1917 marked the peak of success for the Jastas. Most Allied two-seaters were poorly

suited for defense and no match for the new Albatross machines. The carnage was so great in British two-seaters, particularly the B E 2 types, that this period has gone down in history as 'Bloody April'. But, with the coming of May, the Germans began receiving the first of the S E 5's, Sopwith Camels, and Spads of the Allies. These superb fighters evened what had been a somewhat one-sided contest. Although the Albatross designs were improved several times, the German fighter superiority was not established until the Fokker D VII of 1918.



GOTHA G.V.

In the summer of 1917, the Germans tried a new tactic. By grouping 4 jastas together the Germans formed Jagdgeschwader I (in effect a fighter wing) under the command of Baron Manfred von Richthofen. The idea was to have a compact, self-contained fighter wing which could be moved anywhere along the front to counter a strong offense and achieve local air superiority. J G I was followed by numbers II, III, and IV. Due to their colorful aircraft and their continual movement along the front, these units referred to by the Allied flyers as 'flying circuses'. The name stuck.

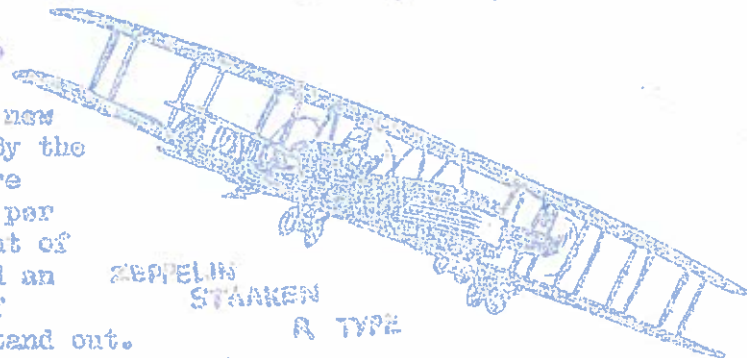
The bombers as aircraft types represent possibly the most remarkable technical advance of the war. The bombing units were formed in 1915 together with other formations, their duties at first somewhat undefined. These first formations were in the nature of multi-gunned 'C' types or fighters but this was only because of a lack of proper equipment. The first bombing group formed was located at Ostend and was known as the 'Ostend Carrier Pigeons'. This group was formed with the intention of carrying out raids against England. With the later type machines, this did indeed materialize.

The 'Kampfgeschwaders' or bombing wings, were chiefly organized in 1916 and equipped with the new 'K' types (later 'G' types) such as the A E G K I. The Geschwaders were composed of 3 to 4 Staffeln of six aircraft each. Later this was expanded to six Staffeln per K.G. K.G. number 3 worked with the primary object of raiding England and launched the first successful raid on July 13, 1917, with a force of Gotha and Friedrichshafen bombers.

In late 1917, new importance was given to night bombing, with the result that the original six K G's were reduced and four new wings formed for this specialized role. By the end of the war, the bombing squadrons were dropping an average of 100 tons of bombs per month. Night bombing, with the development of a practical night landing system, reached an efficient standard. It is in the field of technical development that the bombers stand out.

The early machines were simply 'C' types. Later in 1916, the first K or G types appeared. These were twin engine designs with the usual crew of pilot, co-pilot, and two or three gunners. These appeared in various versions by several manufacturers. But in a class by themselves were the 'R' planes. The designation 'R' meant big or giant, and they were exactly that. In all, over twenty different designs in this category appeared in the course of the war. The most successful of these were the Zeppelin-Staaken R planes. These planes were the largest aircraft to bomb England in either war, and were among the largest of the 'R' class with a wingspan of 138 feet, four engines and a crew of seven.

With the signing of the Armistice, the German Air Force ceased to exist. The final strength of this force as of March 31, 1918, totalled 1435 aircraft of all types.



ZEPPELIN  
STAACKEN  
R TYPE

NEXT MONTH PART III GERMANY: NAVAL AIR 1914-1918

# BOOKS

Members submitting Book Reviews have the option of including Ratings expressing their personal opinion on the quality of the book and it's suitability for other members. The Rating System is as follows:

- \* \* \* \* \* Outstanding - a must for everyone
- \* \* \* \* Excellent - should be good reading for all
- \* \* \* Good - depends on your interest
- \* \* Fair -- marginal even if interested
- \* Poor - forget it!

Book Review by Austin Moore

THE REASON WHY \* \* \* \*

by: Geoff Woodham Smith

Military Glory! These two words aptly describe the emotional surge that ran through the British aristocracy in the year 1854.

War between Turkey and Russia had resulted in the annihilation of the Turkish fleet and threatened British sea power in the Mediterranean. The rage of the English masses demanded armed intervention on behalf of the Turks. Great Britain went off to the Crimean War, forced into an alliance with her former enemy, France, then headed by the detested Napoleon III.

Her archaic military system had been dominated for forty years by one man, the Duke of Wellington, until his death in 1852. This system was based on the purchase of commissions and rank by the aristocracy.

England, in spite of forty years peace in Europe, was fortunate enough to have a superb list of cavalry officers who had brilliant service in the field and were in the prime of life, but, their services had been in India. The caste system which kept 'Indian' officers down was so powerful that not one man from that list was given a cavalry command in the Crimea. Not one of the three cavalry generals appointed had any experience of active service within the preceding twenty-six years, and that experience was minimal. They were all advanced in years, the youngest being fifty-four.

The backgrounds of the principals and events leading up to the military disaster that was immortalized by Tennyson are thoroughly investigated and recorded in this book. It is extremely well written and stands as a worthy piece of history as well as a brilliant work of literature.

The shocking ineptitude, vanity, inefficiency and stupidity of the British command led to the unparalleled disaster. Only the unbelievable steadiness, courage, and discipline of the British soldiers and troopers prevented a more severe defeat.

The Charge of the Light Brigade itself reflected all of the horrible qualities of the commanders and all of the stellar attributes of the British troopers. The slaughter of over 500 of the 700 participants can only be attributed to the failures of the 'system'.



Book Review by Austin Moore

THEY FOUGHT FOR THE SKIES \* \* \* \* by: Quentin Reynolds

This is the epic of four years of rapid development of aircraft, tactics, and men during World War I. The book concentrates on the evolution of scouts and fighters and touches briefly on reconnaissance and bombing applications of this fledgling weapon. It covers the main participants, Germany, England and France. It is exceptionally well written and well documented. For anyone whose interest lies in this area, this book is practically a Bible for a study of these early birdmen and their aircraft.

Book Review by Austin Moore

THE RED KNIGHT OF GERMANY \* \* \* by: Floyd Gibbons

Baron Manfred von Richthofen is probably the most famous combat pilot in the entire history of aviation. Even though his eighty victories have been questioned ( and even surpassed) an air of mystique still surrounds this legendary figure that makes him unique among airmen. He taunted the enemy by flying a completely red plane and recorded his kills by causing a silver cup to be engraved listing the aircraft, location and date. He frequently entertained his victims if they survived at the evening mess and was worshipped as a living God by his countrymen.

This book is a biography of his life, but concentrates primarily on the year and one half that he blazed his name across the skies of Europe until a single bullet ended his brilliant career. Printed originally in 1927, this book has been through at least 24 printings. It still retains the interest and vitality to occupy any military enthusiast for several hours and to break out that Fokker tri-plane kit and start painting.

Book Review by Thomas Harman

YAMAMOTO: The Man Who Menaced America \* \* \* \* by: John Deane Potter  
Viking Press. New York . 1965

A schoolmaster's son named Isoroku Takano was born on 4 April 1884 in a village near the Shinano River.

At the age of 15 Isoroku entered Japans Naval Academy, graduating seventh in his class.

When war broke out between Russia and Japan, Isoroku was an ensign on the cruiser Nisehin and came out of the Battle of Tsushima Straits minus two fingers from his left hand.

In 1914 the lieutenant-commander responded to an invitation for adoption from the wealthy family of Yamamoto. He renounced the name of Takano and took the name of Yamamoto. He went on to become a Harvard - educated oil expert and commander-in-chief of the Combined Japanese Fleet.

Having lived in the United States, Yamamoto knew America was a mighty nation with great potential. He also knew that if Japan went up against America, Japan would lose the war. He expressed this viewpoint openly and tried to convince the Japanese Warmongers to avoid war with America. His viewpoint was so unpopular that he was posted to sea duty to be protected against assassination.

It was Great Britain's night attack against the Italian navy in November 1940 that gave Yamamoto his idea for bombing Pearl Harbor. Twenty-one British carrier planes sunk three Italian battleships.

Yamamoto knew if Japan would go to war with the U.S., Japan would have to knock out the U S Pacific Fleet quickly if she was to have any chance in a war against America. Yamamoto accordingly planned the Sneak Attack on the U S Fleet at Pearl Harbor.

The author follows the Pearl Attack with excellent descriptions of the Battle of the Coral Sea, the Battle of Midway, and the struggle for the control of Guadalcanal. After reading Potter's account of Midway, you will easily see why America is proud of her Midway heroes. The book gives good descriptions about the sinking of the carriers Lexington, Yorktown, Akagi, Kaga, Hiryu, and Soryu.

Potter's descriptions of the Naval Battles are written in a simple enjoyable style that should be enjoyed by the layman and naval expert alike.

AUSTIN'S RIFLEMEN

Submitted by: Thomas Richards

From: 'The American Rifleman' Nov. 1966

Largely ignored in the sound and fury of reports of the Austin, Texas, killings by Charles J. Whitman was the tactic that really got him. The insane sniper was pinned down by a barrage of accurate rifle fire from below. This kept him to one side of the University of Texas tower's observation deck long enough for four daring men to go out on the deck after him. Without his rifle fire from below, Whitman could have roved freely, resisted longer and run up a far higher toll.

Who took up arms effectively at a moments notice to curb the killer with well-aimed counter fire? Armed citizens as well as law officers. Among those who cornered Whitman were at least two University of Texas students. There were 'several' students shooting, said a police official; 'About ten' according to a student spokesman. Other armed citizens rallied.

"They did it on their own" Austin Police Chief Miles said at the time. "I don't want to condemn their action because their fire did help to pin down Whitman. And most important, it was not irresponsible shooting. They shot only at the tower".

Part of the police problem, Miles indicated, was that the Austin department had only 15 old cal. .35 rifles, racked up for twenty years except for occasional cleaning and practice, and these were not adequate for the range involved.

The civilian volunteers used at least .30 -'06 with telescopic sight and distinctly higher velocity than the police arms. Having to fire at ranges of more than 100 yards - almost vertically- placed an unusual demand on both weapons and marksmen.

Allen Crum, the courageous deputized ex-serviceman who joined three law officers in the final assault on Whitman on the tower deck, also paid tribute to the supporting fire. In his account he said "This ground fire was a Godsend to us, in as much as it pinned Whitman down in one spot, on the west wall".

Crum added that the civilian support given to law enforcement officers that day 'graphically demonstrated' the need to maintain 'the right of the private citizen to bear arms ...'.

The total numbers and identities of the volunteer marksmen may never be known, because the importance of their prompt action seems never to have been fully grasped and thoroughly reported.

Whatever their number, they were able to rally quickly and effectively because their right to bear arms had not been impaired. They 'ran and got their rifles' as good Americans have done in time of crises since Lexington.

SECRETARY'S SHEET

HEADQUARTERS: The Fort, Morrison, Colorado 6 December 1966

1-The regular meeting of the Colorado Military Historians was called to order by President Dan Jones. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

2-Treasurer's Report: rec'd \$2.50 exp. \$0.00 balance -- \$19.01  
 Newsletter--rec'd \$20 (advert.) exp. \$15.54 balance -- \$ 4.46

3-Vice-Pres. Report: Letters sent out concerning Convention. Inquiries continuing. Stationery being printed under direction of Dick Moore.

4-OLD BUSINESS:

Petition-11-1-668 receipt book (withdrawn)  
 11-1-669 auction off unsold slides Jan. (approved)  
 11-1-66/10 Newsletter monies for Newsletter expenses (approved)  
 11-1-66/11 vote of confidence for Convention. Amended that a committee be formed to study and report back in Jan. concerning feasibility. (approved and tabled as per amendment)

5-NEW BUSINESS:

Petition #12-6-66/12 purchase of 29¢ receipt book  
 12-6-66/13 abolition of General's Corner  
 12-6-66/14 subscription to Newsletter (Featherstones) \$4.00  
 12-6-66/15 1967 Wargame Annual for library of GMH \$1.00  
 12-6-66/16 subscription to Tradition \$10.50  
 12-6-66/17 creation of club library and librarian  
 12-6-66/18 amendment to Art. 4 to create librarian and library

6-General's Corner:

Bob Jones album of Napoleonic marches now available at record shops  
Dick Moore now in paperback--THEY FOUGHT ALONE (Pocket Book 75058). Stationery will be available next week. Crest, as designed by Bob Jones, is explained in the Newsletter, Vol. 1, no. 3.  
Tom Richards anyone want to join the National Rifle Association?  
Austin Moore commendation to Moya Moore and Dan Jones for help on Newsletter. Tie clasps could be made from crest. Artisans volunteer and I will cast.  
Duncan Ackley Ft. Sill gun museum in San Antonio, Texas. Beautiful diorama of Yorktown emplacement. Booklet of real interest: Army Digest, Sept. 1963 Supt. of Documents, Washington, D.C. 40¢  
Ed Meyers excerpts from Whithouse, TANKS, concerning beginning of that weapon.  
Tom Herman Regis College library naval display now in progress. Commendation to Moya Moore and Ed Meyers for helping with Newsletter. Call for more articles.  
Ray Freelove National Capitol Club has a very nice custom of gift exchange. We should do the same.  
Mike Kuhls the world of the Irish Home Guards is a mess! Russia continues to gobble things up and the rest of the map is slowly paralyzing.  
Dan Jones latest books for aviation buffs: CHALLENGING SKIES (can be obtained from All Books, 17th & Welton)

7-Members and Guests present:

Mr. & Mrs. Ray Freelove	Mr. & Mrs. Jim MacLachlan
Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jones	Mr. & Mrs. Austin Moore
Mr. & Mrs. Ed Meyers	Mr. & Mrs. Duncan Ackley
Mr. & Mrs. Dick Moore	Tom Herman                      Mike Kuhls
Mr. & Mrs. Dan Jones	Tom Richards                      Dennis Nimm

# WAR GAME REPORTS

## THE BATTLE OF AQUARUM OASIS - EMPIRE OF ETERNIA vs. KINGDOM OF TEMPERO

by: Robert Jones

In the year of Zeus, 540 B.C., the Empire of Eternia, realizing that the question of water was paramount to her survival as a Great power in the Saharan Afrika, sent a military expedition to the Border between her lands and that of the Kingdom of Tempero. The aim of this expedition, under the command of her two ablest generals, Robertus Scipio and Kuhlun Kahn, was to cross the border into Tempero and secure the Aquarum Oasis and claim it by military occupation. The Kingdom of Tempero was outraged when informed, by certain spies in the Eternian government, of this plot to deprive her of one of her most prolific water sources. She immediately dispatched a large force, under the command of Edgar the Thirsty and Prince Hermanicus, to thwart any attempt against Aquarum. Both forces arrived opposite the Oasis on a bright morning that would end so darkly for the Kingdom of Tempero.

The forces were arrayed as shown in diagram I. The Eternian General's realizing that the Oasis was the primary objective, very cunningly had placed the Eternian Guard Phalanx on the left flank, just to the East of the Oasis; directly below the Oasis were the light troops made up of the Imperial Archers and Scipio's Javelinists, their objective was to seal off the Oasis from the East and/or occupy. In the center, just West of the Oasis, was a huge column of Thallian Heavy Cavalry and Kuhlun's phearless Phalanx, it's objective was to seal off the Oasis from the West and to secure the sand hill slightly to the N.W. In the Right center of the line was the Imperial Elephant Corps, who was to frustrate any large force attempting to move to the hill or Oasis from the Northwest. On the far right flank was the remainder of the Thallian Heavy Cavalry and the Cynthian Hypaspists (heavy infantry armed with the short-sword). The Temperonist General's had spread their force out in an attempt to catch the forces of Eternia in a sweeping pincer movement. However, after the Eternian Heavy Cavalry charged the Center hill, which was held by a small force of Archers, and obliterated the Archer force and a Temperonist Counter-attack where their Center Cavalry groups sent to pieces under a deadly charge by Kuhlun's phearless Phalanx. The Temperonist wings became effectively two independent (and un-supporting) forces. Edgar the Thirsty tried to salvage the situation by sending his heavy cavalry, Hypaspists, and Phalanx, in to crush Robertus Scipio's Left Wing. The Imperial Archers and Scipio's Javelinists were devastating in their accuracy and the few survivors that straggled up to face the untouched Eternian Guard Phalanx were easily dispatched with many prisoners (including Edgar the Thirsty) being taken. Hermanicus seeing that the center and right wing had completely folded saw no benefit to continue his fight far out to the West and forming a defensive square retired.



DIPLOMACY BY MAIL

by: Austin Moore

The first play -by-mail Diplomacy game started in September and ended in complete chaos in November. Civil strife and revolution completely immobilized Germany and Austria-Hungary. Russia, Turkey, and England, (an uneasy alliance at best) swept in to pick up the pieces.

Italy realized too late that she had bet on the wrong horse and turned from a fizzling campaign against France to face the yellow and white hordes from the East.

France, antagonized her alleged ally, England, and outside of beating the English Channel to a froth, was not able to mount anything effective.

The Western nations, feeling sorry for the Princess Jones' and because they could not decide whether to stab each other or somebody else, decided to throw in the sponge and pick up the crying towel. Russia, as usual, didn't believe their inments and continued moving westward long after the South Delaware Conference was adjourned.

Final Tally:	Russia	9	Turkey	5		
	England	6	Italy	5		
	France	6	Germany	2	A-H	1

The second play-by-mail Diplomacy game started the end of December. The line-up looked like this:

Austria-Hungary	....	D. Ackley	Russia	....	A. Moore
Italy	....	B. Jones	Germany	....	M. Kuhl
France	....	E. Meyers	Turkey	....	D. Moore
England	....	D. Jones	GOC	....	R. Freelove

Looks like quite a spirited group. War once again ravages Europe and honest trustworthiness will again prevail.

# The White House  
Washington D.C.  
October 24, 1862  
Major General McClellan  
Commander Army of the Potomac

I have just read your dispatch about sore tongued and fatigued horses. Will you pardon me for asking what the horses of your army have done since the battle of Antietam that fatigues anything?

A. Lincoln"

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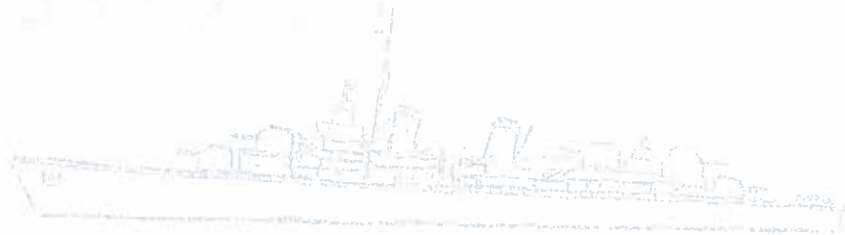
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