

A Resume of the Work of the Organized Reserves at the Fort Snelling C. M. T. C.

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Commanding 349th Infantry

With the close of the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Fort Snelling, on August 30, 1930, a Camp which has been recognized by every inspector and every member of the War Department who visited it as one of the best C. M. T. Camps ever held in the United States, a distinct triumph has been scored for the use of reserves by organizations in the training of C. M. T. Camps.

that with the officer organization furnished by the Organized Reserves in time of national emergency the various units could be filled up with enlisted men and training started without loss of time. In order for the Organized Reserves to function efficiently at such a time it also seems to me it is fundamental that they should have had training which would fit them to act as officers at the time of such



COMMANDING OFFICER AND STAFF, 349TH INFANTRY

First Row—Major Clement P. Sweeney, Chaplain, Lieutenant Colonel Robert J. Shaw, Colonel C. B. Robbins, Lieutenant Colonel Herbert G. Higbee, Lieutenant Colonel Lindsey Blayney.

Second Row—Lieutenant Ernest A. Saks, Captain Frank L. Roper, Captain Edwin L. Lindsay, Captain Walter A. Meyer, Captain F. P. Mallory, Unit Instructor 349th Infantry, Captain Willard L. Hayes, Captain Marion O. Reiff, Lieutenant Sheffield, Lieutenant Arthur E. Hewlett.

It has always seemed to me fundamental that the primary objective of the Officers Reserve Corps as established by the National Defense Act of 1920, was the furnishing of officers by organizations to troops called into being through volunteering or a draft act in the time of national emergency. To this end the Reserves were organized into Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, corresponding to those of the old National Army of the World War. It was expected

an emergency, and for the graduate of the R. O. T. C. school who comes into the Reserve Corps without any actual experience in command of troops to be expected to function efficiently as the commander of a platoon or higher unit in time of war is ridiculous, unless he has been given an opportunity to prove his fitness for command during the training which follows graduation from the various schools, and unless these officers have had such training