

STAFFS OF VARIOUS ARMIES

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Staffs of Various Armies by United States War Dept

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UNITED STATES WAR DEPT

**STAFFS OF
VARIOUS ARMIES**

STAFFS
OF
VARIOUS ARMIES.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

This compilation was prepared with a view of giving to the Army and to others a short synopsis of the composition, duties, and numbers of officers on so-called staff service in various armies. There are numerous publications giving these details for certain countries, but usually they are not accessible and the matter is treated too much in detail. This publication aims to give a general résumé of the staffs of various armies in a shape to admit of ready comparison.

The first part of the book contains a reprint of the introduction to General Bronsart von Schellendorf's book, "The Duties of the General Staff," translated by Lieut. Col. W. A. H. Hare, Royal Engineers. It is added here as an introduction to show to those not acquainted with this important branch of an army, what are the duties of the general staff in peace.

The second part contains a short synopsis of the general and other staffs of all armies of importance. The strength of the army in infantry, artillery, cavalry, and auxiliary arms is given, and also the total number of staff officers, in order to show at a glance the proper proportion of staff to line.

The subject-matter of Part II has all been compiled in this office from latest available sources, which are given in each case. No book of recent date, giving this information in compact form, is available, and on that account it is thought that this publication will prove of some value.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January, 1899.



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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for standardized procedures and the use of reliable data sources to ensure the validity and reliability of the information gathered.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It discusses the various statistical and analytical tools used to identify trends, patterns, and correlations within the data set. This section also addresses the challenges associated with data analysis and the importance of critical thinking in interpreting the results.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings and the potential for future research. It highlights the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the information gathered is used effectively to inform decision-making and improve organizational performance.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It emphasizes the importance of transparency and accountability in the reporting process and the need for clear communication of the results to all stakeholders.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the limitations of the study and the potential for bias or error. It highlights the need for careful attention to detail and the use of appropriate controls to minimize the risk of these issues.

7. The seventh part of the document provides a list of references and sources used in the study. It includes a mix of academic journals, books, and other relevant literature to provide context and support for the findings.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a list of appendices and supplementary materials. These materials include raw data, detailed calculations, and other supporting information that may be useful for further analysis or verification of the results.

9. The ninth part of the document provides a list of acknowledgments and a list of authors. It recognizes the contributions of all individuals and organizations that supported the study and provides contact information for the authors.

10. The tenth part of the document provides a list of footnotes and a list of references. It includes additional information and sources that are relevant to the study but not included in the main text.

11. The eleventh part of the document provides a list of figures and tables. These materials include visual representations of the data and are essential for understanding the results of the study.

12. The twelfth part of the document provides a list of abbreviations and a list of symbols. These materials are used to simplify the text and make it easier to read and understand.

13. The thirteenth part of the document provides a list of definitions and a list of terms. These materials are used to clarify the meaning of key terms and concepts used in the study.

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DUTIES OF THE GENERAL STAFF IN PEACE.

The general staff forms an essential part of modern army organization. The general commanding a large body of troops can not, at least in war, encumber himself with minor details, though their consideration and proper order may be often of the highest importance. Apart from the fact that the mental and physical powers of one man are not up to such a task, the general supervision of all the fighting forces under the general's command would be lost sight of. He should consequently have assistants. These assistants form his "staff." To a certain extent, an arbitrary rule decides what portion of the latter is designated as "general staff." In some armies all the staff belongs to the general staff. But a necessity has universally been felt of having a distinct portion of the staff intrusted with planning and carrying out the movements of armies in the field, and generally distinguished by some special name. This particular branch of the staff of a general holding an important command in the field, is known in the German army as the "general staff" (Generalstab).

The latter has grown in importance with the numerical increase of modern armies and the development of military training and efficiency.

As long as armies were small, and movements, encampments, and fighting formations were laid down by hard and fast regulations, the want of trained general staff officers was scarcely felt. The plan determined on by the general in command usually contained the details of execution. But few directions were therefore necessary to secure, in the way that was intended, the quartering, concentration, and general advance against the enemy, of an army in its fixed, or only slightly modified, fighting formation. A departure from the generally accepted forms—such as, for instance, the advance of the Prussian army before the battle of Leuthen—was quite an exceptional occurrence, designed and carried out by special instructions at the time. It was intended to take the enemy by surprise by its novelty, and was entirely due to the personal energy and initiative of the general (Frederick the Great).