

ENGINEER BATTLEFIELD FUNCTIONS

- "Mobility"
- "Countermobility"
- "Survivability"

- Sustainment (general engineering)
- Topographic (geospatial) engineering

In other words:

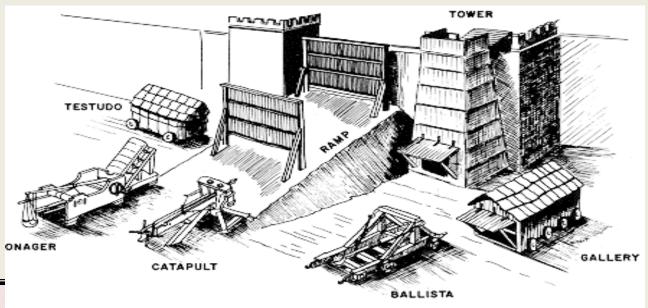
- Facilitate movement of friendly forces.
- Impede movement of enemy forces.
- Build things to sustain friendly forces.

Source: 1923 Field Manual

Engineers & primitive fortifications



European crusader castle in Syria c. 1100AD





Engineers: "those who served the engines of war"

NEW technological application and turning point:

Gunpowder and Artillery



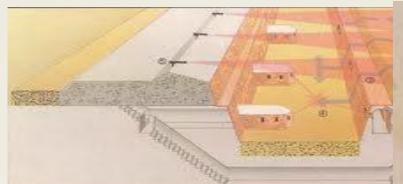
CONDUCT OF WAR EVOLVES

Technology ←→**Tactics**



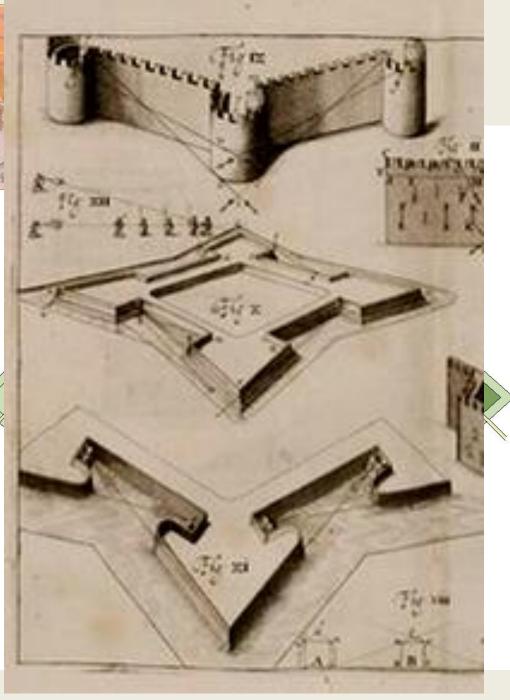
As war evolves... so MUST the engineers!

Yet, the more things change, the more they stay the same.

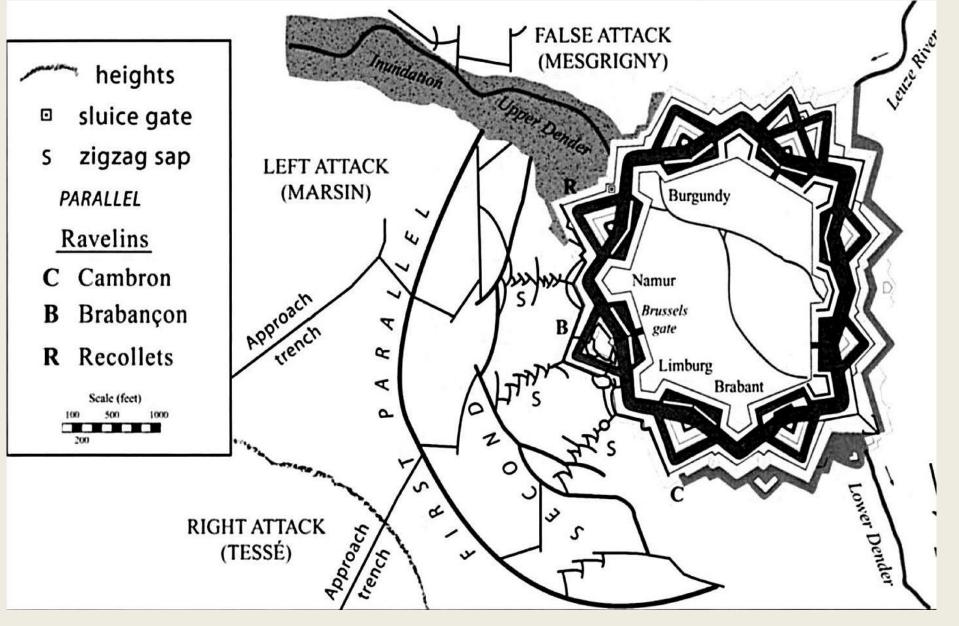


Sébastien VAUBAN (1633-1707)





VAUBAN: master of SCIENCE of siege warfare

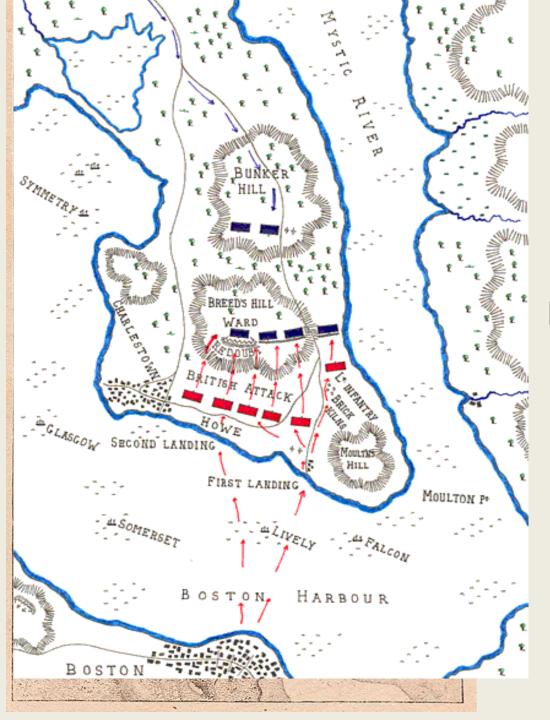


Engineering in the AMERICAN REVOLUTION: What missions for the engineers?



GEORGE WASHINGTON

- Congress to authorize the appointment of a Chief of Engineer – 16 June 1775
- but was not the father of the Corps of Engineers



BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL 1775

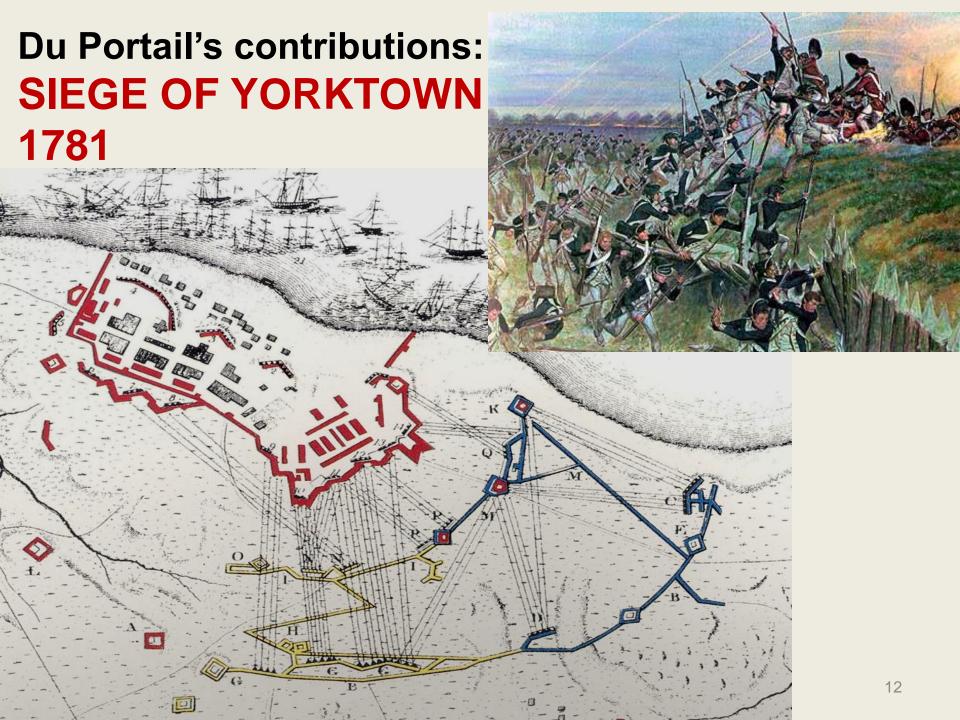
part of siege of Boston

mastermind: RICHARD GRIDLEY (first Chief Engineer)

LOUIS DU PORTAIL (1743-1802)

- trained in France's Army
- Continental Army's Chief Engineer
- "Company of Miners and Sappers" and "Corps of Engineers"
- Laid foundation for an engineer school
- Thus, the real FATHER of the Corps of Engineers





 Congress authorized a Regiment of Engineers and Artillerists and a School of Application in 1794

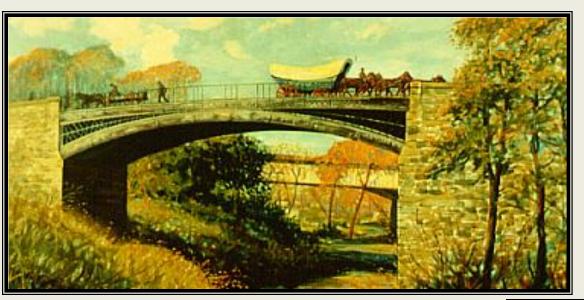


First peacetime role: build coastal fortifications



- Congress separated Engineers and Artillerists
- Congress authorized the Corps of Engineers, and constituted it as the Military Academy in 1802
- Second peace time mission: exploration and surveying in Lewis and Clark Expedition 1804-1806





1800s: Corps of Engineers "CIVIL WORKS"





Engineers in the MEXCIAN WAR 1846-1848



BATTALION of ENGINEERS,

ORCANIZED MAY 16, 1846.

PIRST OFFICERS.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER J. SWIFT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

SECOND LIEUT. G. W. SMITH, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BYT. SECOND LIEUT. G. B. McCLELLAN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

DURING THE MEXICAN WAR THE COMPANY PARTICIPATED IN THE BATTLES OF

Vera Cruz, 9th and 28th of March 1847. Cetro Gordo, 17th and 18th of April 1847. Contrerss and Cherubusco, 19th and 20th of August 1847.

of April 1847. Molino del Rey, 8th of September 1 Chapultepee and City of Mexico, 13th and 14th of September 1847.

DURING THE REBELLION THE COMPANY PARTICIPATED IN THE BATTLES OF

Torktown, Va., 4th of May 1862.
Fair Oaks, Va., 31st of May 1862.
Machaniceville, Va., 50th of June 1862.
Gaines's Mill, Va., 27th of June 1862.
White Oak Swamp, Va., 28th of Jane 1862.
Malven Hill, Va., 1st of July 1862.
Antietam, Md., 17th of September 1862.

Chancelloweille, Va., 4th of May 1963.
Franklin Covaing, Vv., 5th of June 1863.
Kelly's Ford and Rappulanmond Station, Va., 7th of Nov. 1963.
Kelly's Ford and Rappulanmond Station, Va., 7th of Nov. 1963.
For River, Va., 8th of May 1964.
North Anna, V., 28th of May 1964.
Cold Artler, Va., 3rd of June 1964.
Sign of Petroling, Va., June 1964, to April 1965.

A detachment of 25 non-commissioned officers and men were engaged in Survey of North Pacific Roll Road in 1858.

The Company participated in the Utah Expedition in 1858. During this Expedition the Company marched over 1100 miles in 54 days.

A detachment was sent to Oregon in 1858. The same detachment was sent to Washington, D. C. in 1861, where it was engaged in the instruction to 18th New York Volunteer Engineers.

The Company formed part of the escort of President Lincoln at his First Inauguration.

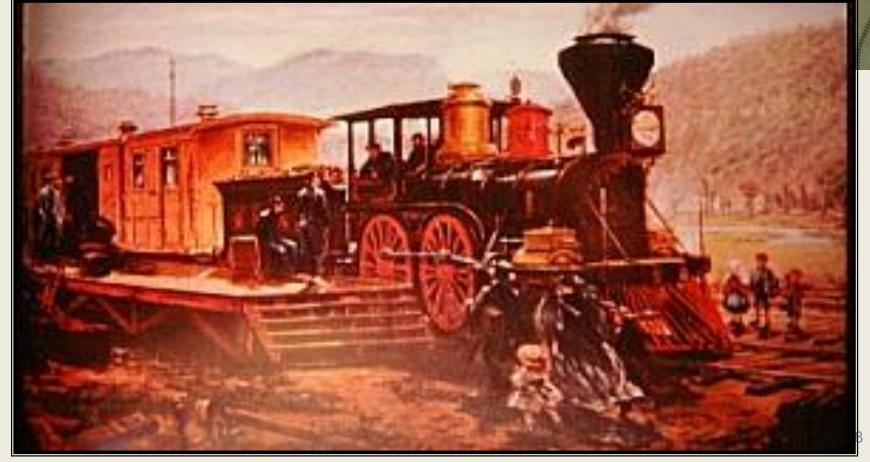
During the winter of 1861-62, the Company together with Companies "B," "C" and "D," were engaged in the construction of works around bington, D. C.

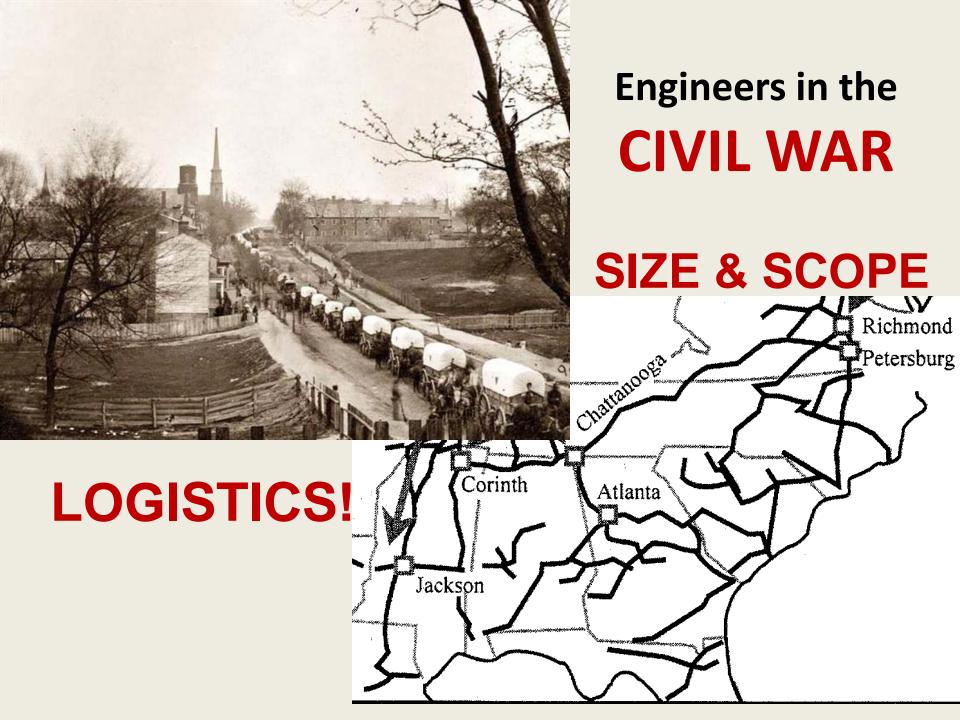
From this time until the close of the Rebellion, the Company was on duty with the Army of the Potomac.

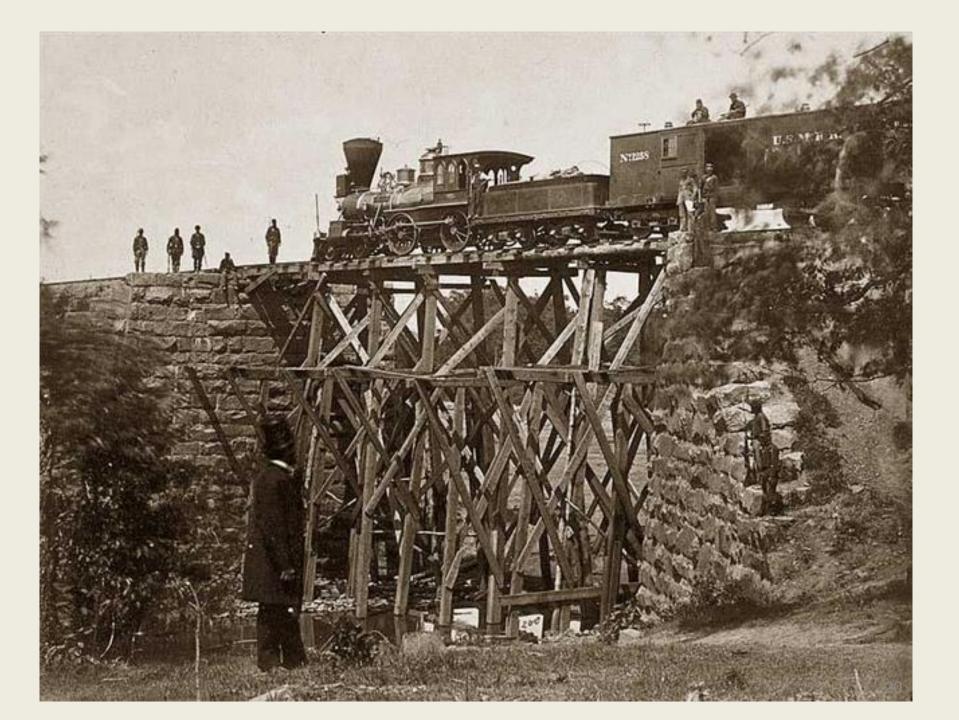


Peacetime:
surveys for
transcontinental
railroad



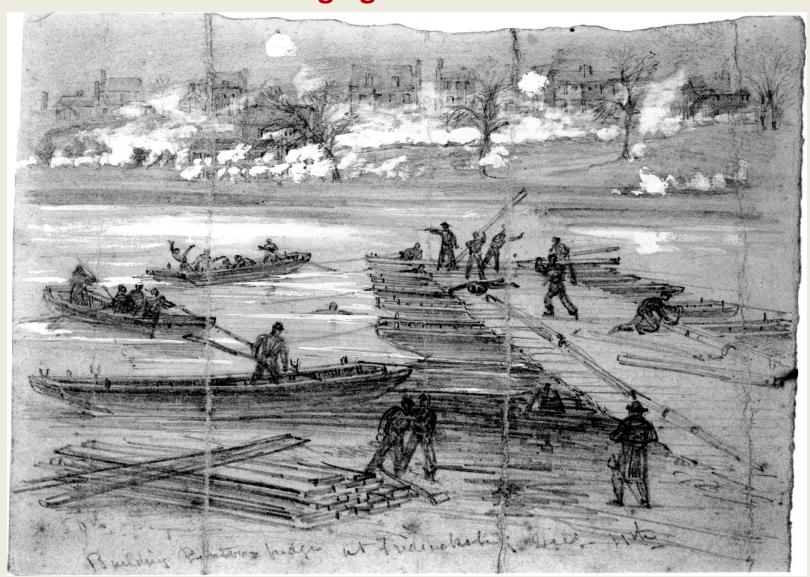


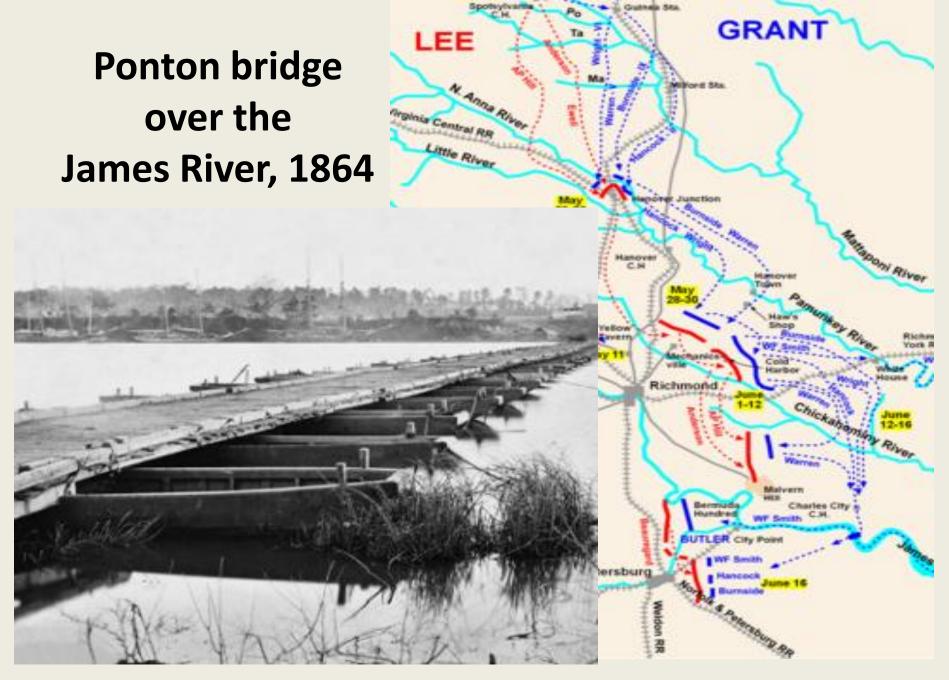




Ponton bridge at Fredericksburg 1862

bridging under fire

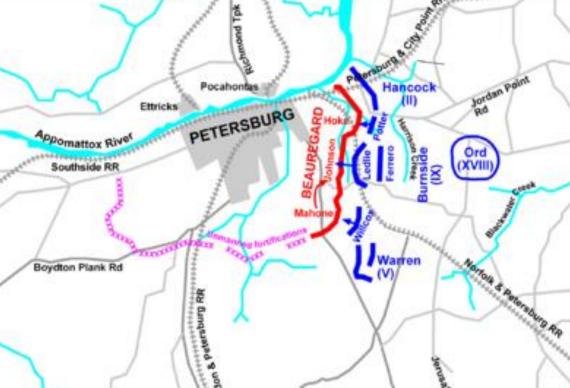




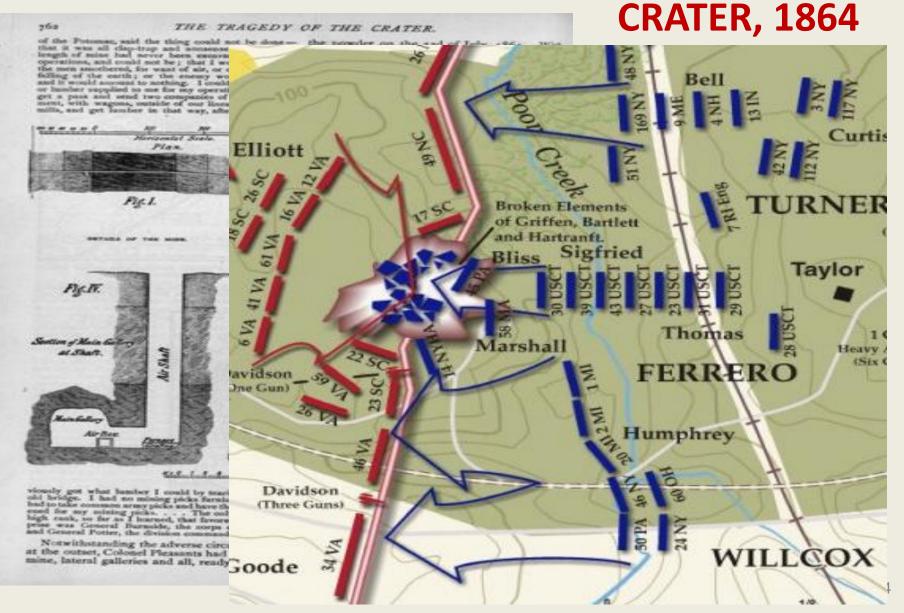


Other engineer activities – Sieges and Fortifications

"gabion"

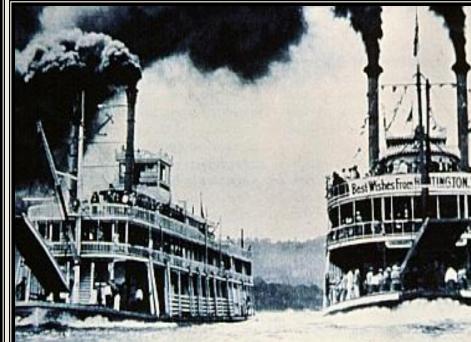


Engineers -> mining and the BATTLE OF THE



Peacetime: building infrastructure





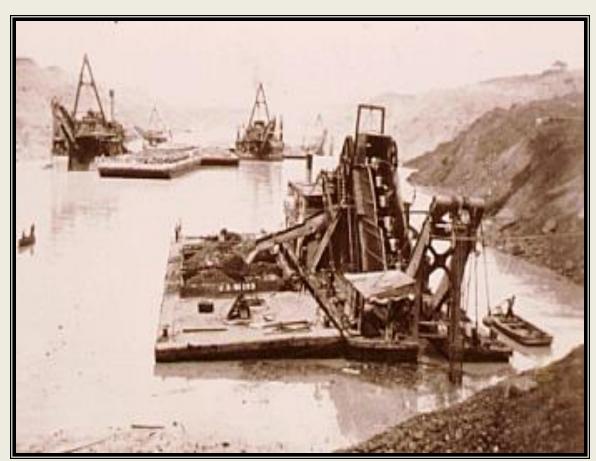
Completing the

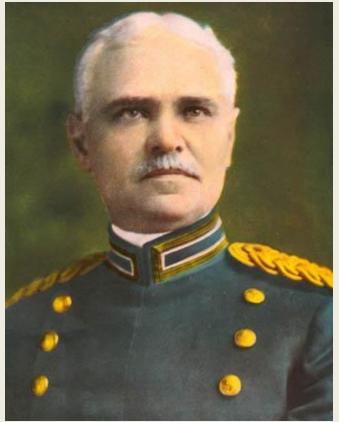
WASHINGTON MONUMENT

MAJ Thomas Lincoln Casey (left)



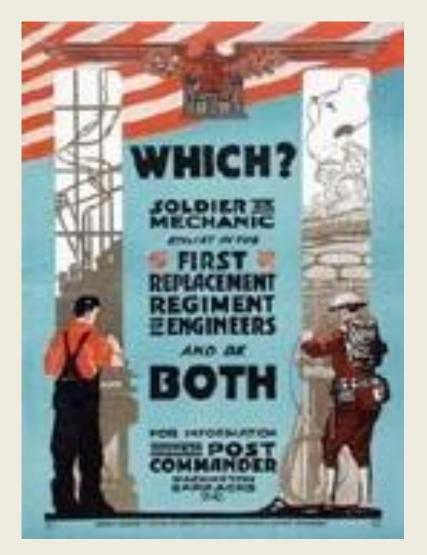
Completing the PANAMA CANAL





LTC GEORGE W. GOETHALS

Engineering in WORLD WAR I





WORLD WAR I → watershed for engineers



Engineers' contributions in France:

- produced 200 million ft of lumber
- built 20 million sq ft of storage space
- ·laid 800 miles of rail lines



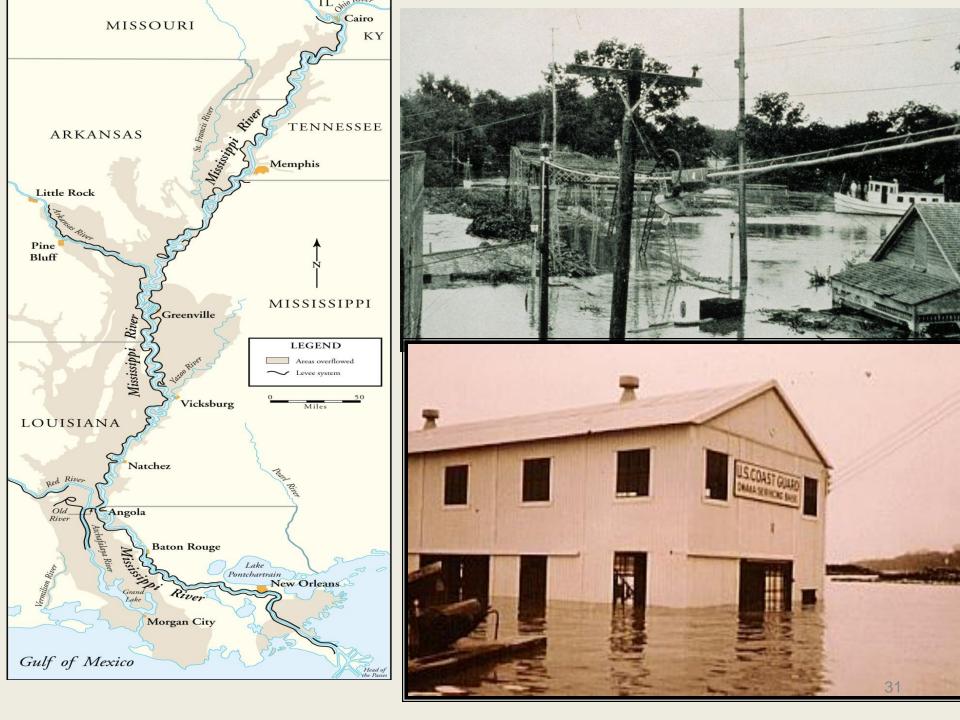


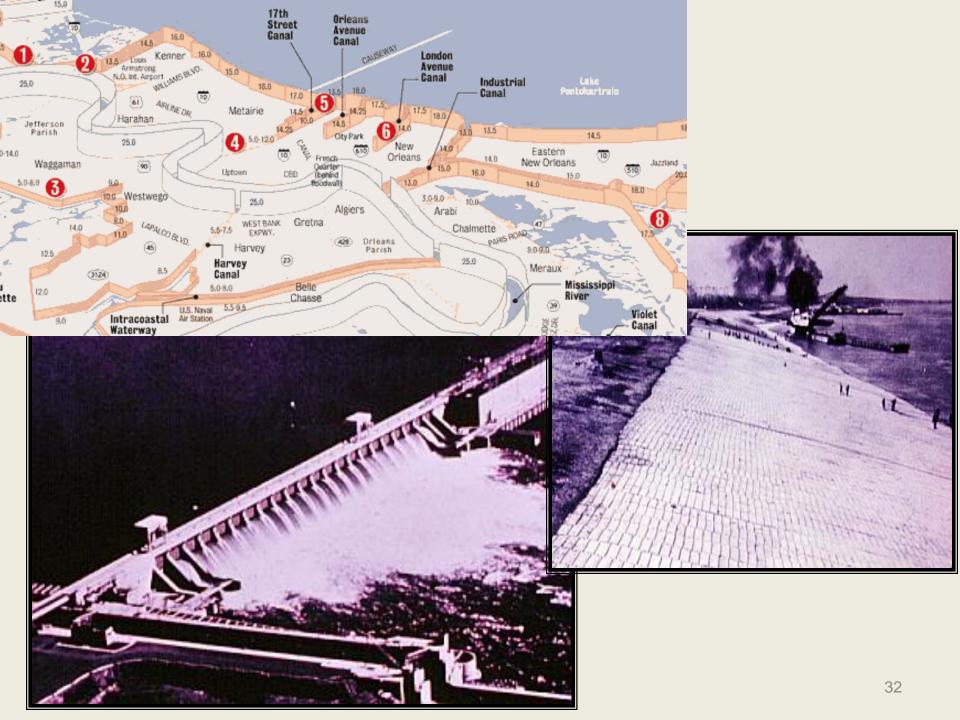
TRENCH WARFARE

According to a lieutenant: "When you look over what an Engineer has to know, you wonder what the H--- anybody else is supposed to know."

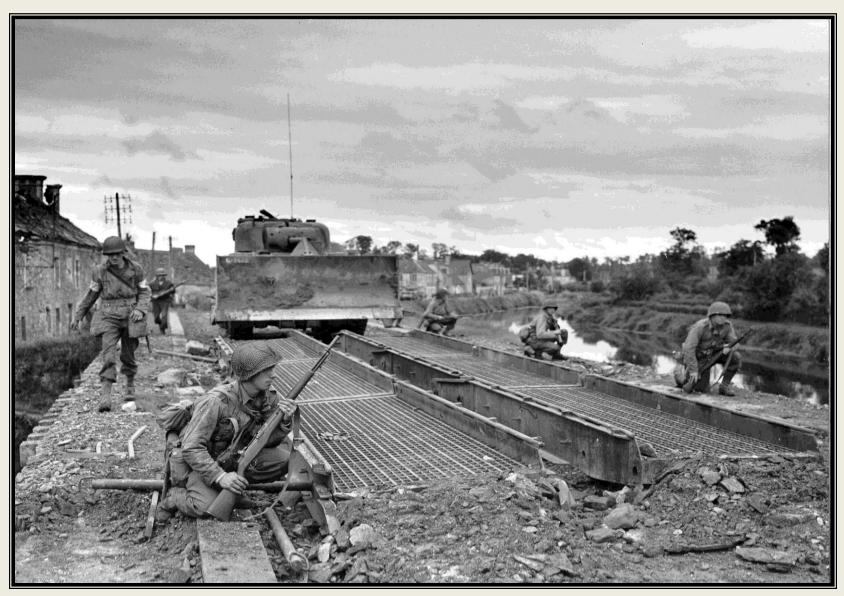








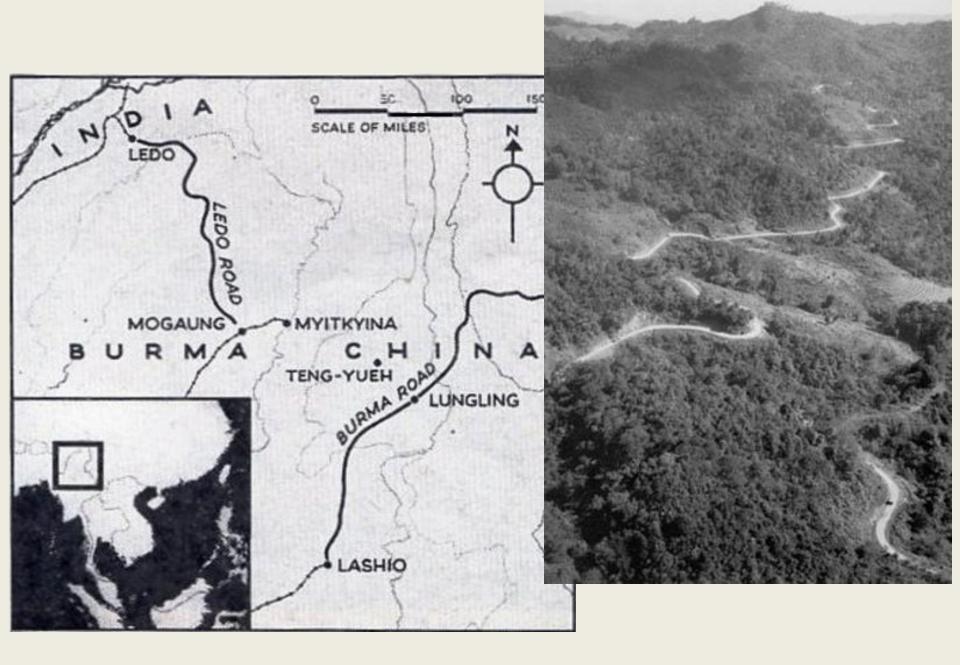
600,000 U.S. Army Engineers in WORLD WAR II





Construction on the Ledo Road in Burma

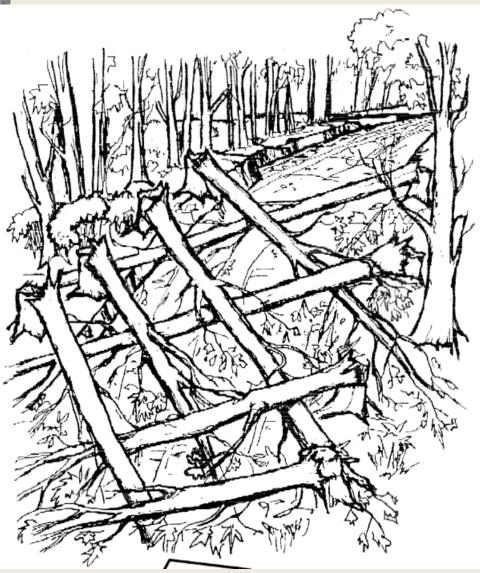




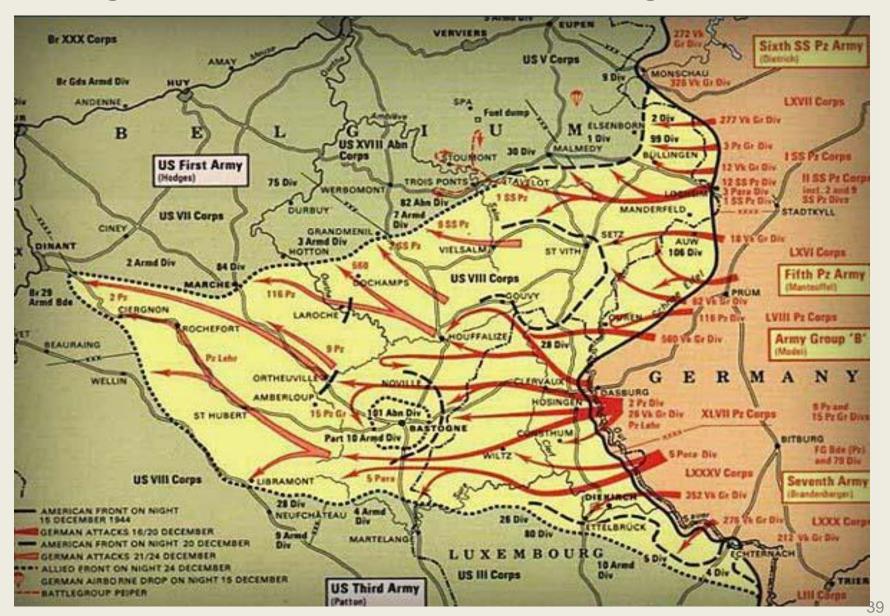




"Abatis"



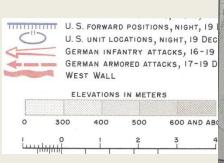
Engineers in the Battle of the Bulge, Dec 1944

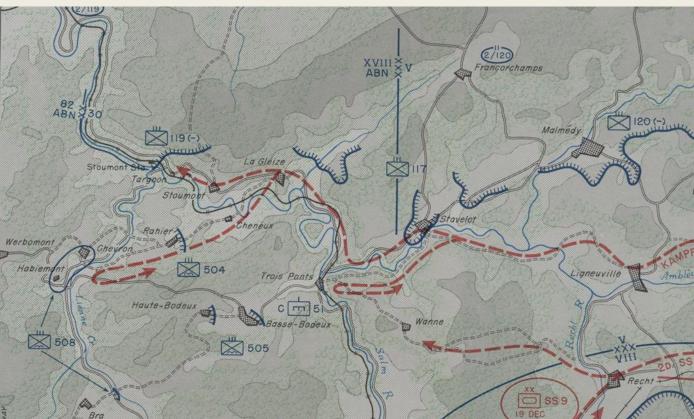




When the 291st Engineers blew a bridge in front of him, LTC Joachim Peiper...

"could only sit helplessly, pound his knee and swear, 'The damned engineers! The damned engineers!'"







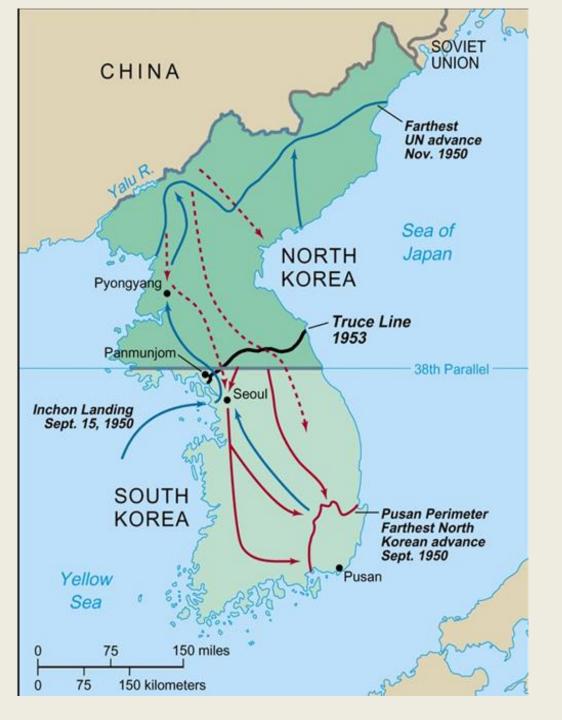
Corps of Engineers wartime construction \$15.2 billon in WWII (\$340 billion in 2010)



The MANTATTAN PROJECT

\$2 billion project led by an engineer → MG Leslie Groves

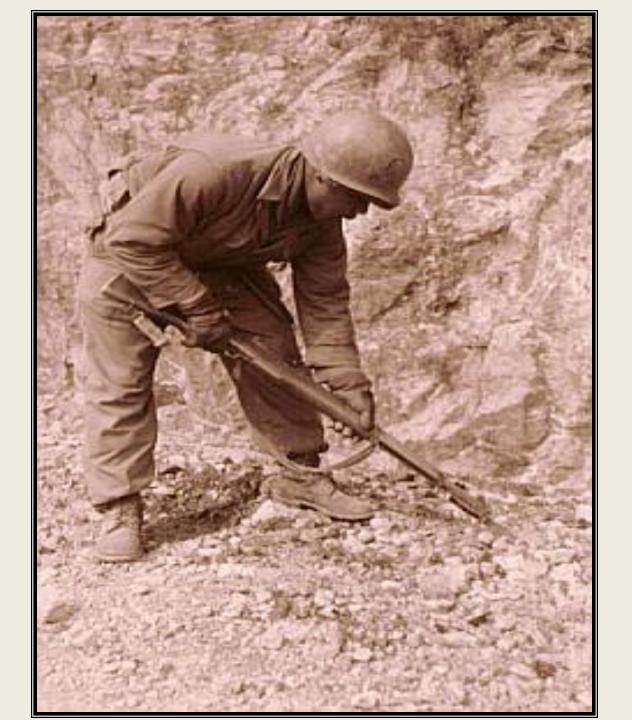


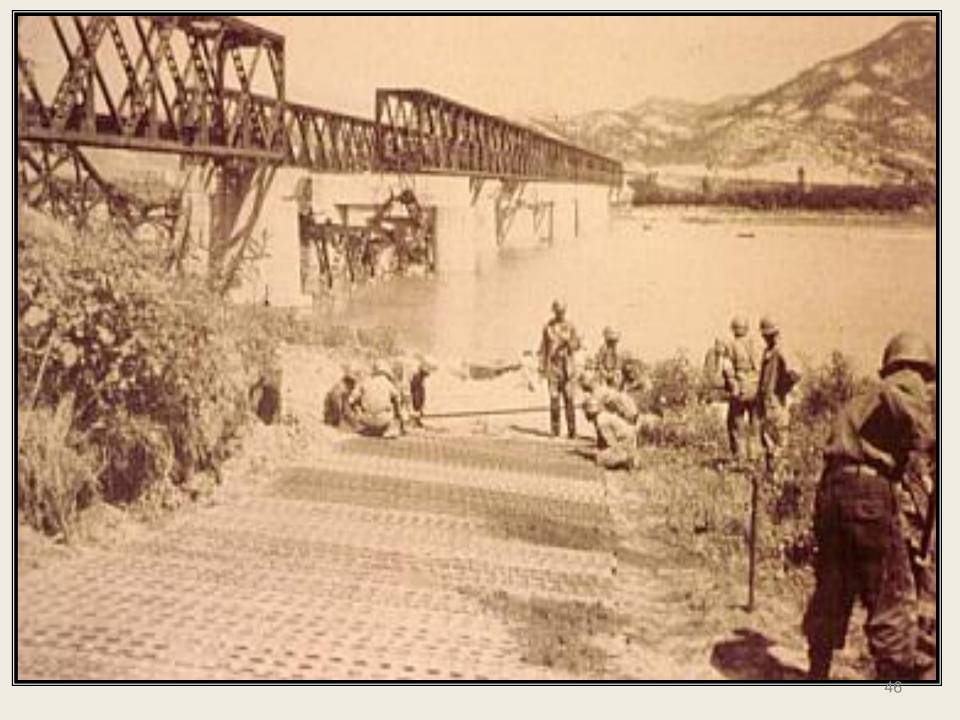


KOREAN WAR

1950-51 war of movement

THE engineer's war





2nd Engineer Battalion fighting as infantry rear guard in BATTLE OF KUNU-RI in November 1950



TRENCHES

in the Korean stalemate 1951-53



VIETNAM WAR → anything new?

Most basic level for combat engineers:
Helicopter was to truck...
just as truck was to horse and wagon?









Route clearance on a road **DAK TO** in June 1969...



According to an engineer in the 299th, "It was like a bad dream. [The North Vietnamese] hit us with everything they had, and it just plain overwhelmed us. There was no other explanation. We just walked into a beautiful ambush. We were completely pinned down and all we could do was fire back to keep them from getting closer and wait for the air strikes."

North Vietnamese "SAPPERS"

Primary objective: infiltrate American defenses and inflict maximum casualties, destroy equipment, ordnance, installations, and then withdraw.







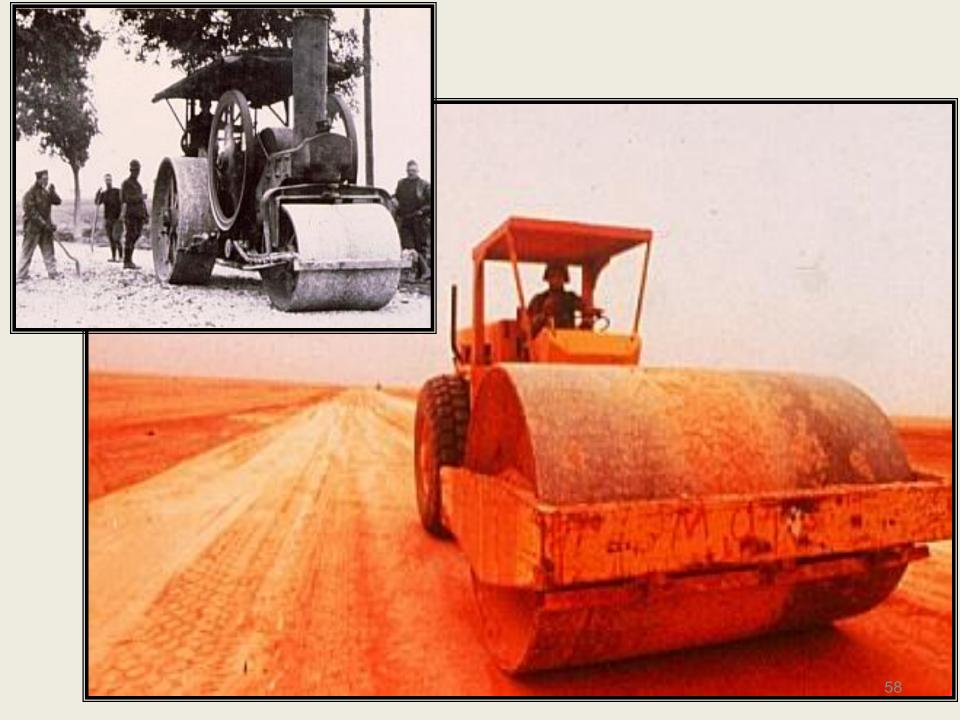


Balkans and the Middle East since 1990













Corps of Engineers in peacetime:

Disaster Relief

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