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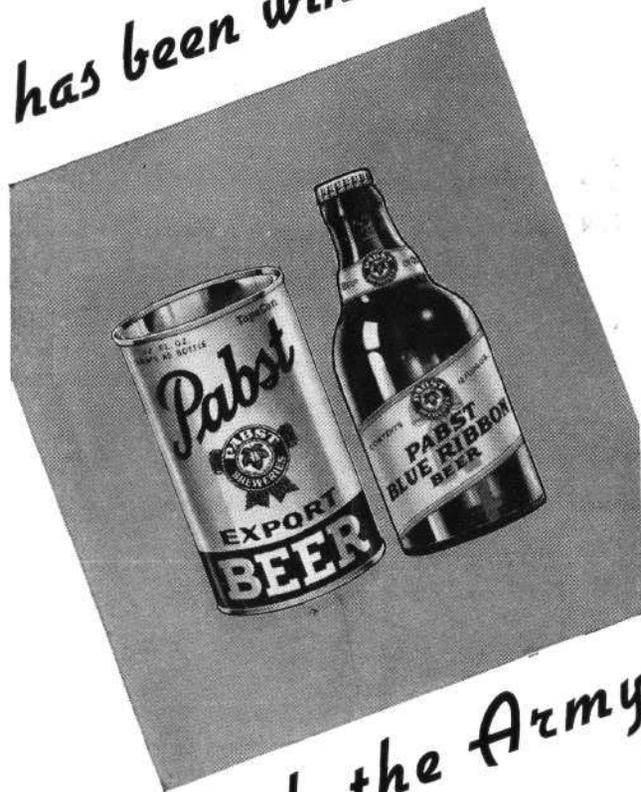
MAYOR LA GUARDIA

OCTOBER

The Big Parade
Sons of Orion
Military Traffic
General Training Day
Disaffection in Pensacola

1937

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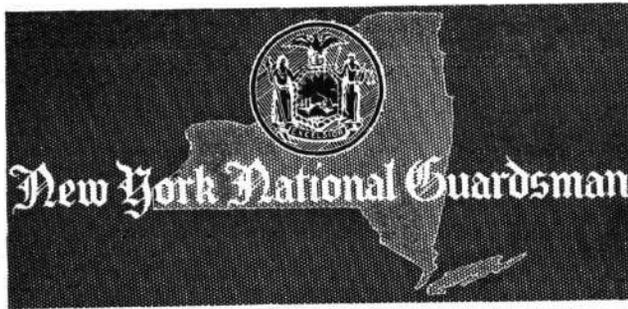
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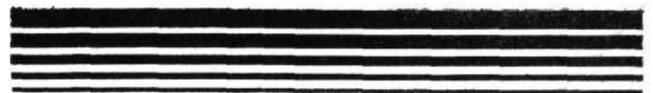
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'Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!'"**

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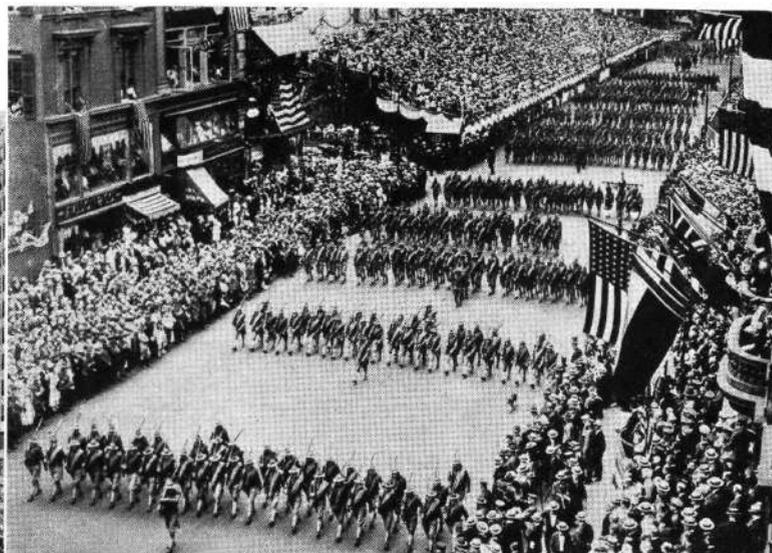
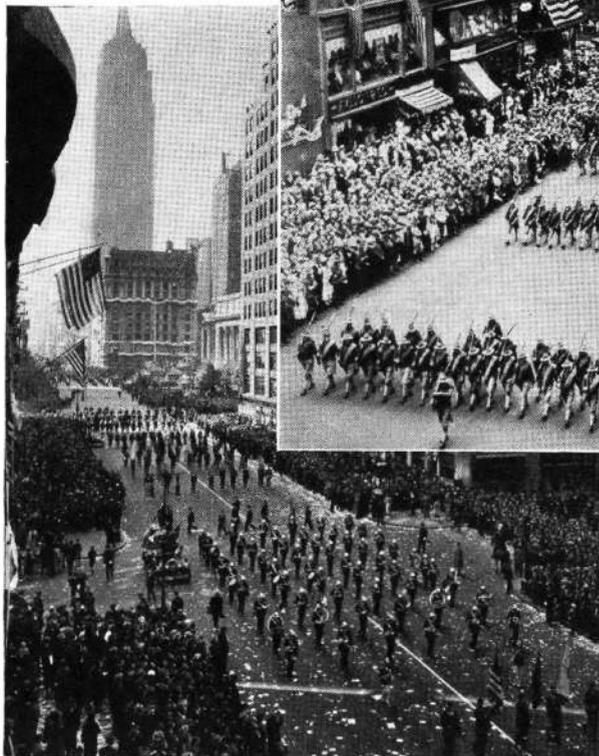
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American Legion Parade

OVER 2,000,000 IN FIFTH AVENUE CHEER AMERICAN LEGION IN GREAT PAGEANT

Legion Parade Rolls Far Into Night

WITH these and similar headings the newspapers of New York plunged into an attempt to describe what experienced observers termed the greatest demonstration the old town has ever seen.

The planning of such a spectacle and then the execution of the plan are gigantic tasks in themselves and that is where the New York National Guard came in. The parade order, prepared by Headquarters, New York National Guard, stated "The leading elements of the parade will move promptly from the initial point at 9:00 a.m., Tuesday, September 21, 1937, regardless of weather conditions," and at exactly 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday, September 21, 1937, Major General Haskell, Grand Marshal of the parade, marched out at the head of the greatest parade New York has ever seen. Upon Colonel Mills Miller, of the 244th, in his capacity as "Chief Regulating Officer, Assembly Area," there then devolved the tremendous job of getting the thousands of formations from the starting points on to the avenue and here Colonel Foster G. Hetzel, of the 102nd Q.M., and Colonel Redmond F. Kernan, of the 104th F.A., Chief Regulating Officers of the line of march and Reviewing Stand, respectively, took over and kept things moving.

Having thus started the mammoth and kept it going, the next question, and a most important one, was the disbanding and clearing the avenue for succeeding units. Colonel Alexander

E. Anderson, of the 165th, in his capacity as "Chief Regulating Officer, Disbanding Area," saw this phase through in grand style.

Each of the Divisions in the parade was headed by a New York National Guard officer designated as Division Marshal, and these, with their assistants, who acted as liaison officers and guides, contacted the officials of their divisions and made them familiar with the details of their participation; guided them to their places in line and back to their hotels when it was over.

With the hundreds of thousands of persons converging on the relatively short line of march, it was inevitable that there should be cases of shock, exhaustion and other minor ailments requiring medical attention. The 102nd Medical Regiment erected tents at several points, including Madison Square Park, where Major Frederick W. Splint was in charge, and these stations took care of such casualties as occurred.

Due to the fact that the turnout was larger than had been expected, the last unit passed the reviewing stand at 2:38 a.m.

When the writer remarked to Colonel Mundy on the precision of the movement and the attention which had been given all details the latter replied "Why not—it's a 27th Division job."

The Legion put on a grand show and the New York National Guard can feel proud of its part in making that show a success.



Wide World Photo

SONS *of* ORION



by *Herbert E. Smith*

Title by GEORGE GRAY

FOREWORD

In the September issue of this magazine there appeared an illustrated feature article, "Sons of Orion," citing the outstanding acts of personal heroism in action displayed by members of the 27th Division, A. E. F., resulting in the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to the individuals cited. It is believed that a continuance of this "Sons of Orion" feature, giving other typical acts of bravery under fire "over there" may be of interest to our readers and the article is, therefore, carried on in serial form.

A UTICA MAN, Charles H. Adrean, was first sergeant of Company A, 107th Infantry, when the old "Dandy Seventh New York" swept into the grueling action east of Ronssoy, France, at dawn of September 29, 1918. In the jump-off First Sergeant Adrean took command of Company A when the company commander fell severely wounded, and he led it forward brilliantly until he too fell, badly wounded in the head.

* * * * *

Men of the Medical Corps moving forward with the assault wave of the New Yorkers treated Sergeant Adrean on the field, and urged him to retire from the hot action, but the Utica soldier refused to drop out while he was able to walk; he dashed forward under terrific fire, caught up with his company and again placed himself at its head. Company A took its objective under this plucky sergeant's leadership, and he then organized the defense of the ground taken, in expectation of strong enemy reaction. During this savage counterattack, Sergeant Adrean learned that some of his men were in front of the company line and in danger of being surrounded by the enemy. Without waiting for volunteers to accompany him on his dangerous mission, he rushed forward to the aid of his isolated men and was again wounded, this time severely in the shoulder, and he was forced by the litter-bearers to be taken to the rear. The citation accompanying the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to this brave New Yorker reads, in part: "His heroic and voluntary disregard of self in order to save his comrades set a splendid example to all ranks."

During this same intense action near Ronssoy on September 29, Captain Henry Adsit of the Machine Gun Company of the 107th Infantry distinguished himself by outstanding valor. Captain Adsit, who hailed from Buffalo, was leading a platoon of heavy machine guns through a smoke screen, under a killing cross-fire from the enemy lines, when he found himself pocketed in the midst of an enemy stronghold's fire. Instead of taking cover, or calling for volunteers to shoot the German stronghold out of action, this gallant officer went forward to the enemy position, alone, and after tossing grenades into the "pill-box" rushed it and by the effective use of his pistol silenced it so that he and his men could continue forward.

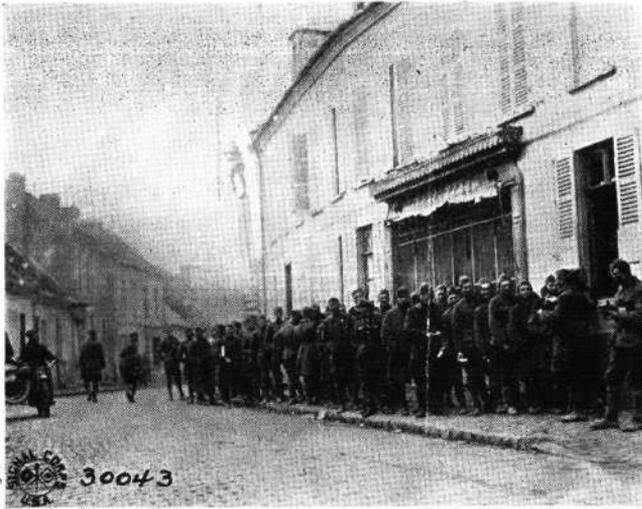
* * * * *

A man from Brooklyn, Sergeant Thomas Armstrong of Company H, 106th Infantry, in that same Ronssoy action, also proved up under the sternest kind of acid test. During the operations against the famed Hindenburg Line at that point he rushed forward, alone and unaided, and attacked and drove back an enemy patrol. Later in that day's fighting he dashed forward across the shell-swept area to his company commander, who had been wounded, and drove back German patrols who were endeavoring to capture the stricken officer.

* * * * *

When Company L of the 108th Infantry was in the front line near St. Souplet, France, in October, 1918, the nature of the enemy troops opposing it, and their disposition on the opposite bank of the River La Selle, was unknown. Higher authority needed that information. Volunteers were called for to wade the La Selle and make a careful reconnaissance of the German Lines. An extremely hazardous task, but several men of Company L responded to the call.

Among the first to step forward and volunteer for this mission was an Elmira soldier, Corporal Harry F. Beinlich. With four other volunteers from the company he slipped over the top on the night of October



U. S. Signal Corps Photo

After three weeks of hard fighting along the Hindenburg Line, which they cracked wide open, New Yorkers of the 27th Division lined up for candy and smokes from an American welfare organization in the village of Corbie, Somme Sector, France, Oct. 25, 1918.

15 and, wading the shallow La Selle, skirted the German lines, returning under heavy machine gun fire with the necessary information.

* * * * *

On the night of September 29, 1918, under cover of darkness, Company B of the 105th Infantry placed an outpost far in advance of its forward line, east of Ronssoy. In charge of this small party was a New Yorker, Sergeant Samuel V. Boykin, who received instructions to hold and defend that advanced outpost position at all costs.

About midnight the position was jumped by an overwhelming number of enemy raiders. Sergeant Boykin and his men held the position, killing ten of the Germans, and taking five prisoners.

* * * * *

Not all of the outstanding acts of bravery performed under fire "over there" were accomplished by infantrymen or artillerymen. A member of Company C of the 102nd Field Signal Battalion also displayed extraordinary gallantry in France. He was Corporal Howard D. De Rum, Buffalo man.

No little importance, in the final results of any attack, attaches to the immediate and efficient installation and operation of telephone and telegraph.

Realizing the importance of this, Corporal De Rum went "up and over" with the first wave of attacking doughboys of New York's infantry brigades against the Hindenburg Line near Ronssoy at dawn of September 29, 1918.

Loaded down with telephone cable and materiel, this signalman hurried forward, keeping up with the attacking wave as best he could, and laying the wire as the attack progressed forward across No Man's Land.

Throughout the engagement Corporal De Rum was

continually under a galling fire from enemy snipers and machine gunners. This fire finally became so intense that word was sent to De Rum by his commanding officer to take cover temporarily until the German cross-fire should lift. But the Buffalo man hung on, refusing to take cover, and he continued to string the telephone lines until he received a fatal wound.

To Be Continued

FROM AN OFFICER'S SCRAP BOOK

LT. C. O. KATES

The apparent isolation of the United States has always caused us to lag behind in the matter of national defense. Once every generation regularly, we have paid a frightful price for this neglect. A state of armed neutrality can preserve its neutral character much easier than unarmed neutrality can.

—Bernard M. Baruch.

* * * * *

Much has been said of the fairness of asking our youth to interrupt their life work with military training. Could anything be more unfair than to ask them to go into battle comparatively untrained? The least we can do for the men who one day may be called to defend us, is to give them the knowledge which is their right, in order that they may have a fair chance for their lives when the crisis comes.

—Major General J. G. Harbord.

* * * * *

In *All Our Yesterdays*, H. M. Tomlinson remarks, "The war the Generals always get ready for is the previous one." He is wrong. The war for which they prepare is the one before last.—Liddell Hart.

* * * * *

Four brave men who do not know each other will not dare to attack a lion. Four less brave, but knowing each other well, sure of their reliability and consequently of mutual aid, will attack resolutely. There is the science of the organization of armies in a nutshell.—*du Picq*.

* * * * *

The business of war is not a game. It is a science, and there are always new ideas in the business. It cannot be partially learned in six weeks, and can never be entirely learned; always one can learn something new about it.—*Battle of Booby's Bluffs*.

* * * * *

Next to the forming of troops, military discipline is the first objective that presents itself to our notice; it is the soul of all armies; and unless it be established amongst them with great prudence, and supported with unshaken resolution, they are no better than so many contemptible masses of rabble, which are more dangerous to the very state that maintains them, than to its declared enemies.—*Marshall Saxe*.

Military Traffic Congestion

by Edmond C. Fleming*

"UNORGANIZED civilian traffic causes no congestion, and yet the highly organized military traffic of a lesser volume causes us great and real fears of congestion. What is the cause of this?"

It was a British officer speaking, a pioneer of mechanization, connected with tanks from their very earliest days, co-designer with Sir John Carden of the British light tank and commander of the field company in Britain's first attempt at a mechanized force ten years ago.

His answer was "Undoubtedly the main reason is that the control of vehicles in civilian traffic is individual, and in military traffic it is collective."

Colonel G. le Q. Martel, D.S.O., M.C., posed the question and gave the answer in a lecture on Mechanization at the Royal United Service Institution in London, with Field Marshal Sir Cyril J. Deverall as chairman.

From the context of the lecture one may fairly infer the Colonel's sentiment to be that the control of civilian traffic is suitable whereas that of military traffic is not, but such plain talk would be out of place with the Chief of the Imperial General Staff in the chair. "Good traffic control and a considerable increase in military police on motorcycles are essential," the Colonel added.

CIVILIAN SOLUTION

More emphatically the same thought was expressed in the April issue¹ of *The Army Quarterly* (London) by an artillery officer, Major L. K. Lockhart, M.B.E., M.C.: "One has only to ponder on the large forces of civil police and motor club patrolmen needed to deal with an abnormal influx of traffic in peace time to realize how totally inadequate are the military arrangements for the performance of similar duties within the theater of operations in war."

Colonel Martel pictured the movement of a mechanized division's 3,580 motor vehicles in terms of the average daily civilian traffic over specific British highways to demonstrate that such a number of vehicles in movement does not in itself cause congestion. The difference is that the civilian vehicles start off the road and move to some other place probably also off the road, whereas "with military traffic, individuals in charge of vehicles are not trusted and the traffic moves as a column."

You can visualize 3,580 individual motor vehicles

as highway traffic, but can you visualize them as a column? The column would be 671½ miles long at least, for Major Lockhart in the article indicated in footnote¹ stated, "a fair estimate of the road space occupied by a mechanized unit on the move can be readily obtained by allowing 100 yards for every three motor vehicles, excluding motorcycles." (The road length of a French "motorized infantry division" I gave in these columns last December as about 70 miles.)

The term "column" sounds so simple and is so easily resolved in sub-terms of march tables, road spaces and logistic abracadabra that its reality is easily lost sight of. What it really is in the case of the British mechanized division is a block of vehicles about 70 miles in length. Viewed in that light one knows it is too massive and ponderous a unit to be moved with snappiness and despatch. It is just a crawling air target.

MENTAL PROGRESS NEEDED

To move large motorized or mechanized forces freely and rapidly over the highways without offering easy targets to the enemy air forces "will need a great deal of thinking out and training and the abolition of many old and ingrained customs."

Major General A. F. Wavell, after recalling that Britain's first Armored Force 10 years ago consisted of a handful of light tanks, a machine-gun battalion in trucks, one or two batteries of mechanized artillery and Col. Martel's field company, contrasted it with Britain's position today when she nearly has "four divisions and a mobile division all completely mechanized with which to go to war," and ruminated "I am rather doubtful whether our minds have made the same progress in those 10 years in realizing what that mechanization means."

INDIVIDUAL MOVEMENT TO RENDEZVOUS

Colonel Martel's solution is: "It will have to become an accepted rule that motorized forces never halt on the road. There is never any difficulty with modern vehicles in turning into fields and clearing the road for a halt. Then, before it is ordered to advance again, the unit must be told where it is to move to, and the destination must be off the road. For the move the vehicles must travel as individual machines, and the man in charge of each must know the destination and make his way there at the best possible speed."

* Copyright 1937, by Edmond C. Fleming.

¹ See "Movement of a Division by Mechanical Transport"; page 106.

That these suggestions imply radical changes is admitted by the British colonel, and they will no doubt be strongly protested by many officers here. Yet two years ago I reported General Holbrook's observation that large columns of vehicles concentrating troops at the front are at all times a dangerous target and "the German method of designated rendezvous, with individual cars moving by their own choice of roads by day or by night, is not to be lost sight of."²

Major General Wavell, who has had a good many exercises with troops on mechanized movement, bluntly says "it is very difficult to get the idea into people's heads that you have to move mechanized troops differently." He regards it essential to move mechanized forces "in the smallest possible packets on the lines of civil traffic if we are not to have congestion and great danger from the air."

A foreign doctor who had come to this country to study our civil hospitals summed up his opinion to me in the remark that organization so obsesses them that it seems to have crowded medicine into the second role. I wonder if in the armies, organization has not become such a fetish that it is no longer always remembered as only a means to an end.

The purpose of the motor vehicle is rapid movement. How then should one rate the sort of organization that reduces the speed of military motor traffic to perhaps one-half that of civilian motor traffic and which, to boot, not only neglects the vital factor of dispersion but on the contrary produces serious congestion?

Remember what General Holbrook said on the sole occasion when our Army has had opportunity to make a big movement by motor. The problem of rapid movement of masses by motor remains to be solved, first by daylight and then by night.

BATTLE OF GUADALAJARA, 1937

Indications of the effect of modern materiel on battle can be sought in the Spanish Civil War. Both sides have come into possession of armaments and equipments current in the big armies of Europe and are aided by contingents of volunteers and trained brains from big military powers. Information is scarce and conclusions cannot therefore be drawn yet, but it is not altogether lacking and there is enough of it to sharpen some reflections.

Drawing from Austrian, British, French and German wells of information, Captain M. R. H. Calmeijer, of the Netherlands General Staff and Instructor at the Netherlands Superior War School, has assembled an account of the fighting in Guadalajara Province last March, where autos, tanks and planes took their roles in the most important field operations staged until then in the struggle. His study, published in the June number of *De Militaire Spectator* (The Hague), presents the first check on the training

exercises and speculations that have hitherto served as the foundations for the modern evolution of doctrine.

The Guadalajara fighting started on March 8, when a Nationalist striking force, assembled at Sigüenza undiscovered by the Leftist aviation, attacked along the broad cement highway stretching from the French border through Saragossa to Madrid. About 40 miles down the road from Sigüenza lies the city of Guadalajara, capital of the province of the same name and junction point of the only Valencia road then not under gunfire since the Nationalist guns had commanded the direct highway to the Red capital for 6 or 7 miles near Arganda and Morata after the fighting along the Jarama in February.

MOTORIZED STRIKING FORCE

Franco's striking force at Sigüenza was under the command of the Italian General Mancini and composed chiefly of two motorized divisions, one known as the Littoria Division, under General Bergonzoli, and the other as the 3rd Black Shirt Division, under General Nuvolini. Each of these divisions comprised:

- 2 regiments of infantry, each with 3 battalions of 3 rifle companies and 1 machine gun company; (each regiment had anti-tank guns for the advance guard, light and heavy infantry mortars and 1 battery of accompanying 65 mm. artillery)
- 1 divisional machine gun battalion
- 3 divisional batteries of 4 guns apiece, (one being a truck mountain battery and the other two motor-drawn)
- 1 battery anti-aircraft, 20 mm.
- 1 chemical company (with 2 sections of flame throwers)
- Engineers
- Signal troops and
- Train

Each infantry battalion of 650 men had 70 transportation trucks, and the division possessed a reserve park of autos.

Each division had a battalion of light tanks, Model 1933 Fiat-Ansaldo (3.3 tons), with a crew of two men and a machine gun.

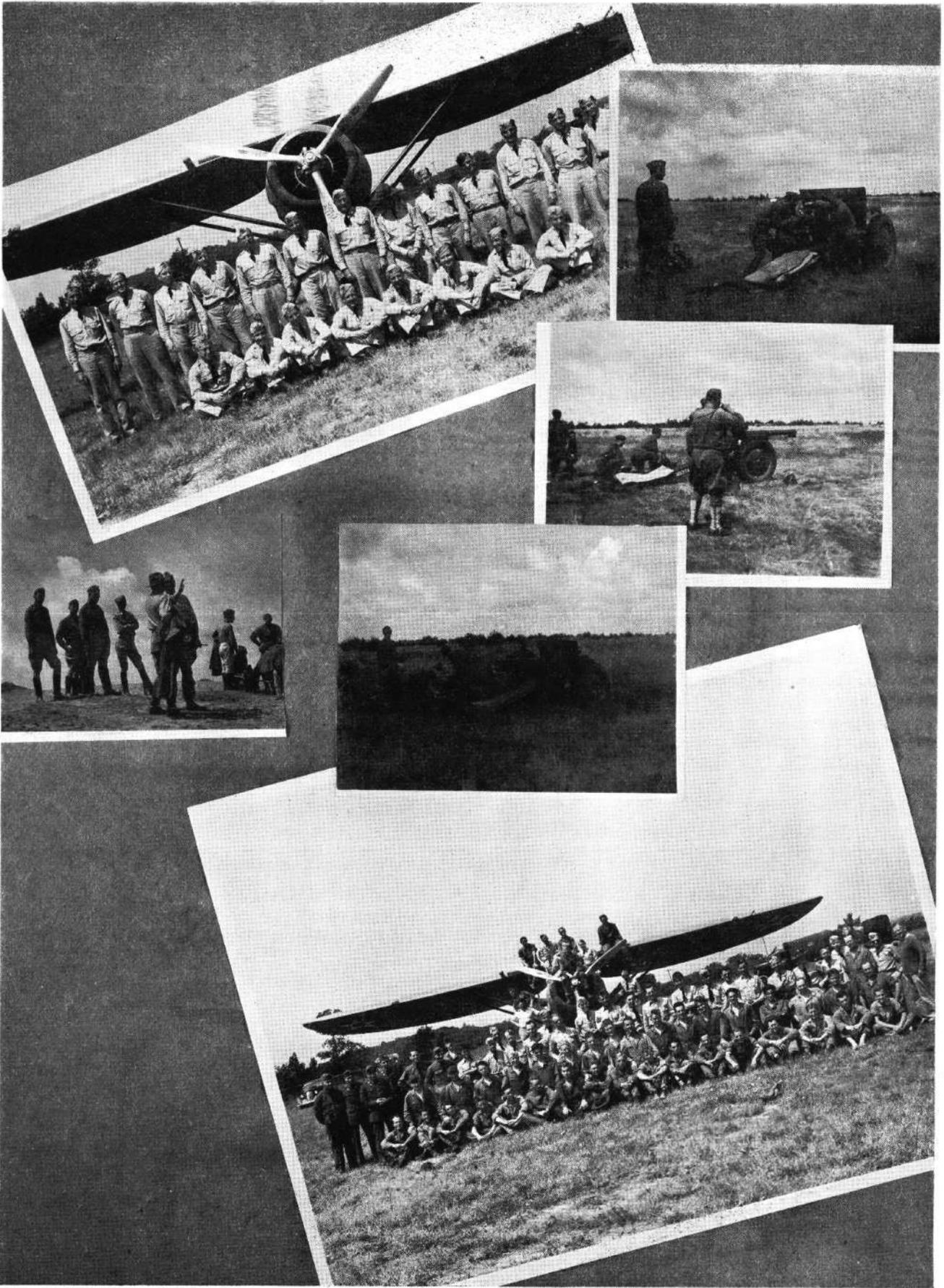
The air detachment consisted of 4 pursuit sections and 1 bombardment section with Fiat S.R.32, Romeo and Savoia 81 machines.

NATURE OF TERRAIN

The attack terrain was on the New Castile plain, about 2,000 ft. above sea level, where the soil is sand and clay, not well farmed and poorly wooded. Villages are compact and lend themselves to stiff-necked defense. Mostly they are in the valley of the Henares, along which the main highway stretches. On the right bank of the river is the Saragossa-Madrid railroad, westward of which the country rises to the Sierra

(Continued on page 26)

² "Maneuvers at Pine Camp, N. Y.," *The Reserve Officer*, November, 1935.



Photos by 27th Division Aviation

27th Division Aviation and 75's at Pine Camp

General Training Day

by Paul Kilby

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following account of the General Training Day of the Militia in Old New York State was published by the Clinton Courier on Clinton's Sesquicentennial Anniversary Celebration this year. In connection with this Celebration, an interesting plaque giving the names of the soldiers of Clinton who died in the Revolutionary War was erected by the Daughters of The American Revolution.*

IN THE early days of Clinton there was held a General Training Day. Clinton was the place of rendezvous selected for regimental review, which usually occurred within the first ten days of September. This stirring event was preceded during the last week of August by what was known as "officers drill," which continued for three days and included all company officers in the regimental district, consisting of the towns of Westmoreland, Vernon, August, Paris, Marshall, and Kirkland.

Of these officers there were ten in each company, and ten officers from each town, besides the musicians. The Colonel of the regiment was, of course, in command. The first Monday in September was designated by law as "company drill day" in each town, when all persons liable to military duty were supposed to have been "warned to appear as the law directs." Each man was expected to provide himself with a musket and uniform, the latter not being on these occasions very brilliant—in fact citizen's dress predominated.

After these preliminary days had passed, there came the regimental review day. At 8 o'clock in the morning the highways leading to Clinton were thronged with wagons and carriages loaded with "trainers," with colors and feathers flying. As each load was eager to pass its predecessors, the road resembled a race course.

About 10 o'clock the orderly sergeant of each company began his duty by summoning the musicians, shouldering his musket, giving the order "Music" then ordering his men to "Fall In!" and marching them around in a circle two or three times, each time shouting, "Fall in, fall in!" Then he led his company to a position on the green and other companies followed in like manner, so the regiment formed a hollow square enclosing nearly the entire green.

A delegation of the best musicians, and the captains of each company were then sent to the Clinton House to escort the chaplain and general officers to the square. The chaplain took his station beside a bass drum and the command was given to "uncover heads." Prayer was then offered, and the chaplain was es-

corted back to the hotel. The general officers, all mounted, would then order the regiment to form platoons with the music in front. The martial music included about twenty or more snare drums, a dozen or so of bass drums, a few triangles, cymbals, bugles, clarinets, and many fifes, and the warlike strains thrilled the entire village. No wonder it was a big day, even for full grown boys!

The General was of magnificent proportions. His nose was very small, and in no way hindered his terrible words of command from being heard half way over the town.

The command of Major General Comstock, "Column forward! March!" was given, and the regiment began to move down College Street to the meadow lands on the south side of the canal. Not a house then stood on that side of the street for a long distance. Here the regiment performed its evolutions and had its inspection.

For a sham battle, the heroes were divided into two groups by the six captains. There being only about forty guns in the ranks, the rest bore pitchforks, poles burned black at the end, bayonets on hoe handles, and there were also broom handles in evidence. The General dashed up and down the lines waving his sword. The great moment finally arrived. The brooms were aimed in deadly intent and the pitchforks would soon belch forth fire—so it seemed.

"Fire!" shouted the General. "Fire!" cried the captains. The air was filled with smoke, the crash was terrific. Up and down the lines lay twenty or thirty men kicked over by their own muskets. If all the men had had muskets, the execution would have been terrible.

At noon the regiment returned to the village for dinner, after which it was again called out for afternoon drill, returning again towards evening to be dismissed. The regiment was composed of 600 or more men, and when the column was moving, its field colors flying, its troop of general and staff officers, splendidly uniformed, equipped and mounted, accompanied by fifty or more musicians, it was an inspiring scene, never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

But, after all, it was more of a burlesque than a benefit to the State as a preparation for national defense. The arms used on parade were flintlock muskets, the only kind invented for army use.

These regimental parades attracted swarms of ped-

(Continued on page 25)



by Sgt. Milton H. Mater

Title by GEORGE GRAY

battles. By such reasoning we may come to the conclusion that Custer's Last Stand proved the superiority of the Indian bow and tomahawk over the American rifle and pistol, or we may even conclude that the first few fiascos of tank warfare during the last war proved them to be valueless weapons! No, we cannot accept such arbitrary conclusions; we must consider other factors than weapons in deciding the cause for victory in battle. For instance, at Crecy and Poitiers the French Army, though larger than the English, was made up of various heterogeneous parts, which showed little of the intense cooperation which is so necessary in an army. Not only were the knights allied solely with their own particular hereditary army, but the crossbowmen, who were the arm upon which the fire superiority of the French depended, were made

up almost entirely of mercenary Genoese who were despised by the Frenchmen. The English, on the other hand, were a national army of patriots, loyal only to the King. The French cavalry—and it must be remembered that at that time the cavalry was the only offensive arm depended on for shock action—fought according to the rules of chivalry; that is, entirely without strategy, which at the time was thought of as “guile.” But the English had good leaders who used brains as well as brawn to win their battles. At Crecy and Poitiers the reason for the French defeat can be attributed to their poor discipline and poor leadership rather than to a poor weapon. The blame and praise for these battles were better given to the generals and armies than to the crossbow and longbow.

THE crossbow is one of the most interesting and important Medieval weapons, but it is also one of the most neglected. We are well acquainted with other weapons of bygone ages; that is, we can readily visualize the Biblical David's sling; we are familiar with the appearance—and even the use—of the ancient Greek shortbow and the more modern English longbow; we can even differentiate between the barbarian spear, the Roman throwing *pilum*, and the late medieval pike. But how many of us can clearly picture the crossbow? Of course, we are familiar with these other weapons by seeing them in museums and art collections, but in all my visits to the museums of New York City I cannot remember having seen a single crossbow; indeed, at a special and very interesting display of Medieval Arms and Armor, I found seemingly every type of weapon and armor used from the tenth to the seventeenth centuries—except the crossbow. Yet, the crossbow is a weapon which was not only very important in its day, but is also important to us because of its great contributions to gunsmithery, when that art was in its infancy.

Possibly the greatest reason for the neglect of the crossbow in our American museums and histories is the statement left us by our English forebears that, at the Battles of Crecy and Poitiers, the English longbow proved its superiority to the Continental crossbow. But it is extremely shortsighted to conclude that one weapon is superior or inferior to another merely because of the results of one or two

To really ascertain the superiority or inferiority of the crossbow and longbow, let us consider a few facts about these weapons. It is recorded that the longbow had a maximum range of 350 yards, but was “accurate” to 250 yards only. This “accuracy” is only a comparative term; in the strictest sense the longbow cannot be said to be accurate, because it is aimed by “instinctive” pointing. “Instinctive” pointing is merely a technical term for pointing a weapon without the use of sights. Of course some amazingly good shots are developed by this method, and one of the features of an archery tournament is the “Wand Shoot,” where a round piece of wood six feet high and two inches in diameter is fired upon at a distance of

one hundred yards—a difficult mark even for a rifle marksman. But of course, to develop such a remarkable shot takes long and constant practise, and it was probably as wasteful of time and money for a medieval army to learn to use the longbow efficiently as it would be for a modern army to train every man to shoot a revolver from the hip—also an “instinctive” method of pointing.

Now, compare this weapon, “instinctively accurate” at 250 yards, with the crossbow, which had a maximum range of 400 yards, and was equipped with excellent sights—comparable to those used on our modern rifles. It is true that the longbow could fire some three times faster than the crossbow, but the greater accuracy and shocking power of the latter probably made up for its deficiency in speed. In gaining fire superiority, accuracy and shocking power are just as important as rapidity of fire.

The greater shocking power of the crossbow came from the greater initial tension of the bow—the average longbow needed a pull of some 80 pounds to draw the shaft back to its head, while the crossbow used cranks and pulleys to load it, because the initial tension was 400 pounds. This initial force on the crossbow bolt is actually greater than the initial force on a bullet of a .45 caliber revolver, which is only 350 pounds. Another reason for the greater shocking power of the crossbow is the difference in the type of arrow used. The thin, long, longbow arrow acted like a stiletto; it pierced the flesh without a definite shock. But the short, thick, crossbow bolt acted like a club and even when it did not pierce armor (at its maximum range) would be able to deliver a stunning blow. Indeed, the effect of the crossbow bolt was so terrible that it was placed under interdict as a “barbarous weapon unfit for Christian warfare” by Pope Innocent II in 1139; this interdict was later confirmed by Innocent III. In England this crossbow was outlawed as late as 1550.

This outlawry of the crossbow from England is another reason that the weapon is so ignored in English histories and museums. But English literature and legend, replete with tales of Robin Hood, tend to make us feel that the longbow was the most important weapon of its time. In Continental literature and legend—which, because of the difference in language is so little known to Americas—the crossbow is a glorified weapon. *Wilhelm Tell*, Switzerland's national hero, used a crossbow to shoot the famous apple from his son's head; a sixteenth century French poem describes the pleasures of the chase with the crossbow; and all the larger German museums have large collections of

crossbows. Crossbow matches are still held in certain rural sections of Germany and Switzerland.

However, it must be admitted that even on the Continent the crossbow never achieved the popularity which the longbow had in England, but, this difference in the enthusiasm for the two weapons is not due to any superiority or inferiority of one weapon to the other, but is due to a difference in national evolutions. In England during the middle ages a law required every Englishman to own a bow and arrow and to achieve a certain proficiency in its use; thus insuring England of a well-trained national militia. This policy could not be followed on the Continent with the crossbow because at that time there were not enough free men who could be trusted to fight for their nation in case of attack. If the European peasants had been armed and trained with such powerful weapons, they would probably have turned against their own overlords in time of an emergency. At that time the European commoners were serfs, with no patriotism or feeling of national unity. Thus another reason for our ignorance of the crossbow is that it was not a weapon very familiar to the great masses of people with whom, after all, national tradition and legend rests.

The crossbow is a fairly modern weapon when compared with the longbow, whose ancestor, the shortbow, has its origin lost in antiquity. Vegetius, a famous Roman military historian, alludes to the crossbow as a familiar weapon in 385 A.D. It appears on some Roman sculptures made long before then, however. About 1050 A.D. Princess Anna Comnena of the Eastern Roman Empire wrote that a Norman Crusader exhibited the weapon to her. She says about this primitive crossbow, “They pierce wood and metal easily, and sometimes wholly imbed themselves in a wall or any such object when they have struck it.” In the fifteenth century, when the gun was still a crude iron barrel lashed to a stick, the crossbow had reached the height of its development.

To us the crossbow is important not only as one of the most efficient weapons which shaped history, but also because of its many essential contributions to the early handgun—contributions without which our rifles would never be the efficient weapons they are today. The stocks of the early handguns—and consequently of our modern rifles—are taken from the crossbow; the leaden ball ammunition of the early gun was the same as that used in a special type of medieval crossbow, called the “stonebow”; the idea of rifling the barrel to cause the bullets to rotate in





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RESPONSIBILITY

(By Brig. Gen. H. H. Morehead, California National Guard)

THE ENLISTMENT of a man in the National Guard begins a new phase in his life. It is something like joining a fraternal organization, only in this case instead of paying dues as is usual in a fraternal organization, the Government pays the members of the Guard.

The money received, while very acceptable to the average man, is only a small part of the remuneration, as the additional opportunity in the way of a thorough education in the development of character and executive ability is provided by the discipline and training given members of various regiments.

The placing of responsibility on the soldier begins with the recruit and continues through all his enlistment, and as progress is made promotions occur with the soldier receiving his commissions as a lieutenant, captain, and if found qualified, he may eventually reach the rank of regimental commander.

Through all this service the question of responsibility has been ever present—responsibility for equipment, funds, the recruiting and training of his organization. The unit commander can, in dealing with such of his problems that he is unable to solve, consult with his battalion commander and his regimental commander, and, if necessary, the Adjutant General's Office is open to him.

It is, of course, the responsibility of officers of the higher echelons to keep their fatherly eye on their unit commanders, giving them such encouragement and assistance as their different problems require, not waiting until the unit is in serious difficulties, but by frequent personal inspections keep close check on the unit's condition. Responsibility cannot be transferred or evaded, and the successful officer is found guilty of neither.

FIRMS SPUR RECRUITING

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following account of a new recruiting medium appearing in a recent metropolitan newspaper should be of interest to our readers:)

Employers of labor in London have evolved a method of recruiting Territorials which has been so successful that Major Gen. R. C. Thompson, commander of the First Anti-Aircraft Division, has issued a pamphlet recommending its adoption in every county.

Its success was initiated by one Cricklewood firm announcing that fifty of its men had joined the Territorials within a week. The cause was the formation of an Employers Territorial Recruiting Committee of Middlesex County, and the publication of that committee of the following notice to be displayed in the factories, warehouses, shops and counting rooms of the members:

"The management is desirous of encouraging all eligible young men to join the Territorial forces. They wish to inform all those willing to serve their country in this way that members of the firm who join these forces will be allowed, wherever circumstances permit, special facilities for so doing, and it is the management's intention that such men shall suffer no financial loss."

General Thompson writes in his pamphlet that he has been "enormously impressed by the work of the committee," and adds:

"There has been nothing to correspond to this work, so far as I know, in the past, and it is a movement which is almost revolutionary in its novelty."

Schemes are also being evolved for the formation of a new supplementary reserve of officers for the Territorial force. These schemes are being considered by the committee in consultation with the War Office.

A GREAT SPECTACLE

The *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* on September 23rd, under this heading, in commenting editorially on the American Legion Parade paid tribute to the organization of this great demonstration in which the New York National Guard played such an important part. We quote from this editorial.

"New York expected the Legionnaires to stage a wonderful show, but no one could possibly have imagined the indescribable spectacle presented by the parade which began on Tuesday morning. . . . Nothing comparable to this demonstration has ever taken place here, and it may be doubted if any such gathering has ever before been held.

"But the organized and well-staged spectacle to which New Yorkers and their guests were treated on Tuesday was different. It was an impressive display of military might, a wonderful carnival of fun and a moving patriotic demonstration. But it was something more. The spirit of the show was its most significant feature. Although the marchers were in uniforms grimly suggesting military power—the keynote of the biggest parade was Peace!"



GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE

FIELD TRAINING 1937

SUFFICIENT time has now elapsed to form a fairly complete estimate of the accomplishments, as well as the deficiencies of the 1937 Field Training Period. I shall not touch here upon the joint Infantry-Artillery training at Pine Camp, inasmuch as this subject was covered in the last issue of the GUARDSMAN, except to state that this plan will be continued and expanded next year and that additional facilities will be provided for this purpose at Pine Camp. It is not intended, however, to install there a permanent infantry camp, similar to Camp Smith. Rather, infantry training at Pine Camp will be considered and conducted as a preparation for mobilization and combat training under actual field conditions.

During the past several days, I have been studying the field training reports submitted by organization commanders and I propose now to discuss briefly certain comments and recommendations of general interest which appear therein.

To take these in order: A recommendation has been made that the field exercises and terrain exercises should be repeated on the day following, in order to permit an "approved" solution by all units concerned, based upon the previous day's critique. In view of our present training mission, I am convinced that this is not a sound recommendation. In the first place, there can be no "approved" solution to any exercise when bullets are absent. There can only be a "satisfactory" solution, based upon terrain, time and space, and actions and orders, as viewed impartially by the umpire. These exercises are in no sense "drills" to be repeated until standardized. There is no ideal or perfect solution to them in peace-time. Change one element, such as the time and space factor, and an entirely new situation and solution appear. Apart from this fact, our training plan requires that, so far as possible within the limited time available, officers and men will be presented with a variety of simple tactical situations such as attack, defense, withdrawal and the like. Troop

leading, particularly for small units, is what we are after, and a decisive leader in an attack will probably be just as decisive in a defense or pursuit.

Some criticism has been made of the field firing exercises on the ground that realism is sacrificed to safety. The safety regulations for firing ammunition in time of peace are, of course, laid down in Training Regulations. Within the limitations of these regulations, every effort is made to give realism to these field firing exercises. However, the limitations of the terrain at Camp Smith for this purpose are well-known, although continued efforts are being made to secure additional funds for clearing both the Manitou and Wendover areas. This, of course, is one of the great advantages of infantry training at Pine Camp where excellent fields of fire are obtainable for all infantry weapons without endangering personnel. Anyone who witnessed the musketry and combat practice firing of the infantry at Pine Camp would be promptly



convinced on this point.

One of the outstanding deficiencies of infantry training at Camp Smith has been the lack of basic instruction in extended order and scouting and patrolling. It is realized that little of practical value can be accomplished in this phase of training during the armory period, at least in this State. In other States where more favorable climatic conditions obtain during the winter months, a great deal is accomplished by outdoor drills. It is suggested therefore, that wherever possible in the spring months, outdoor drills will be conducted, especially for recruits, in extended order and scouting and patrolling. In any event, additional emphasis will be given in 1938 to these two subjects during field training.

Favorable comment has been made in the reports concerning the outpost problem which was prepared and conducted by organizations themselves. This is in line with the approved system of decentralizing training. However, it will be readily understood that

(Continued on page 15)

SYMBOLISM OF RANK

TO THE young soldier and the layman the insignia of rank in the army is puzzling, and, at first, hard to remember. This is chiefly due to its symbolism not being understood.

In France the sequence of silver and gold stripes denoting the grades from lieutenant to colonel and the stars which designate the various grades of general officer are comparatively simple. In the army of a monarchy like Great Britain the pips, crowns, crossed swords and batons are fairly emblematic of the military authority they denote.

But in the United States Army the bars, leaves, eagles, and stars which mark the various grades of its officers appear to bear no sensible relation to each other nor to be suggestive of anything to do with military work or rank. The story of their symbolism, however, quickly removes that impression, as also it explains why silver, the baser metal, always distinguishes higher rank than does gold.

When the army of our republic was first established it needed no traditions of monarchical rule linked with military power to suggest a heraldry of rank, hence it was fittingly American to look to other sources for simple tokens of its official grades.

The insignia of the different grades of commissioned officers, which have continued with practically no change, are: second lieutenant, a gold bar; first lieutenant, a silver bar; captain, two silver bars, major, a gold leaf; lieutenant colonel, a silver leaf; colonel, a silver eagle; brigadier general, a silver star; major general, two silver stars; lieutenant general, three silver stars; general, four silver stars.

Here now is the story of their derivation: In picturing the scale of promotion a ladder is taken to represent the ascent through the company grades, second lieutenant to captain; a tree to represent the climb through the field grades—major and lieutenant colonel; the sky as the medium through which the colonel must rise, and the firmament as the zone of the general officers.

At the time the devices now in use were adopted a second lieutenant wore no insignia on his shoulder, the gold bar being an innovation of the late war. This signified that he stood on the ground at the foot of the ladder of promotion. The first lieutenant's single silver bar indicates that he has mounted the first step of the ladder, and the captain's two top bars represent the bottom and top two rungs of the ladder, to show that he has fully scaled the ladder.

The major, having left the company grades behind him, wears a gold leaf, symbolic of the old and yellow foliage of the lower branches of the tree that support the ladder. The silver leaf of the lieutenant colonel denotes that he has climbed to the upper branches of the tree, which bear the young and silver leaves.

As the eagle hovers in the sky above the tree where the younger brood is rested, so the colonel wears a spread eagle on his shoulder.

The star logically becomes the mark for the brigadier general's grade, since the planet shines in the firmament above all, to direct and inspire; so also the higher general grades bear several stars, typical of the constellations.—*California Guardsman*.



WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

The following column contains 10 questions not generally included in the T.R.'s but which it seems reasonable any well informed Guardsman should know. It was compiled by an inquisitive old Guardsman, Captain Quizzer, Inf., Cav., F.A., C.A.C., A.S., etc.

The correct answers will be found on page 29. Give yourself 10 points for each question answered correctly. If you can honestly claim you are half right, score two. Scores over 100 are offside. Where do you stand?

Captain Quizzer will also be glad to have any lists (with or without answers) readers or groups of readers would care to submit. Special lists for the various arms will appear in later issues.

CAPTAIN QUIZZER'S COLUMN

The Questions

1. How many Corps Areas are there?
2. What are the three components of the U. S. Army?
3. What is the "first line of defense" of the U. S. Army?
4. Into what two major areas is the "Theatre of War" divided?
5. In how many major wars has this country been engaged?
6. Who is the C.G. II Corps Area?
7. Who is Chief of Staff, U. S. Army?
8. What act provides for the present organization of the U. S. Army?
9. Who is Chief of the National Guard Bureau?
10. What is the origin of the term "National Guard"?



A sensible regard for our own safety, an intelligent concern for the lives and limbs of the men we expect to fight for the nation if war befalls us, ought to save us from the folly and waste and danger of such unreadiness as the nation found itself in 1917 and whenever war has come to it in past time. Only the pacifist mind will reject this plain lesson of experience or see in the carefully limited plans for a citizen army the bugaboo of militarism.—*Chicago Tribune*.

FIELD TRAINING 1937

(Continued from page 13)

with the limited facilities available at Camp Smith, the brief training period, and the presence of two regiments in camp, it is necessary to control training to a large degree so that the maximum benefits will be derived and a progressive and uniform state of training will be reached by all units. However, an individual exercise, prepared and conducted by organizations, will be continued and developed next year.

Certain comments and recommendations have also been made concerning the system of Headquarters Company training which was inaugurated this year. The purpose of this plan was two-fold. First, to develop a group of instructors in specialist training for the various sections and platoons of Headquarters Companies, and second, to standardize as far as possible the training of the Headquarters Companies, particularly in communications. Any one who has participated in a large maneuver in peace-time, or who will recall his experiences in combat, will realize the necessity for uniformity in communication procedure. Military command is based to a high degree on an adequate and uniform system of communications throughout all echelons. The mechanics, the installation, the procedure, even the repairs, of signal communications should be identical, regardless of the arm or service concerned. This is obvious if we contemplate for a moment a combat team such as is proposed in the new Division, composed of infantry, artillery, cavalry and probably attached aviation, each with separate missions and different weapons, but all members of one team.

As to rifle marksmanship, considerable thought is being given to increasing the time and ammunition for new men and eliminating record practice for men previously qualified during their current enlistment. In this event, the latter would be given additional musketry and combat practice firing exercises. No definite decision has been reached on this matter as yet, since it is dependent largely upon range facilities and ammunition allowances.

Space does not permit discussion of artillery, cavalry and engineer training, although many of the matters discussed above apply equally to these arms.

In conclusion, and summing up my impressions of the field training period just closed, I wish to impress upon you the two following points:

First, more and closer supervision must be given to the troops by higher commanders and staffs. Without meddling with his junior officers, each brigade, regimental and battalion commander should be intimately familiar with the state of training of each of his units.

Second, the enthusiasm, the zeal and the interest of the enlisted men has been particularly noticeable throughout the summer. These qualities are a tremendous asset to our training. They must be main-

tained and developed by a closer attention on the part of junior officers and non-commissioned officers to the individual instruction and welfare of the men immediately under their commands. To accomplish this, such junior officers and non-commissioned officers must be technically proficient in their jobs and everlastingly keen while on the job. This is exactly what is meant by *troop leadership of small units* and that, I would emphasize again, is our primary training objective.

W. H. Heatally

Major General

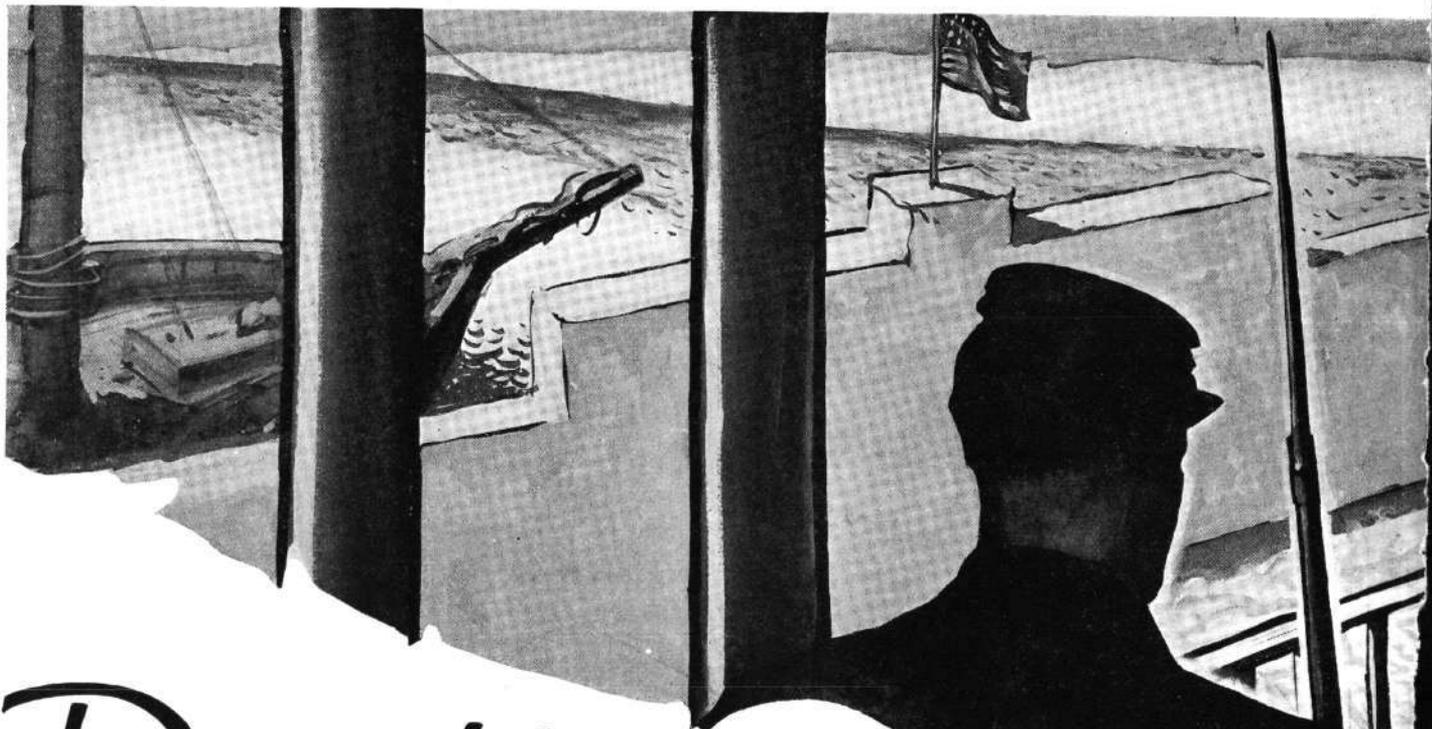
GENERALS NOT WITHOUT HONOR

When equestrian statues of General Pershing and General Lafayette are placed on either side of the motor route from Paris to Versailles, forming a grand portal to the city on the Colline de Picardie, and the Pershing statue is dedicated on October 6, it may be noted that it was a foreign nation in each case that honored the generals. The statue of Lafayette, formerly in a courtyard of the Louvre in front of the Pavillon Sully, was a gift of American school children to France in 1900. The Pershing statue about to be dedicated is a very impressive tribute that France chooses to pay the American general.

There is an official expression of gratitude in both cases that includes and transcends all personality, making it fitting that honor should be forthcoming from the grateful foreign nation. But it remains the fact that Lafayette has never been greatly praised at home, in bronze or otherwise; and who can say, even in the much shorter term since he played his part in history, that General Pershing has had more than his share of glory at home?

There is a growing sentiment that the United States has seriously lagged in doing honor to General Pershing. He has for instance, never been awarded the sword of honor that his place in history and his achievement entitle him to. Congress might have an opportunity to make amends for this neglect at about the same time France honors General Pershing at Versailles. A ballot of the troops that served under him in France would certainly have awarded him the sword of honor years ago—among the rank and file especially. They remember that he headed the greatest American army in history and that this army was victorious. They remember also that he was a general whose discipline never left out of account that the private soldier is flesh and blood. When they pronounced the name "Black Jack" behind his back it nearly always had the same ring of affection and high regard that can go into the French soldier's "Oui, mon général!"

—New York Herald Tribune.



Disaffection in PENSACOLA

THE door of the executive's office swung open. A Marine entered the room and saluted the tall, black-bearded officer in the uniform of a commander who was seated at the large secretary desk.

"Telegram from Pensacola, Sir."

"You may go, Orderly."

The executive officer tore open the envelope and read the labored script of the telegraph operator.

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

January 10, 1861.

Provisions may be issued to mechanics and laborers at cost price, not to exceed amount of wages due them. Lieutenant Stribling's resignation accepted by telegraph. Where has Lieutenant Mafitt gone?

I. TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy.

Flag-Officer James Armstrong,
Commandant, Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

"Well, Renshaw," addressing the young lieutenant standing at the window, "it looks like troublous times

ahead of us. The Navy has accepted Stribling's resignation."

"Stribling was from South Carolina, Sir. When she went out, Stribling went out with her. He couldn't do anything else, could he?"

"Certainly not. What will you do if Florida secedes?"

"Exactly the same as you will do, Commander. Remember, I was appointed to the Academy from here."

"Captain Randolph also thinks as we do. He comes from Virginia. Lieutenant Kell is on leave now but he will go out when Georgia does."

"The townspeople of Warrington and Pensacola are greatly wrought up, particularly the tradesmen. They have stopped credit at most of the stores because the civilian employees haven't been paid since October and here it is January. I can't imagine what has happened to the Government."

"The election of Lincoln has caused a general let-down everywhere. Neither the Navy nor the Army seem to be functioning from Washington. The com-

Illustrated by
GEORGE GRAY

Feeling ran high in the Pensacola Navy Yard in 1861 prior to its surrender. The author tells a good historical story.

By
Capt.
Clifford L. Sayre
O.R.C.

mandant has written repeatedly to Secretary Toucey regarding the bad conditions here. Since none of the letters were answered he took the bull by the horns and telegraphed him yesterday. This dispatch is the result. I call it all a nasty business."

"I heard that the civilian employees held a protest meeting last Tuesday night at the Masonic Hall. Feeling is running very high. Their families are going hungry because they have no wages and no credit at the stores. A deplorable situation."

The Marine orderly returned.

"Compliments of Captain Armstrong to Commander Farrand and the captain wishes Commander Walke to take the *Supply* to Fort Pickens to allow Lieutenant Slemmer to draw stores."

"My compliments to the captain and tell him that I'll prepare the order at once. See there, Renshaw, the Army rations are low also. Slemmer will have his hands full before long or I miss my guess."

"What does Captain Armstrong think of all this, Commander?"

"He seems dazed and in a fog most of the time. Relies on me for nearly everything."

The executive picked up his pen and wrote his order.

Commandant's Office, Pensacola Navy Yard,
Warrington, January 10, 1861.

Sir: You will be pleased to proceed with the U. S. Storeship *Supply* to Fort Pickens, and to furnish the commanding officer at that fort such quantities of the provisions on board the ship as he

may require for the subsistence of the men in the fort, taking his receipt in duplicate for the articles furnished. After having performed this duty you will return to the anchorage of this Navy Yard and complete the loading of her cargo with all possible dispatch.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Commandant.
Commander Henry Walke,
Commanding U.S.S. *Supply*.

Now the entrance to Pensacola Bay was guarded by three forts; Barrancas, McRae and Pickens, each garrisoned with a small, poorly-equipped force. After the secession of South Carolina, the rising tide of rebellion had swept rapidly over the South and soon culminated in a general demand in most states to take over the forts, arsenals, customs-houses and navy yards. Rumors had trickled into Pensacola that bands of men were organized in the nearby towns with the avowed purpose of taking the Pensacola forts and Navy Yard but such rumors could not be verified. Captain Armstrong, the commandant of the Yard, was among those who could not or would not believe these rumors. Lieutenant Adam Slemmer, in command of the Army posts, was of a different opinion and on his insistence, the two commanders finally agreed to cooperate toward a consolidation of their respective positions. Since not enough soldiers were available to properly garrison all three forts, a decision was made to abandon Forts Barrancas and McRae, on the mainland, and to concentrate the men, provisions and cannon in Fort Pickens as it was on Santa Rosa Island and just across the bay in full view of the Navy Yard. Hence the order which Commander Farrand was now penning regarding the rationing of the fort.

He laid down his pen and folded the paper, picked up a stick of red wax from the desk, ran it several times through the flame of the desk candle and sealed it with two large drops of wax under the heavy Navy seal. He rang for the orderly, dispatched the order, and again addressed the young lieutenant.

"What is the latest news from the town?"

"Some people say that Alabama has taken over the forts at Mobile. Others say that several hundred men are already on the march from Alabama. Some are said to be coming by train from Montgomery."

"If that is true they should be here in the morning. Where is Captain Randolph? I must see him."

"I understand he is over in Pensacola."

"He is probably visiting with Colonel Lomax who has been on leave for several months."

"I see Slemmer and Gilman coming through the gate. They are walking very fast as if something is amiss."

"Slemmer prates of protecting the Government property and talks mighty big for a lieutenant. What the devil can he expect to do with only a battery of artillery?"

"He wouldn't dare to fire on his own people, would he?"

"I don't think so, but he hasn't been in the service very long and feels the weight of responsibility. A lieutenant in command of three forts. It's ridiculous."

He picked up his pen again and turned the cover of the station log to record the day's routine. Lieutenant Renshaw gazed out the window, his forehead wrinkled in thought.

"The captain wishes to see the commander in his office." It was the Marine orderly again.

"Come, Renshaw, let's see what is up this time."

THE executive strode down the hall with the lieutenant in his wake and entered the commandant's office. Captain Armstrong, gray and gaunt, and appearing very tired and troubled, was sitting at his table desk. Standing against the wall with their barracks caps in their hands, and also showing signs of weariness, were the young Army lieutenants.

"You sent for me, Captain?"

"I did, Farrand, please sit down. All of you gentlemen, please be seated. Farrand, our young friend Slemmer wants some of the ordinary men and a detachment of Marines to help out over at Pickens. What do you think about it?"

"I think we have given Lieutenant Slemmer all of the assistance he has needed. What is the need of all this activity? If the rumors that we hear are true and that several hundred men are coming against the Yard, how can we hope to make a stand? These men are our own people. Would we shoot them down in cold blood?"

"But, Farrand, I have Mr. Toucey's dispatch to protect the public property." He picked up a paper from the desk and looked at it with great weariness, apparently for the hundredth time.

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

January 3, 1861.

Sir: Be vigilant to protect the public property. The commanding officer at Fort Barrancas has been instructed to consult with you, and you

will cooperate with him. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. TOUCEY, Secretary.

Captain James Armstrong,
Commanding Pensacola Navy Yard,
Warrington, Fla.

"How can you protect anything with the men here? They haven't been paid for three months. They are bitter and resentful and who can blame them? Are they going to exert themselves for a Government that would see them starve? Are they going to shoot down their own people? If we were to hold the Yard against foreigners it might be different."

"All my life I have obeyed the Navy rules and regulations and will do so now. Lieutenant Slemmer does not have enough men to transfer all his stores into Pickens and also has very few boats. Have Lieutenant Irwin take some of the *Wyandotte's* boats to help him move whatever he can."

"Very well, Sir, but I think Lieutenant Slemmer is exceeding his authority in transferring all of his men and the property to the island."

At this, Lieutenant Slemmer spoke up:

"If the Commander please, that is my own responsibility. Any assistance I request of the Navy is also my responsibility."

"What can you do with one battery of men and a few of our ordinary men against a mob of several hundred?"

"Fort Pickens is a good work," replied Slemmer, "even in its unfinished condition. With some preparation and enough supplies and water, I can hold it against a thousand men, provided the Navy keeps the *Wyandotte* or some other steamer nearby."

"Your men will not fire on their own people, will they?"

"My men will obey orders. There is no dissatisfaction among them. I hope to God it won't be necessary to have them fire on anyone."

At the mention of the ships, Lieutenant Renshaw, silent until now, broke in:

"The *Wyandotte* is under sailing orders for Cuba. She can not remain here."

Commander Farrand hastened to agree with him.

"That is right. And the *Supply* is under orders for Vera Cruz. Both ships should leave here just as soon as they have all their stores aboard and their sails repaired."

Observing that the discussion was becoming heated, the old Captain dismissed them. Slemmer and Gilman returned to the fort.

THAT night Lieutenant Irwin transferred the garrison of forty-eight men and the field pieces with 22,000 pounds of powder from Fort Barrancas to Fort Pickens. Commander Walke landed food and clothing from the storeship *Supply*. The next day, which was Friday, found the energetic Slemmer mounting the transferred guns, renewing their tackle and, with all the means at his disposal, putting the fort

in order. And on Friday the thickly flying rumors became facts. The organized mobs of state soldiers moved in on the little town of Warrington just outside the gates of the Navy Yard; two companies from Montgomery, two from Wetumka, one from Lowndes and two from nearby Pensacola.



Now, since there was no doubt regarding the presence of enemies, if they could be called enemies, the activity in Fort Pickens became prodigious. And at Fort McRae, Lieutenant Erben of the *Supply* started to load his small boats with powder and stores, but realizing that it was physically impossible to effect a transfer before the mob could arrive, decided on a different course and destroyed some 30,000 pounds of powder by rolling it into the bay. He burned the cordage of the gun tackling and spiked the guns. The blocks he removed to Fort Pickens. He returned to the Navy Yard and reported to Captain Armstrong, who, either from inability to decide upon a course of action, or through the influence of Farrand and Renshaw opposing any action, had done nothing except increase the Marine guard at the front gate. Farrand and his lieutenant had kept close to the commandant most of the day and were in his office when Lieutenant Erben reported his return.

"Compliments of Commander Walke to Captain Armstrong. He is still at Fort Pickens discharging supplies and will return to his anchorage in the morning."

"Very well, Lieutenant, and what have you heard from the town?"

"I understand that there are several hundred men from Alabama, Sir, not counting those from Pensacola. It seems as if they mean to take the Yard."

"Have you any suggestions?"

"Yes, Sir. I am of the opinion that we should destroy our extra powder at the magazine. We haven't time nor ships to load it out."

Commander Farrand jumped to his feet.

"What do you mean, Erben? Do you call this protecting Government property by destroying it?"

"It's better to destroy it than to have it fall into the hands of that mob outside. There is no telling what they might do. We destroyed the Army powder today over at McRae."

"You will destroy no Navy powder here while I am the executive. I'll see to that."

The commandant intervened.

"Please do not get so excited, Farrand. I have not decided to destroy our powder. Perhaps there will be no need for the mob will probably disperse."

"If the Captain please," suggested Lieutenant Erben, "I think it should be done. If the mob comes and later fires on the yard or on Pickens, it will be with our own powder and cartridges. There is a great deal of disaffection here. From what I can gather among the mechanics of the Yard, the townspeople are in a nasty mood."

"Perhaps you exaggerate the state of their feelings."

"I don't think so, Captain. What about the powder? Shall I have it rolled out of the magazine into the bay?"

"For the present, no. Goodnight, Erben!"

"Good night, Sir. I am returning to the *Supply*."

The executive again interrupted.

"Tell Commander Walke to bring his ship back immediately. Our orders are to send her to Vera Cruz."

The lieutenant stalked out into the hall without replying but muttering to himself.

"So that's the way the wind blows in this quarter."

The night passed quietly inside the Yard. Very quietly, for still there was no departure from the old routine. And although the tide of secession rose higher that day with the withdrawal of Alabama from the Union, it was not yet known in Pensacola Yard. But with the Saturday sunrise came the news from Warrington that the congregated mobs were preparing to march. Captain Josiah Watson, U. S. Marine Corps, turned out his command of thirty-seven Marines, armed them for action, and reported to the commandant. Captain Armstrong told him that he would send for them if they were needed. Instructions which had previously been given to the Marine guard were that no person should be allowed through the gate unless accompanied by or certified by an officer from the Yard.

AT noon the mob arrived at the north gate, after having thrown a large force around the magazine outside the Yard, exactly as predicted by Lieutenant Erben. They came through the gate without opposition as they were accompanied by Captain Victor Randolph of the Yard, who led them in. He was dressed in civilian clothes. The mob scattered about the Yard and the small group of leaders, accompanied by Farrand and Renshaw who had met them just

(Continued on page 22)

VETERANS OF THE 108th INFANTRY AT ROCHESTER



Jenkinson, Daly, Doerr

AUGUST, 1937, was the 30th Anniversary of George H. Jenkinson, Superintendent, Jeremiah J. Daly and Charles E. Doerr, assistant armorers in the service. All were appointed to the armory staff as assistant armorers on August 7, 1907.

Jenkinson enlisted in the 8th Separate Company March 10, 1896, and served with that organization during the Spanish American War. In 1899 he enlisted for Philippine service with the 46th U. S. Volunteers as first sergeant, later reenlisting in Co. H, 3rd New York Infantry; he served on the Mexican Border in 1916 for several months.

During the World War he served in the 78th Brigade, 39th Div., as brigade sergeant major and in the Second Brigade Army Troop Pioneers. On August 8, 1918, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the U. S. Army and assigned to the 60th Pioneer Infantry. He served overseas with Company K, 56th Pioneer Infantry, and with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz and Trier, Germany, until July, 1919. After the war he reenlisted in the Third Battalion, 108th Infantry and later was transferred to Headquarters Company. He was staff sergeant when honorably discharged, May 31, 1933.

Daly enlisted in Co. A, 8th Separate Co., January 27, 1897, and served until his discharge in 1906, being promoted to corporal and sergeant during this period. In 1906 he was mustered into federal service and was appointed quartermaster sergeant soon after. He served on the Mexican Border in 1916. He enlisted in Co. A in 1918 and was promoted to battalion sergeant major. He was discharged on account of federalization and enlisted in Company H, Third Infantry, N.Y.N.G. After the war he was transferred to Co. G, 108th Infantry and has been in service with that Company since. He is corporal and company clerk.

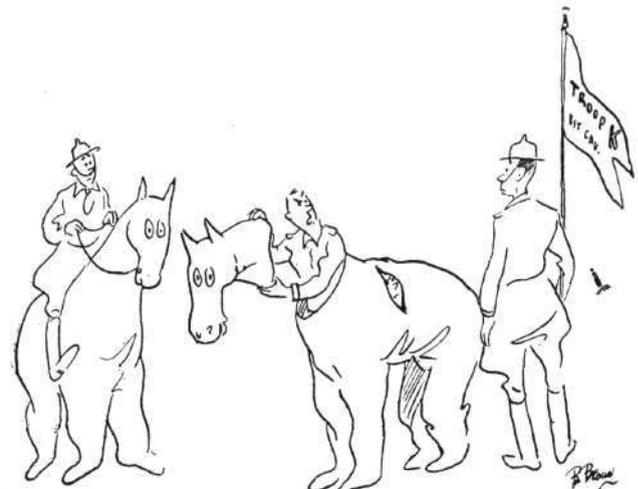
Doerr enlisted in Co. H, Second Battalion, N.Y.N.G.,

Oct. 4, 1901. He was transferred to Co. H in 1907 and served in various ranks during the next 10 years. He was inducted into federal service in 1917, and commissioned second lieutenant for war service in France with the U. S. Infantry. After the war he enlisted in Co. H and in 1927 was transferred to Howitzer Co. of which he is now corporal and company clerk.

HERE AND THERE IN THE SQUADRON Flash! Flash! Flash! Flash! Cross Country Deluxe

This will give you a general idea what we take on a cross country flight. First Capt. X comes down and tells Sgt. Gherzo to get all set to go. Then they both start to check up to see that they have the necessary equipment packed. Here is part of the list as far as we know. Quote: 1 ea. airplane, 0-46A, 2 ea. radio sets complete, lea., tow reel with 3,000 ft. of cable, 6 or 8 targets, 1 life raft, note: 1 passenger only! 1 ea. tool box with tools, 1 bag golf clubs, 2 or 3 fishing poles, 1 lasso, 2 or 3 suit cases (loaded), 1 bed roll, a full load of gas and oil, 1 box spare parts, 1 ea. pilot, and before we forget 1 passenger, i. e., Sgt. Gherzo. The total weight is, ah nuts, you figure it out and then tell us if the ship will get off the ground. End Quote.—*The Weekly Crack-up*.

The first duty of every man is to contribute as largely as he is able to the common welfare and by just as much as he succeeds does he earn the gratitude and respect of his fellow-beings. And upon those who think of themselves least and who cooperate and contribute most to the progress and advantage of our race the world bestows the deserved and honored title of—Genius.



"I don't know why the Government doesn't buy us some horses!"

OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

FUNNY HOW WE NOSED OUT THE PROFESSOR AT GLACIER PARK, MONTANA



AT MANY GLACIER HOTEL, GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONT.

WELL, I SWAN, CHUBBINS! PROFESSOR RANDALL IS STOPPING HERE LET'S LOOK HIM UP



PROFESSOR RANDALL IS OUT STUDYING GRINNELL GLACIER. HE'LL BE HARD TO FIND, SIR

WELL, WE'LL TRY, ANYHOW. THANKS

PRINCE ALBERT THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE



PHEW! I GUESS WE'LL HAVE TO GIVE UP OUR SEARCH, CHUBBINS

DADDY, THAT SMOKE SMELLS GOOD LIKE YOUR PRINCE ALBERT!



THAT WAS A GOOD HUNCH, CHUBBINS—IT'S THE OLD PROFESSOR HIMSELF SMOKING P.A. AS USUAL

JUMPING JEHOSSOPHAT! JUDGE ROBBINS AND CHUBBINS! WHERE DID YOU COME FROM—THE MOON?



TELL US ABOUT GLACIERS, PROFESSOR

W-E-L-L, THE ICE FIELD YOU SEE HIGH UP THIS VALLEY IS A GLACIER REMAINING FROM THE ICE AGE, WHEN AVALANCHES OF FROZEN WATER, ROCK, AND EARTH ALMOST 3000 FEET THICK CARVED THESE U-SHAPED VALLEYS FROM MOUNTAINS AND ROCK



PROFESSOR, I THINK YOU ENJOY GEOLOGY AS MUCH AS YOU DO PRINCE ALBERT

WELL, JUDGE, PRINCE ALBERT GOES ANY PLACE THAT I GO. IT'S GOT THE MELLOWNESS AND GOOD FULL BODY TO KEEP A MAN CONTENTED NO MATTER WHAT HE'S DOING

THIS PRINCE ALBERT IS THE REAL M'COY FOR 'MAKIN'S' CIGARETTES. ROLLS QUICKER, NEATER—DRAWS SMOOTHER, COOLER!

MONEY-BACK OFFER ON "MAKIN'S" CIGARETTES

Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, North Carolina

MONEY-BACK OFFER FOR PIPE-SMOKERS

Smoke 20 fragrant pipefuls of Prince Albert. If you don't find it the mellowest, tastiest pipe tobacco you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, North Carolina

70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert

50 pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert



Copyright, 1937, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

DISAFFECTION IN PENSACOLA

(Continued from page 19)

inside the gate, walked over to the executive office. Captain Armstrong, pale and wan and showing the effects of great emotion, was waiting for them. Immediately they were assembled he addressed them.

"Gentlemen, I cannot but say that I have been expecting you though I had hoped you would not come. I trust you will respect my position and my feelings."

Captain Randolph acted as spokesman for the group.

"Mr. Campbell and I are the commissioners of the State of Florida. Colonel Lomax, whom you know, is acting for Alabama. Major Chase is on his way to take over Fort Barrancas and the barracks. We demand the surrender of this Navy Yard in the name of the State of Florida and for the use of the state. You will turn over to us the keys to the magazine and to all the public property. The officers and the men will not be molested nor their personal property touched unless they resist or attempt to take up arms. The surrender must be unconditional."

"Gentlemen, this is the saddest hour of my life. For fifty years I have served under the flag of the United States but, loving it as I do, I will strike it now rather than fire a gun and cause bloodshed among my own people."

"That is the proper spirit, Captain. We want no bloodshed either. Florida has seceded today and the governor is determined to take over all of the public property for the State. Surrender of the Yard is your only course."

The broken, old man slumped in his desk chair and, opening a drawer in the desk, took out a large ring of brass keys and handed them to Randolph without further word. Farrand turned to Renshaw and requested him to haul down the flag. Renshaw strode from the office onto the gravel walk and there met the quartermaster of the Yard, a grizzled old sailor by the name of Conway.

"Ho there, Conway. The captain has just surrendered the Yard to the commissioners. Haul down the flag and store it in the signal box."

"Who said to haul down the flag?"

"Commander Farrand's orders, Conway. Step lively now."

"I'll haul down no flag in this Yard for Commander Farrand or anyone else. There has been enough dirty business going on about here and I'll take no part in it. Bill Conway hauls down no flag for no secessionists."

"Take care, Conway, or the Commander will have you in irons."

"Maybe he will but I'll haul down no flag."

With that he stalked off to his quarters. Renshaw was unprepared with an answer for this type of resistance so allowed the old quartermaster to go his way. He hailed a passing sailmaker who had no

such patriotic qualms as had the old quartermaster and carried out Farrand's order.

And thus the flag came down in Pensacola Navy Yard on the twelfth of January, 1861.

* * * *

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.,

April 24, 1861.

Naval General Order:

At a naval general court-martial convened in the City of Washington on the 12th day of March, 1861, Captain James Armstrong of the Navy, was tried on the following charges, preferred against him by the Secretary of the Navy:

Charge 1: Neglect of duty.

Charge 2: Disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer.

Upon these charges the findings of the court is:

1. That the court find the said Captain James Armstrong is guilty of the first charge of neglect of duty.
2. That the court further find that the said Captain James Armstrong to be guilty of the second charge of disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer

And the sentence of the court is:

That the said Captain Armstrong be suspended from duty for the term of five years, with loss of pay for the first half of said term, and be reprimanded by the honorable Secretary of the Navy in general orders.

I have approved the sentence, and Captain James Armstrong will accordingly be suspended from duty for the term of five years from this date, with loss of pay for the first half of said term.

This general order will be promulgated as usual at all the naval stations and on board of all the vessels of the Navy in commission.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

* * * *

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.,

November 11, 1861.

Sir: I herewith transmit a letter from the Department to William Conway, who is on board of one of the vessels of your squadron, together with a gold medal presented to him by his countrymen in California as a testimonial of their appreciation of his conduct in refusing to haul down the flag of his country at the surrender of the Navy Yard at Pensacola to the rebels on the 12th of January, 1861.

A copy of the letter addressed to William Conway by the citizens who presented the medal, and of the letter of Major General Halleck, the bearer of it to the Department, are also transmitted.

You will be pleased to have the medal handed to William Conway on the quarter-deck of the

vessel to which he belongs, and in the presence of the officers and crew thereof, and the correspondence read at the same time.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GIDEON WELLES,
 Secretary of the Navy.

Flag-Officer William W. McKean,
 Commanding Gulf Blockading Squadron,
 Key West, Florida.

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has designed, and is preparing the site for, its \$1,099,096 exhibit building, which will remain as a permanent feature of Flushing Meadow Park.

NEW YORK STATE

has passed legislation appropriating \$2,200,000 for participation, in the form of a \$1,600,000 combined exhibit building and marine amphitheatre housing a \$250,000 exhibit on which preliminary work has already started.

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enroll up to 10,000 members, 100 men and 100 women from each state, to serve as liaison in guarantee of an exposition in which Everyman shall have an interest . . . The National Advisory Committee, headed by Winthrop W. Aldrich, enrolls distinguished citizens from the states . . . The Women's National Advisory Committee, headed by Mrs. Vincent Astor, is already active.

OPENING DATE

as guaranteed and as indicated by advance of all Corporation programs, April 30, 1939 . . . conceived in May, 1935, the Fair is at the half-way mark.

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A WORTHWHILE BOOK

A General Staff Officer's Notes. By Major William Hones, Infantry. Price \$2.00. Privately Published. (Infantry School Book Shop, Fort Benning, Ga., or Major Hones, Box 303, Camden, N. J.)

Reviewed by R. Ernest Dupuy, Major, F.A.

In this year's edition of his notes, already familiar to thousands of officers, Major Hones has crystallized the latest thought of the Command and General Staff School. Of particular interest in this day and age are his chapters on mechanization and motorization, lifting out the powers and limitations of units of both classes. Diagrammatic sketches, with which the book is amply illustrated, add not a little to its value.

Here is no royal road to strategic or tactical knowledge, as the sluggard will soon find out. But to the officer desirous of keeping abreast of his profession, or the student, who must rely on a well-balanced notebook, *A General Staff Officer's Notes* fills the bill. It is intended primarily as a 'vade mecum' for Leavenworth students, and as a corollary, for officers taking War Department Correspondence School courses. In fact, the book is almost a necessity for any officer engaged in the preparation or solving of map problems and command post exercises, as well as providing a "tickler" to any officer on staff duty, general or special.

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Wide World Photo

The police in Yorkshire, England, have been equipped with gas masks and anti-gas clothing, but how about the horse? Perhaps one day he will be wearing an unbecoming gas mask, too.

GENERAL TRAINING DAY

(Continued from page 9)

dlers of all kinds of wares. Among the most called for was ginger-bread, new cider, and Boster's candles, from kisses to taffy "cedar rails." Boster had invented a new variety of molasses candy that appealed to all young patriots. Every young gentlemen bought it by the stick—giving one half the stick to his sweetheart.

Brothertown Indians were present with their squaws arrayed in white woolen blankets which answered for headdress and skirt. A strange stimulant, "firewater" was indulged in at three cents per glass, and at night-fall the "red men" were too heavily loaded to permit erect carriage, and this forced many of them to prolong their stay in the village, until they were able to make their way homeward.

MAIL CALL

Editor's Note: We shall be glad to publish letters of general interest from time to time as space permits.

INSIGNIA COLLECTOR

There must be thousands of guardsmen throughout the state who have the same hobby as I, the collection of regimental insignia.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is a periodical that reaches practically all the personnel of the Guard and is a medium that would bring all these collectors together for the purpose of swapping or selling insignia.

Would it not be possible to give some space to those who collect these insignias so that their names and addresses could be published and contact established with others who have the same hobby?

I think I can safely say for all hobbyists, "Won't you please give us a break?"

Cpl. KENNETH F. POPP,
C Co., 174th Infantry,
Buffalo, N. Y.
(292 Moselle St.)

Note: In connection with the foregoing, we cannot very well undertake to publish the names and addresses of those interested—however, contact could be established by them through Corporal Popp.

A CHALLENGE

The 93rd Brigade Headquarters Company, four times champions, are looking for indoor baseball games with units throughout the Guard. This team is willing to travel and is a uniformed team. For particulars write Sgt. Harry J. McKeough, Hq. Co., 93rd Brig., N.Y.N.G., 68 Lexington Ave., New York City.

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(Oranges)

MILITARY TRAFFIC CONGESTION

(Continued from page 7)

de Guadarrama, 8,000 ft. above sea level. Left of the Henares stretches the plain. The river and its tributaries have cut deep courses and are not fordable; vehicles can cross only by bridges.

The axis of the attack lay along the cement highway, and the objective can be regarded as the Guadalajara highway junction. On the right of the striking force an "unmotorized" group was to advance along the hills to outflank the defense along the shoulder of the range and serve as right wing of the striking force. On the left, when an advance of 12 or 13 miles had been made, another "unmotorized" group was to move in the direction of Brihuega.

SURPRISE

On March 8 the attack was launched with surprise. The motorized forces had probably moved up in the night; aerial reconnaissance was impeded by heavy rain. Capt. Calmeijer writes: "It may be accepted that the light tanks gave support to the infantry in the prescribed Italian way, whereby the tanks pass through the infantry at the moment the enemy has been approached to 330 yards and when thus they can help the infantry over the 'dead point.'"

BREAK THROUGH

Though the Red machine gunners showed themselves alert, nevertheless the enemy position was broken through to a depth of about 5 miles on the first day of the attack and with relatively small losses to the attackers. Then came the task of extending the initial success by use of the motorized transportation.

On the morning of March 9 the villages of Almadrones, Argecilla and Ledanca on the highway were taken without difficulty by the advance guard. The main body advanced about 8 miles and the "unmotorized" group was then detached against Brihuega. All was going well, BUT . . .

THE UNFORESEEN

A highway bridge collapsed while the troop trucks of the main body were crossing it. It had been undermined by the heavy rain, months of civic neglect and weather having conspired to do what the Reds had omitted, namely, to demolish it. Hours passed before the bridge was temporarily restored, and meanwhile the long motor column was halted in the rain, while the clock ticked off the time that gave the enemy opportunity to reorganize his resistance.

It is true the advance guard progressed 6 or 7 miles farther, but there it bumped against Torija, which it could not take without assistance, and had to retire. Success was gained on the left, where surprise was not lost before General Moscardo—heroic defender of the Alcazar last summer—had reached Brihuega and mastered it.

BREACH CLOSED

General Miaja, commander of the Red forces in the Madrid area, made good use of the respite that luck had given him. He rushed troops by auto into the breach made by the Nationalists. The 12th International Brigade, and later also the 11th, began to take up position between Torija and Brihuega and astride the highway, utilizing small parcels of wood cover lying there. These two international brigades, with a total strength variously estimated between 20,000 and 35,000 men, consist largely of French communists, amongst whom is a leavening of world-war veterans—according to another Netherlander, Prof. Dr. L. H. Grondijs.

When the Nationalist force resumed movement on March 10 it banded up against serious resistance which caused it to deploy. For three days—March 10, 11 and 12—the fighting waged, with decreasing Nationalist gains of ground against ever increasing resistance until on March 12 the attackers faced superior artillery.

MOVEMENT BOGGED

On the right of the highway the hilly country was unsuited to the movement of tanks or artillery. On the left the plain had become a quagmire in which motor vehicles could not make headway. Through the mud the infantrymen plodded with difficulty and supported only near the highway by their heavy weapons, tanks and artillery. The Nationalist detached group on the right wing had met up with stiff-necked opposition in the foothills and been pushed back, so that the attack developed into a spearhead with the point near Trijueque.

MOTOR COLUMN BOMBED

On and near the broad straight highway, without any cover against air peril, stood the hundreds of autos which had been intended to make the raid on Guadalajara. A better target for the Red air arm cannot easily be imagined and even at night it must still have been defined. With bombs and low flying machine-gun fire the Russian and French airplanes⁸ of the Reds harassed the motorized infantry and its columns of autos. The Red aviators had free play, for the Nationalist machines could not take off from the sodden extemporized airfields, while the Reds were able to make use of their permanent airport at Barajas, east of Madrid.

On March 12 a Red armored train steamed up the railroad to Cogolludo and forced the retirement of the Nationalist right wing.

INITIATIVE SWINGS OVER

The Nationalist offensive stopped. The Reds had filled the breach and held both wings. Franco, in

⁸ Capt. Calmeijer quotes *La France Militaire* (Paris) as authority for the statement that at that time the Red Air Force consisted of 80 Russian pursuit ships, 60 Russian bombardment planes and an unspecified number of French ships of the Dewoitine type.

order to give the attack a new impulse, brought up forces from parts of the front near Madrid, but he had to move them on exterior lines which was a time-robbing job and Miaja made it a little more difficult by starting an attack along the Jarama front, which began successfully and relit the struggle there.

On March 13 the initiative swung definitely to the Reds. A powerful counterattack was let loose on both sides of the highway and in the direction of Brihuega. The two International Brigades and the 50th Militia Brigade carried it out, and in a few days had 15,000 men engaged, supported by Russian tanks and bombardment planes.

REDS COUNTERATTACK

These tanks were heavier than the Fiat-Ansaldo, being of the T26 type built in Russia in the style of the Vickers-Armstrong 6-ton model (the Russian Army possesses about 8,000 of this type, according to Captain Calmeijer). Their crew is 3 men, and the armament consists of a 47 mm. gun and 2 machine guns. Apparently the Russian-built tanks found less obstruction from the heavy going and were able to drive back the foremost Nationalist troops.

The engagement of 28 Red bombing planes, which attacked four times—with intervals for replenishing their egg baskets—turned the Nationalist retreat at some places into disorder, during which guns were abandoned in the mud. The Reds regained Trijueque without much resistance, but omitted to clean it up. The commander of the Littoria Division's machine gun battalion seized the opportunity to organize a defense there in the rear of the Red troops and created the basis of a Nationalist counterattack from the north-east. By evening Trijueque was again in Nationalist possession.

ARTILLERY INNING

During that day the sun had shone for the first time since the start of the fight and for a couple of hours the Red artillery had visibility for concentrating an effective fire on the trucks of the Italian motor column.

From March 14 to March 17 the fighting continued back and forth, with the pressure of the Reds gradually increasing. The Nationalist troops fighting in the mud since March 8 had had no relief. Trijueque they lost definitely, and their stand on Hill 1009 between Trijueque and Brihuega was broken largely by bombing from the air.

On March 17 with the arrival of reinforcements they succeeded in forming a new line of resistance on the higher ground north of Brihuega and held also the town like a golf bunker in the valley. The Red counterattack had worn itself out and the situation seemed stabilized.

Next day, however, the Reds succeeded in master-

ing Brihuega, the Nationalist defenders who had made their last stand in the old Church of Santa Maria for 15-20 hours being wiped out.

RESTABILIZATION

On the Nationalist right wing pure Spanish units fought stoutly and gave ground only for adjusting the line. The air bombardment was not so effective in the hilly country with the better cover afforded to the defense by the rough ground. Moreover, winter had returned in the higher hills, where the temperature fell to 10° above.

By March 23 the Nationalist line became fixed a few miles west of the March 8 start. In the retreat the force had lost 24 field pieces, numerous trucks, a lot of materiel and left many prisoners in the enemy's hands.

Natural elements had played an unscheduled role which was overpowering. Plain chance had intervened devastatingly. Together they hobbled the autos.

CAPTAIN CALMEIJER'S REFLECTIONS

Commenting on these events, incompletely sketched as they may be, Captain Calmeijer reflects:

"The use of the motorized divisions does not accord with the special properties of such large units. Motorized divisions are divisions in which the components are transported by motor. The artillery is therefore organically provided with motor traction, the trains are also organically motorized, the infantry and engineers are carried in trucks, the staffs ride in cars, and the security and intelligence services are provided with armored cars. The great advantage therefore of such large units is their strategic mobility (surrounding, stopping a breach, e.g.)."

"Arrived near the battlefield the infantry sets foot to earth and the division is the same as other divisions, except that the artillery keeps its motor traction. At Guadalajara, it is true, we see the infantry unloaded from the trucks to fight, but its vehicles remained in the vicinity and it was entrucked again as soon as a forward movement was possible. If one regards the distances covered, then the autos have scarcely yielded advantage as transportation, while, on the other hand, tied to the road, they served as targets for the enemy aviators and even for the artillery."

"Such a use of motorized divisions is difficult to explain if one accepts that the Nationalist command expected, after a quick break through the enemy front, to be able to make a raid on Guadalajara and even on Madrid without meeting much resistance. Did the four attached pursuit sections and the anti-aircraft media (artillery and machine guns) watch in position to defend the motor columns against the enemy air attacks that were certainly to be expected?"

"Badoglio's raid on Addis Ababa carried out with 1,600 motors was probably the Italian inspiration in

this case. There, however, one had to deal with an opponent who was decisively beaten on the ground and entirely impotent in the air. In Spain, on the other hand, there appeared in fearful fashion the disadvantages of all columns tied to the road, no matter what the surface might be: their vulnerability to the air weapon and their sensitiveness to traffic obstacles."

"Already in Ethiopia the striking power which the air arm can develop by direct intervention in the combat on the ground had been brought to light. It was demonstrated anew on the plain of Guadalajara. In attack as well as in defense, air fire has become one of the most effective means of combat. All authentic reports bear out the destructive and demoralizing influence of the Red air bombardments on the Nationalist infantry. . . . The weak side of the air weapon, in the present state of development, was shown to be its dependence upon good landing grounds."

"On both sides the tanks demonstrated their power to help the attacking infantry through the critical "blue zone"—the assault zone. Without tanks both the attacks and the counter-attacks would probably have been stopped helplessly in the enemy machine gun fire, for it appears that in no case on either side was there any support from powerful artillery fire. On the other hand, however, the dependence on tanks on the terrain was again clearly shown. . . ."

"The expectations that tanks may be capable of achieving success by their own means and of converting it into a decisive victory was not fulfilled. In connection herewith it should not however be forgotten that the mass operation necessary for that purpose was not attained on either side. And types of tanks were engaged forward on both sides which had not been built for such aims and which, both in Italy and in Russia, were designed only for the support of the infantry attack."

"However indispensable planes, tanks and artillery are in ordered cooperation to enable infantry to reach the combat objective, in the end the infantry remains the only arm that can fight under all circumstances, day and night, in mud and rain, and it is the arm on which the lot falls to have the most difficult as well as the most honorable task on the battlefield, a task that cannot be accomplished by any of the other arms.

"The line on which the infantry rests at the end of the fight is the measure of the result of the combat."

"These maxims again found bloody substantiation in the Guadalajara fighting. Notwithstanding the engagement of tanks and planes, the rhythm of attack and counterattack was determined by the rate at which the enemy infantry could retire. Materiel can only earn its interest when the kernel of the army consists of well trained, well led and stout-hearted units of organized infantry."

THE CROSSBOW

(Continued from page 11)

flight is probably a revival of an old crossbowmaker's idea, since crossbow bolts have been found with feathers so arranged that the bolt rotates about its axis in flight. But the most important contribution of the crossbow to the modern rifle is the matter of sights. Four hundred years ago, when a gun was a new and devilish curiosity, crossbows were using peep sights! We are used to thinking of sights as a sort of last refinement of gunnery—a last minute addendum which completes a perfect instrument. But the most modern appearing part of a gun is really the oldest. The medieval crossbow even had a folding leaf sight like our own Springfield, the only difference being that instead of using a slide, the crossbow rear sight was a flat piece of metal perforated along its length to give the various elevations to the crossbow according to the hole used. The front sights really were beads, and probably that is where we get the expression "draw a bead" on a target.

A poem, "*Le Plaisir des Champs*" (The Pleasure of the Chase), published in Paris in 1583, gives us an excellent description of the use of the small sporting crossbow in vogue at that time:

"Then with crossbow in hand I draw near, and placing the ball in its sling . . . I bend the bow. Through the little sight hole I aim at the bird and cover her with the bead. Then standing steady I press the key (trigger) . . ."

You will notice that he uses a ball for ammunition, the same thing that the gun of his day used. He "covers her with the bead," and he presses—doesn't jerk—the trigger. The instructions for aiming and squeezing bear a great resemblance to the instructions we give our recruits today.

The so-called "open" sights—the "V" sights used on small caliber rifles and the "U" sights used on revolvers—also have their origin with the crossbow. The ancient Romans and the Crusaders used a very primitive type of open sight which was later passed on to the handgun. Grooves of various depth were cut across what would now be the small of the stock, into which the first joint of the right thumb fitted as the stock was grasped. Looking across this first joint as the bow is raised in position for firing, a wide "V" or "U" is formed between the nail and the flesh; this formed the rear sight of the ancient weapon. The front sight was what is now termed a "knife" sight, made by a vertical edge of the arrow point. Looking over the wide "V" of the thumb, and centering the arrow edge over the point where the nail meets the flesh, gives a fairly accurate set of sights. Grooves of different depths were used for different elevations. This may seem to be a very precarious method of taking aim, but it is much better than the "instinctive" method of the longbow.

Thus we see, that the crossbow had a dependable and accurate set of sights, while the longbow depended

WINTER IS NEAR!

The Field Training Period is over for another year and soon you will be beginning your regular weekly drill nights. Make sure that ol' man winter isn't going to get the best of you and guarantee the comfort and health of your men on drill nights by having the right temperature in your armory.

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on "instinct" for accuracy; that the crossbow had a greater effective range than the longbow; and that the crossbow, because of its high power and bulky projectile, had greater shocking power than the longbow. The crossbow was definitely a better weapon in so far as fire superiority was concerned.

And it certainly is a much more important weapon to us than the longbow because it contributed the very essential sights, stock and ammunition to our early handgun.

CAPTAIN QUIZZER'S COLUMN

The Answers

1. Nine.
2. (a) The Regular Army, (b) The National Guard of the United States, (c) The Organized Reserve.
3. The Regular Army and the National Guard.
4. (a) The Theater (or Theaters) of Operations and (b) The Zone of the Interior.
5. Six: The War of the Revolution; The War of 1812; The Mexican War; The Civil War; The Spanish War; The World War.
6. Major General Frank R. McCoy.
7. General Malin Craig.
8. The National Defense Act of 1916 as revised on June 4, 1920.
9. Major General Albert H. Blanding.
10. The name was first used in our country when in 1824 the 2nd (Infantry) Battalion of the 11th Regiment, New York Artillery (now the 107th Inf., N.G.U.S.) was organized as a separate unit, designated *The Battalion of National Guards*.

This distinctive name was chosen to honor the visit of General Lafayette, Commandant of the National Guard of France, in August of that year. On the occasion, a detachment from the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, N. Y. Artillery, was the General's guard of honor. Subsequently, The Battalion of National Guards became the 27th Regiment, National Guard; the 7th Regiment, National Guard, State of New York; and now the 107th Infantry N.G.U.S.

The designation was used by the Battalion and its successors, the 27th and 7th Regiments until in 1862 the legislature of the State of New York adopted it as a suitable title for the entire militia of the state. Other states began to use the term to designate the state militia and finally the present use of "National Guard" as a designation for the second component of the U. S. Army was provided for in the National Defence Act.

Taps

BRIGADIER GENERAL DEWITT CLINTON FALLS

ON September 7th, Brigadier General DeWitt Clinton Falls, N.Y.N.G., Ret., died in London, England, while on a visit to relations there. He was 72 years old.

General Falls' career was an interesting and varied one. Born in New York, of a well known and distinguished family, on September 29, 1864, he attended private schools in that city, graduated from Columbia University and started work in his father's office at the age of 21. He soon changed to an artistic and military career which he pursued throughout his life. Enlisting in Co. K of the 7th Regiment in 1886, he rose through the grades and ranks becoming Regimental Adjutant in 1899. Brevetted a Major in 1911 he served with his regiment on the Mexican Border in 1914 and in 1917, as on account of his condition of health, he could not enter the federal service, he was commissioned Colonel of the Home Regiment, which he organized. Later, his health improving, he was commissioned a Major in the National Army and was attached to the Inspector General's Department in Washington. He was subsequently made Lieutenant Colonel. He retired from the National Guard in 1928 as a Brigadier General. He was later put on active duty by the Adjutant General in connection with the important work of writing and illustrating the history and uniforms of the various regiments in the New York National Guard.

In addition to his strenuous military duties he was an artist of no mean calibre and being interested in Military Heraldry and the history of uniforms, he collected a very extensive and valuable collection of books, plates and uniforms. It is understood that his collection has been left to the City of New York Museum where General Falls was in charge of the exhibit of uniforms there. These interests led him to travel in Europe extensively and he was sent on many interesting missions by the federal government. Shortly after the Spanish American War of 1898 in which he served under General George M. Smith, he was sent on a special mission to visit all foreign garrisons in the West Indies to determine and recommend the best type of uniform for tropical service. Later he represented the National Guard of the United States at the Centennial Celebration of the Volunteers in England. He was military attaché to the special mission sent to attend the coronation of King Edward VII, a military observer in the first Balkan War. During the Russo-Japanese War he was assistant military attaché in Russia. He attended many of the important German, French and British

Maneuvers and was an observer in the Balkan War of 1912.

General Falls married in 1905 Mary August Labens, who died several years ago. He spent the summers of 1931-2-3 and 4 at Camp Smith while he was working on the historical uniforms of the various regiments in the State and was president of the Division Staff Mess. We remember him as a charming companion and a very great gentleman and we will miss him.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DE WITT CLINTON WELD

ON September 11, 1937, Brigadier General De Witt Clinton Weld, Jr., New York National Guard, Retired, died of pneumonia in New York City at the age of seventy.

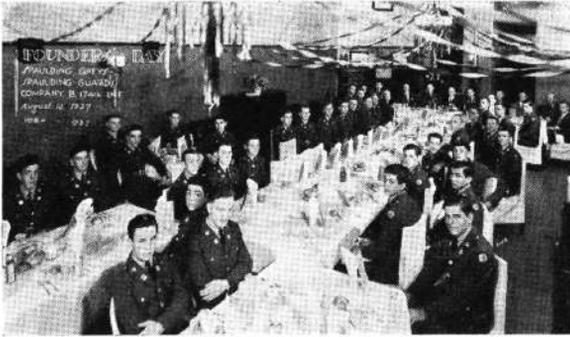
General Weld was born in Brooklyn, the son of De Witt Clinton Weld and Elizabeth Anna Wilckens. He attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Columbia University and enlisted in Company A, 23rd Infantry on March 8, 1887. He served in this regiment through all the grades being honorably discharged on September 18, 1902 as a Second Lieutenant.

In 1912 when the field artillery regiments were being organized in the Guard, and at the request of General Wingate, Lieutenant Weld was commissioned Captain and Adjutant of the 2nd Field Artillery, and assisted General Wingate in organizing the two field artillery regiments. He served as Adjutant of the 2nd Field Artillery from October 26, 1912 to January 11, 1913, and as Adjutant of the 1st Field Artillery. When he re-joined the 2nd Field Artillery he was promoted to the grade of Major on September 7, 1916. During this period he saw service on the Mexican Border and during the World War while he was serving as Adjutant, the regiment was redesignated the 105th Field Artillery. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel December 4, 1917, and Colonel September 28, 1918. He received this full Colonelcy while in command of the Regiment in the Battle of the Argonne.

He returned with his regiment from France in the Spring of 1919 and was promoted to command the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade on January 27, 1920. He was placed on the Retired List on August 1st, 1922.

General Weld was always interested in military affairs and was elected to the Executive Council of the United States Field Artillery Association. He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the Revolution.

SPAULDING GREYS REUNION



EIGHTY-THREE years ago, on August 12, 1854, a group of enthusiastic young Buffalonians organized a drill company which they named the Spaulding Greys. On Aug. 12, 1937, Company B of the 174th Infantry, the successor organization, commemorated that event with a formal banquet in the newly re-decorated company rooms.

It was in honor of Elbridge G. Spaulding, at that time treasurer of New York State and principal patron of the company, that the name, The Spaulding Greys, was chosen. Mr. Spaulding served at various times as city clerk and mayor of Buffalo; state treasurer and assemblyman, and three times as United States representative. It was during his latter service that he became chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and saw the country faced with financial chaos after the outbreak of the Civil War. He fathered the legal tender act which for the first time put paper money into circulation, and is still famous today as "The Father of the Greenback."

The organization became the cadet company of the old 74th Regiment. When the original uniform of black and grey was later discarded for the military blue, the name was changed to the Spaulding Guards.

The company was officially made a part of the regiment in 1856 and given the Company B designation. In the years since, the original name was all but forgotten, but by vote of the members at the anniversary party, the name was revived, and will henceforth be the official designation of the civil association.

Three grandsons and five great-grandsons of Mr. Spaulding were guests at the dinner. One of them, Colonel Frank S. Sidway, one time company commander and former regimental commander, acted as spokesman for the family. He presented a silk American flag to the Company, with an engraved silver ring. He also deposited with the organization an early history of Company B, a biography of Elbridge G. Spaulding, and an original photograph of the company quarters in the old regimental armory.

Other speakers were Colonel Joseph W. Becker, who outlined the company's importance to the regiment, Captain William G. Cook, who paid tribute to the founders, and Sergeant Kenneth J. Munro, who presented parting mementoes to First Lieutenant Clar-

ence L. Dorst, who has been transferred to Company F, and to Corporal Harry J. Cudney, who has been commissioned a second lieutenant. He also welcomed First Lieutenant Howard Sullivan, Jr., who replaces Lieutenant Dorst.

Others who spoke briefly were Lieutenant Colonel Charles Donnocker and Major L. Roy Clement of the First Battalion. Corporal Richard N. Thomas presented the resolution to change the name of the civil association.

Committee chairmen for the event were: Dinner, Second Lieutenant William L. Judson, Jr.; Programs, First Sergeant Clarence C. G. Schmidt; Decorations, Sergeant Alfred J. Funnell; Invitations, Sergeant Floyd C. Benson; Ways and Means, Sergeant Joseph L. C. Montesano; Publicity, Corporal Nichols.

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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF JULY, 1937

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (July 1-31, Inclusive).....90.56%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..1509 Off.	22 W. O.	19508 E. M.	Total 21039
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1423 Off.	21 W. O.	18897 E. M.	Total 20341

NOTE

(1) The small figure placed beside the bracketed figure shows the organization's standing on last month's list as compared with its present rating.
 (2) The "How We Stand" page has been condensed into the "Average Percentage of Attendance" page by showing, beneath each organization's percentage, its maintenance and actual strength.

106th Field Art. 94.79% (2)⁹
 Maintenance.....647 Actual.....678

102nd Med. Regt. 94.68% (3)⁴
 Maintenance.....588 Actual.....674

121st Cavalry 94.38% (4)²
 Maintenance.....647 Actual.....605

245th Coast Art. 94.25% (5)¹⁶
 Maintenance.....739 Actual.....781

212th Coast Art. 94.10% (6)⁵
 Maintenance.....705 Actual.....752

369th Infantry 93.54% (7)⁶
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1128

105th Field Art. 92.21% (8)²⁰
 Maintenance.....599 Actual.....653

156th Field Art. 91.52% (9)¹⁸
 Maintenance.....602 Actual.....626

106th Infantry 91.46% (10)¹⁶
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1094

14th Infantry 91.34% (11)¹⁰
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1075

244th Coast Art. 91.32% (12)⁸
 Maintenance.....648 Actual.....680

108th Infantry 90.983% (13)²³
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1091

71st Infantry 90.98% (14)¹²
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1141

Special Trps., 27th Div. 90.28% (15)¹¹
 Maintenance.....318 Actual.....349

101st Sig. Bn. 89.94% (16)¹⁷
 Maintenance.....163 Actual.....168

104th Field Art. 89.43% (17)¹⁴
 Maintenance.....599 Actual.....654

10th Infantry 88.63% (18)¹⁹
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1106

174th Infantry 87.11% (19)²²
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1137

HONOR ORGANIZATION	Aver. Pres. No. and Dr.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Quartermaster Regt.			96.68% (1)¹
Maintenance.....	235		329
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	5	100
HDQRS. Co.	3	40	100
HDQRS. 1st BAT....	3	2	100
COMPANY A	3	51	96
COMPANY B	3	49	97
HDQRS. 2nd BAT....	3	2	100
COMPANY C	3	50	98
COMPANY D	3	49	87
HDQRS. & HQ. DET. 3rd BATTALION ..	3	8	100
COMPANY E	3	34	100
COMPANY F	3	32	96
MED. DEP. DET. ...	3	10	100
	332	321	96.68

State Staff 95.45% (4)¹
 Maximum.....140 Actual.....75

53rd Brigade 95.45% (5)⁴
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....45

54th Brigade 93.05% (6)⁷
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....42

51st Cav. Brig. 92.30% (7)⁶
 Maintenance.....69 Actual.....78

52nd F. A. Brig. 89.13% (8)⁹
 Maintenance.....36 Actual.....45

93rd Brigade 86.84% (9)³
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....38

BRIGADE STANDINGS

Brig. Hdqrs., C.A.C. 93.33% (1)²

Hdqs. & Hdqs. Detachment
 212th Coast Artillery
 244th Coast Artillery
 245th Coast Artillery

51st Cav. Brig. 90.72% (2)¹

Hdqs. & Hdqs. Troop
 101st Cavalry
 121st Cavalry

52nd F. A. Brig. 90.62% (3)⁴

Hdqs. & Hdqs. Battery
 104th Field Artillery
 105th Field Artillery
 106th Field Artillery
 156th Field Artillery
 258th Field Artillery

87th Inf. Brig. 90.61% (4)³

Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company
 71st Infantry
 174th Infantry
 369th Infantry

53rd Inf. Brig. 90.24% (5)⁶

Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company
 106th Infantry
 105th Infantry
 10th Infantry

54th Inf. Brig. 88.62% (6)⁷

Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company
 107th Infantry
 108th Infantry

93rd Inf. Brig. 88.33% (7)⁵

Hdqs. & Hdqs. Company
 14th Infantry
 165th Infantry

102nd Engineers 86.91% (20)⁵
 Maintenance.....475 Actual.....458

101st Cavalry 86.57% (21)⁷
 Maintenance.....571 Actual.....657

107th Infantry 85.87% (22)²⁶
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1051

27th Div. Avia. 85.61% (23)²⁴
 Maintenance.....118 Actual.....131

258th Field Art. 85.50% (24)¹³
 Maintenance.....647 Actual.....694

165th Infantry 85.40% (25)²¹
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1086

105th Infantry 80.81% (26)²⁵
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1095

Brig. Hdqrs., C.A.C. 100.00% (1)²
 Maintenance.....11 Actual.....10

Hdqs. 27th Div. 97.22% (2)⁵
 Maintenance.....65 Actual.....70

87th Brigade 95.65% (3)³
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....46

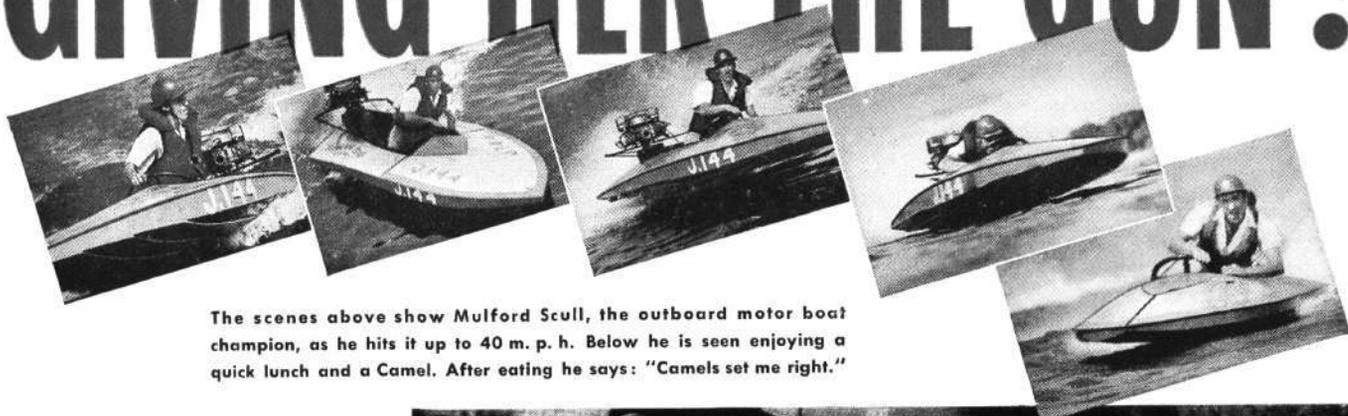


The Adjutant General's Page

Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Months of March, April, May, June and July, 1937

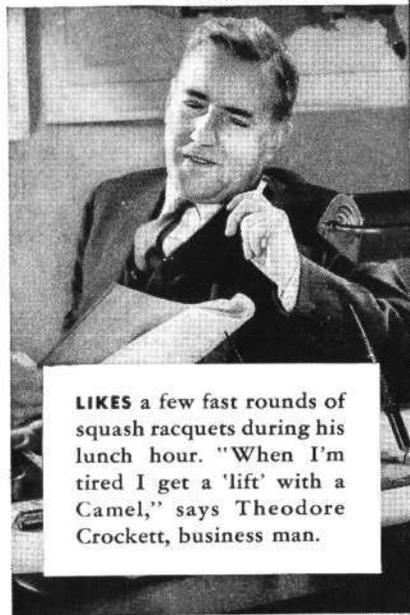
BRIG. GENERALS		Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	BRIG. GENERALS		Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Robertson, Ralph K.	Jun.	7'37.	Line, 54th Brig.	Dowling, William B.	May	28'37.	Q.M.C., S.S.
Kearney, Bernard W.	Jun.	15'37.	Line, 53rd Brig.	Jackson, John E.	Jun.	1'37.	104th F.A.
COLONELS				Zabriskie, John F. Jr.	Jun.	1'37.	71st Inf.
Ross, Ogden J.	Jun.	12'37.	Inf., 105th Inf.	Mead, Emory A.	Jun.	7'37.	10th Inf.
Becker, Joseph W.	Jun.	14'37.	Inf., 174th Inf.	Rose, Stanley H.	Jun.	7'37.	107th Inf.
LT. COLONELS				Soutter, James T. Jr.	Jun.	7'37.	107th Inf.
Thiessen, Frederick A.	Jun.	29'37.	Inf., 105th Inf.	Hickey, Peter J.	Jun.	7'37.	107th Inf.
Ayers, Lemuel D.	Jul.	13'37.	M.C., 107th Inf.	O'Donovan, William L.	Jun.	7'37.	107th Inf.
Donnocker, Charles J.	Jul.	17'37.	174th Inf.	Howlett, James R. Jr.	Jun.	9'37.	101st Cav.
MAJORS				Uter, William H.	Jun.	11'37.	369th Inf.
Thompson, Andrew H.	Jun.	21'37.	Q.M.C., S.S.	Comstock, Richard H.	Jun.	11'37.	245th C.A.
Harris, John J.	Jul.	18'37.	174th Inf.	Coombs, Frederick L.	Jun.	15'37.	156th F.A.
Bishop, Leonard A.	Jul.	20'37.	105th Inf.	Bolin, Walter L.	Jun.	15'37.	V.C., 102nd Med. Reg.
Clement, Lucius R.	Jul.	21'37.	174th Inf.	Kuhn, Kenneth	Jun.	16'37.	71st Inf.
CAPTAINS				Murray, Albert S.	Jun.	17'37.	212th C.A. (A.A.)
Brown, Thomas E.	Mar.	1'37.	O.D., S.S.	McCarthy, John J.	Jun.	19'37.	52nd F.A. Brig.
Welling, Joseph G.	Mar.	15'37.	M.C., 107th Inf.	Niddrie, Frederick W.	Jun.	19'37.	87th Brig.
Mylod, James A.	Mar.	24'37.	Inf., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.	Fronczak, Florian F.	Jun.	21'37.	106th F.A.
Joyce, Harold D.	Mar.	30'37.	M.A.C., 102nd Md. Rg.	Kennedy, Edmund F.	Jul.	1'37.	14th Inf.
Gillen, James C. S.	Apr.	14'37.	14th Inf.	Cashman, Frank T.	Jul.	12'37.	27th Div. Avi.
Murray, William J.	Apr.	24'37.	71st Inf.	Ollivett, William B.	Jul.	12'37.	156th F.A.
Fauerbach, Maurice L.	May	7'37.	258th F.A.	Rach, Carl W.	Jul.	12'37.	27th Div. Avi.
Wickenden, Herbert C.	May	11'37.	121st Cav.	Nuckols, William P.	Jul.	12'37.	27th Div. Avi.
Cummings, Lawrence E.	May	19'37.	107th Inf.	Cascio, Don D.	Jul.	12'37.	27th Div. Avi.
Toms, Raymond W.	May	26'37.	165th Inf.	Fleischer, Harry N.	Jul.	17'37.	M.C., 258th F.A.
Carton, Joseph D.	May	27'37.	106th Inf.	Skodula, Eric R.	Jul.	17'37.	M.C., 258th F.A.
Williams, Garnet C.	Jun.	3'37.	54th Brig.	Higby, Leonard G.	Jul.	21'37.	10th Inf.
Oakes, John W.	Jun.	7'37.	108th Inf.	Vincent, Roy F.	Jul.	24'37.	54th Brig.
Wright, Stephen J.	Jun.	7'37.	258th F.A.	Prescott, Brainard E.	Jul.	30'37.	54th Brig.
Bidwell, M. Oakley	Jun.	7'37.	107th Inf.	2ND LIEUTENANTS			
O'Brien, Richard A.	Jun.	7'37.	M.C., 102nd Med. Rgt.	Crook, Gerard B.	Mar.	8'37.	107th Inf.
Doll, Raymond J.	Jun.	9'37.	D.C., 174th Inf.	Cobb, Edward C.	Mar.	16'37.	107th Inf.
Paganelli, Americus J.	Jun.	10'37.	M.C., 245th C.A.	Persell, Robert A.	Mar.	29'37.	165th Inf.
McCastor, Joseph T. N.	Jun.	10'37.	M.C., 102nd Engrs.	Verbeck, Samuel S.	Mar.	29'37.	104th F.A.
Keupp, Peter	Jun.	21'37.	165th Inf.	Gerard, Dorris N.	Apr.	1'37.	105th F.A.
Foley, Frank M.	Jun.	25'37.	14th Inf.	Fraser, Keith	Apr.	6'37.	108th Inf.
Murphy, Charles G.	Jul.	3'37.	245th C.A.	Castiglione, Vincent S.	Apr.	7'37.	105th Inf.
Jewett, Kelsey H.	Jul.	22'37.	174th Inf.	Knob, Peter J.	Apr.	7'37.	102nd Engrs.
Farley, Joseph J.	Jul.	28'37.	107th Inf.	Mulligan, William C.	Apr.	7'37.	102nd Engrs.
Crandall, William M.	Jul.	30'37.	174th Inf.	Gramlich, Ernest F.	Apr.	8'37.	14th Inf.
1ST LIEUTENANTS				Armour, Robert F.	Apr.	13'37.	108th Inf.
Fillingham, Ralph H.	Mar.	15'37.	108th Inf.	Batthey, Orlando	Apr.	14'37.	106th Inf.
Oliver, Robert M.	Mar.	30'37.	M.C., 102nd Med. Rgt.	Sweeney, Robert J.	Apr.	14'37.	101st Cav.
O'Connor, Howard	Mar.	31'37.	J.M.C., 102nd Q.M. R.	Fingerhut, Robert V.	Apr.	14'37.	106th Inf.
Clayton, Harold V.	Apr.	7'37.	156th F.A.	Debold, Leroy	Apr.	21'37.	106th Inf.
Murray, Thomas J.	Apr.	9'37.	101st Sig. Bn.	McManus, Charles V.	Apr.	24'37.	105th F.A.
Doud, Alfred H.	Apr.	13'37.	121st Cav.	Rollins, George A.	Apr.	24'37.	105th F.A.
Wadsworth, William P.	Apr.	21'37.	121st Cav.	Eckhardt, Paul O. Jr.	Apr.	24'37.	Inf., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.
Lane, Charles L.	Apr.	26'37.	108th Inf.	Alquist, Robert O.	Apr.	26'37.	156th F.A.
Stuart, James E.	May	11'37.	M.C., 369th Inf.	Reindel, Winfield R.	Apr.	26'37.	156th F.A.
Oldfield, William G.	May	12'37.	14th Inf.	Hancock, Robert K.	Apr.	26'37.	156th F.A.
Donahue, Joseph R.	May	15'37.	258th F.A.	Hedgecock, John H.	Apr.	28'37.	212th C.A. (A.A.)
Green, Edward	May	19'37.	10th Inf.	Funk, Alfred M.	Apr.	28'37.	245th C.A.
Cleaver, Eugene F.	May	19'37.	102nd Q.M. Regt.	Mandell, Bertram H.	Apr.	28'37.	212th C.A. (A.A.)
Dollard, Michael F. 3rd.	May	19'37.	10th Inf.	Clare, William F. Jr.	Apr.	29'37.	101st Cav.
Cleaver, William K.	May	19'37.	102nd Q.M. Regt.	Naylor, Joseph W.	Apr.	29'37.	121st Cav.
Johnson, Ted	May	26'37.	M.C., 102nd Med. Reg.	Pinckney, Frederick H.	May	5'37.	212th C.A. (A.A.)
Weeks, Wallace W.	May	26'37.	107th Inf.	Martire, Leonard	May	7'37.	258th F.A.
Tasetano, Joseph L.	May	27'37.	106th Inf.	Willis, Charles A.	May	13'37.	104th F.A.
Hogle, Pliny A.	May	27'37.	106th Inf.	O'Neil, Robert	May	13'37.	212th C.A. (A.A.)
				Slavin, George F.	May	13'37.	212th C.A. (A.A.)
				Meyer, Russell A.	May	13'37.	14th Inf.
				Lang, Joseph E.	May	15'37.	Brig. Hq., C.A.C.

GIVING HER THE GUN!



The scenes above show Mulford Scull, the outboard motor boat champion, as he hits it up to 40 m. p. h. Below he is seen enjoying a quick lunch and a Camel. After eating he says: "Camels set me right."

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LIKES a few fast rounds of squash racquets during his lunch hour. "When I'm tired I get a 'lift' with a Camel," says Theodore Crockett, business man.



"**A SALESGIRL** can't afford jangled nerves," says Maxine Hollen. "I've chosen Camels—once and for all. Camels don't upset my nerves or irritate my throat."

IN 1929, Mulford Scull became National Amateur Champion. This year he made a clean sweep of the Class "A" Outboard events at the Miami Regatta. The trophies he's won in his years of racing fill a room.

Jolts, vibration, nervous tension—are all part of what an outboard driver undergoes. In Mulford Scull's own words:

"The way these outboards bounce knocks the daylights out of digestion. Yet when chow comes around, I'm right there—all set with Camels. They help keep my digestion on an even keel. And they never jangle my nerves."

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