

NEW YORK  
NATIONAL  
**Guard**sman



SUNRISE AT PINE CAMP

*Photo 27th Div. Aviation*

**New Armaments and Old  
Division Supply  
Baldly—"Publicity"  
Spanish Fury**

**JUNE**

**1938**

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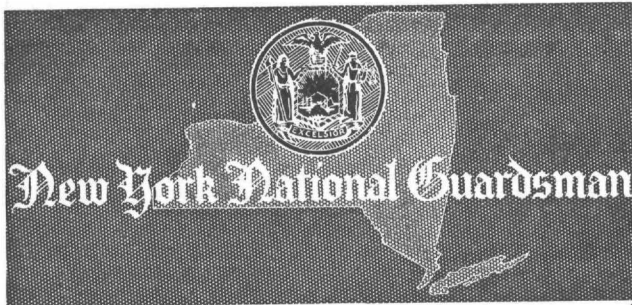
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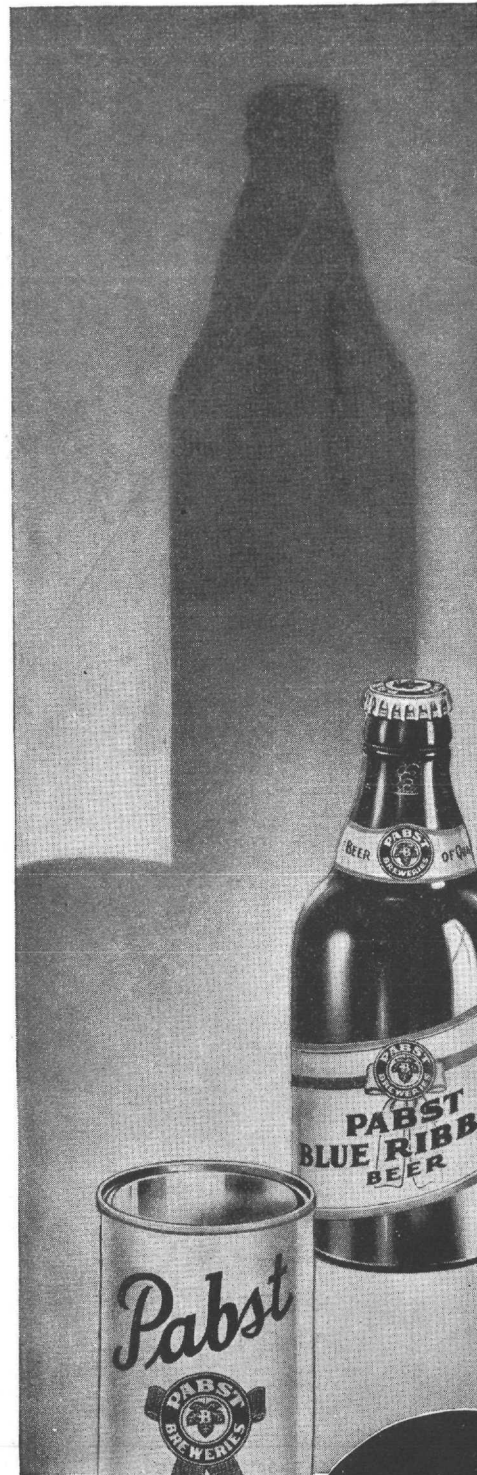
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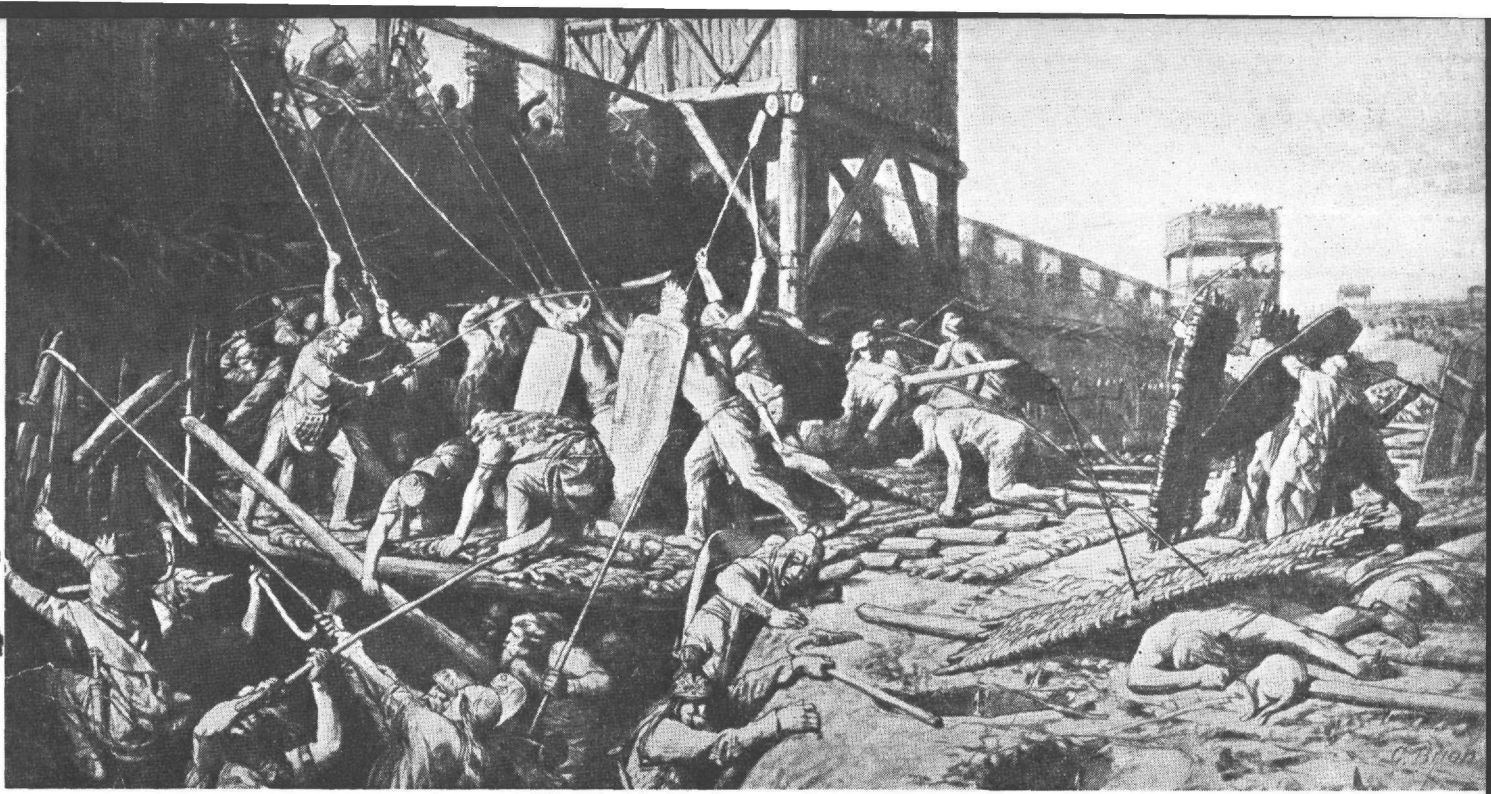
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The Gauls' Attack on a Roman Trench

## New Armaments

## and Old

by Francis Dickie

*Varying weapons, trench warfare, tanks, poison gas, fighting planes, barbed wire entanglements, are not new, but merely developments of the same things used since the days of the Roman Legions and the Persian hosts.*

IT is as well to remind the average reader of the above facts in these present hours when daily papers throughout the "Civilized" world are black with huge headlines screaming of war preparations.

France has just passed appropriations for further trench and border defenses, now familiar under the name of the "Maginot Line." In the British press, Germany is credited with a three billion dollar yearly expenditure for armament and munitions. And Britain, alarmed at last, has set a tentative figure of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  billions of dollars for the same purpose, though the total amount which must be raised, or the total period over which the spending will spread cannot be definitely predicted. Patterning after the mother country, Canada has voted \$37,000,000 for purchase of war planes, harbor defenses and troop equipment; and Australia

\$114,300,000; South Africa has voted enormous sums compared to all its previous appropriations.

In the United States equally vigorous action has been taken with a  $7\frac{1}{2}$  billion dollars approximate set for early spending. The amounts of Japan, Russia, and every other country in the world are in keeping.

All of which makes frightening as a possibility the prophetic words of the great Marshal Foch written shortly before his death: "In the next war all nations will be engaged. Even women and children will fight. Poison gas irresistible to any mask will kill in a few moments. Phosphorous bombs impossible to extinguish will burn the flesh from the bones. Super-tanks shooting 1,000 bullets a minute . . . no front or rear but a whole nation on the fighting line. . . ."

Despite this dreadful picture, and our own remembrance of

things used in the last war, the fact remains that all these weapons are not new in warfare, but only highly magnified and perfected counterparts of things used by men down the ages since the time of the Persian hosts, and Carthage.

Because of all this, it may be interesting to note how similar war's horrors have been; that actually counterparts of all our dreadful weapons were used by comparatively primitive people thousands of years ago. Some of these collected by the writer recently in the museums of Europe are very illuminating.

From ancient bas-reliefs and cuneiform tablets we know how the ancient Persians used, as "tanks" trained elephants with huge scythes fastened to their trunks to mow down the enemy. The elephants wore mail armor. They carried on their backs, a turret in which were stationed expert

bowmen. These people also had trained falcons which flew continuously into the faces of their opponents, tearing at eyes and features, and serving to bewilder and disrupt the morale of an enemy almost as successfully as a fleet of airplanes does today. The Babylonians and other ancient people used liquid fire and molten lead, from which our poison gas is a natural evolution. The Carthaginians and some later nations in Europe, even went modern warriors one better by having bands of enormous dogs of war protected by armor. These ferocious beasts were exceedingly useful when hand-to-hand fighting took place, and, moreover, were chiefly called into play upon a broken and retreating foe, for pulling down the stragglers and increasing the scattering of the men.

Two thousand years ago in Asia a ruthless conqueror cut upon a mountain top the story of his triumphal wars, while the French not long ago, with a sense of irony that is highly complimentary to them, raised a plaque to the memory of "Big Bertha", the longest range gun ever known which threw shells on Paris from a distance of 75 miles.

To aid the seeker in reconstructing the story of man's varying weapons from the long ago, there has been completed two collections in France, one of actual arms, the other a reconstruction of weapons used prior to the time of Jesus Christ, all of which show clearly that long range guns, tank and trench warfare were highly specialized in the time of Julius Caesar's conquest of Gaul.

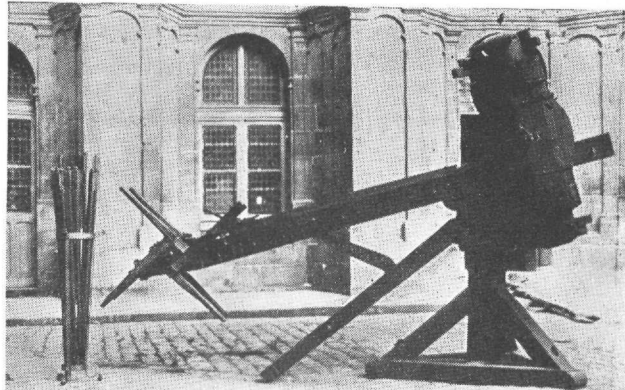
When one looks upon the several hundred cannon varying from the first breechloader of 1404 to the latest anti-aircraft gun (the most complete and varied assembly ever brought together in the history of the world), one is led to agree with the extreme pacifists' contention that the only way to gain world peace is by complete disarmament.

No mere description makes half so comprehensible the early types

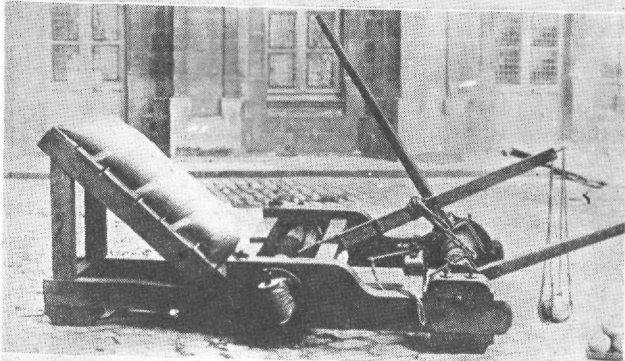
of long range guns, tanks and trench warfare as does an exhibit of the different models (herewith shown by photographs) of the machines used by Caesar in the conquest of Gaul 52-54 B. C. This collection, the result of years of research, carried on by Solomon Reinach, associated field workers and French historians, has recently been finished, and is now on display at the Museum of St. Germain-en-Laye, France.

a drum. The throwing arm when released struck a padded cushion to give impetus to the ball and at the same time save the arm from breaking. It was the light field artillery of the time, being fitted with handles and moved about by six men.

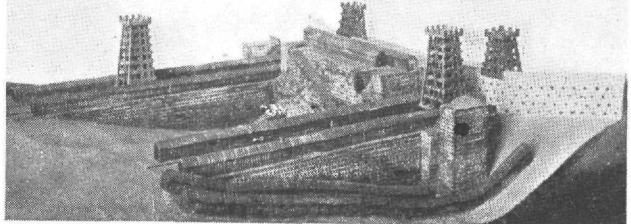
The baliste, a much heavier weapon, was for longer range. It swung upon a pivot. A mounted cross bow with enormous tension secured by a windlass and cog-



Long Range Guns of 52 B. C.



Top: The Ballista used by Caesar, the machine gun of the day, range 1/2 mile. Middle: The Onager, or light artillery, range 600 yds.

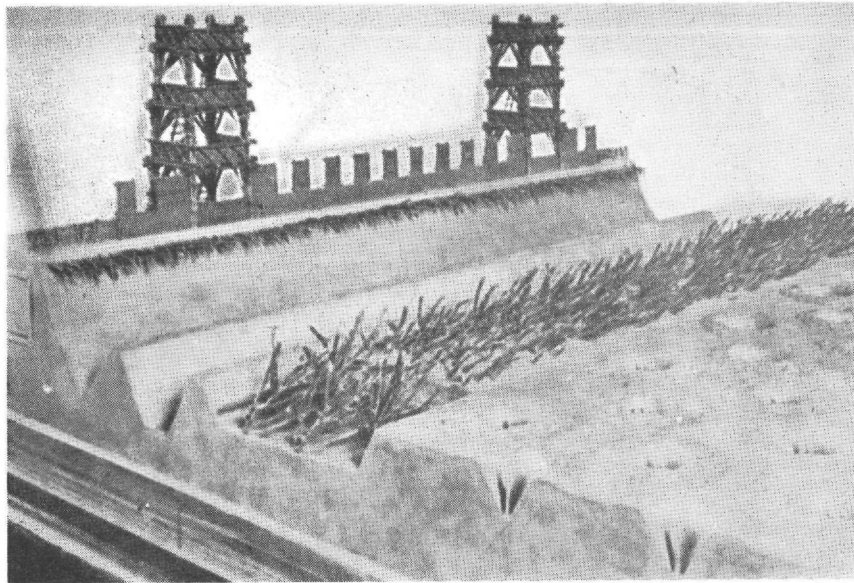


Bottom: Rolling Towers of wood on wheels to overcome walls, the tanks of Caesar.

The chief weapons which aided the Romans were the onager and the aliste. The onager was a strong framework of wood, operating like a sling, which cast stones the size of a man's head a distance of two hundred yards. It was operated by two men handling levers which threw back a wooden arm to which was attached the sling throwing one stone at a time. Tension was secured by ropes on

wheel arrangement, it shot long spears of very hard wood a distance of a thousand feet or more. Some of these have recently been discovered.

Caesar's trenches were perhaps more complicated than those used in the last war. They presented seven lines of defense. First came a series of rounded pits with pointed stakes upright in their centers, then a flanking line of



Roman Trench and barbed wire entanglements in 52 B. C. Right to left, round holes with stakes; line of pointed branches, two moats, sloping wall and towers.

holes containing iron-topped stakes like fish hooks. (Once caught in these a man could escape only with the greatest difficulty, and was easily dispatched.) Behind these trenches came a line of closely set branches sharpened at the ends (the barbed wire entanglements of the day), and behind, two moats, one dry, the other filled with water from diverted streams when possible, faced upon a sloping wall of hard earth, projecting from which jutted another line of stakes at right angle. The wall was topped by strong wickerwork with openings through which heavy projectiles were hurled. Above this wall at a distance of every 75 feet were towers from which lighter projectiles were thrown down upon the attackers. It was with a series of such trenches that Caesar surrounded Alesia, chief city of Gaul. The Gauls, despite many desperate sallies, could not break through and finally, succumbing to starvation, surrendered.

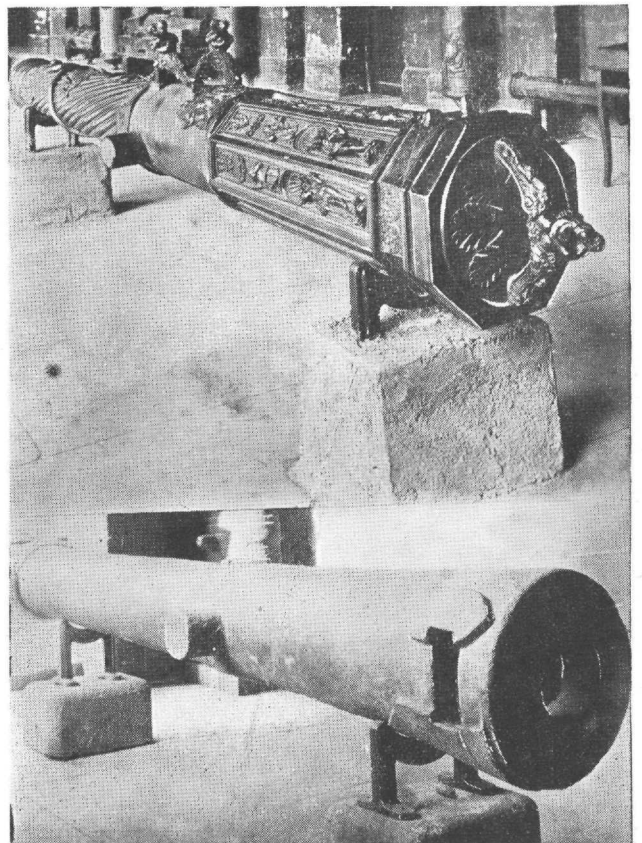
In this brief survey of armaments from before the Christian era, there is nothing strikingly varied from the time of Caesar until the year 1404 when the first cannon were used, changing the whole face of warfare.

And now, through the 15 years of labor of General Mariaux, one can see in one place the entire story

of cannon from the first primitive breechloader fired by wedge and hammer to the latest type of engines of destruction. This is an amazing museum. Three fat volumes have been written on the story of this collection; for many of the cannon have biographies

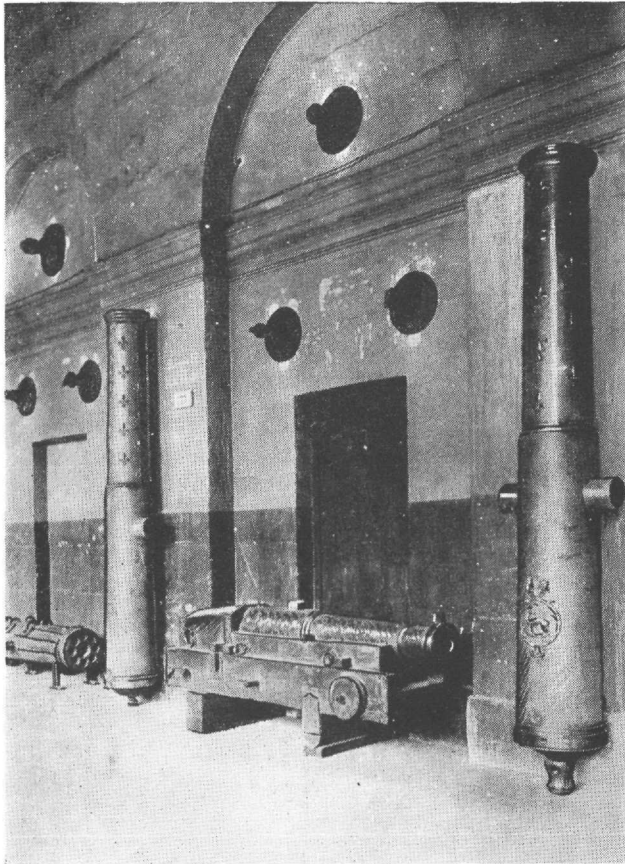
almost human in their varied interest. From the 200 most important pieces it is difficult to make a choice. These and the others, to the number of 1,500, are in Les Invalides, Paris, lining the courts and long galleries, or sealed into the walls, completing the greatest collection of cannon ever made.

The prize is one made in 1480 for the siege of Jerusalem. It weighs three tons, and shoots balls of stone 2½ feet in diameter. An astonishing thing about this gun, is that it was recently tested and it still worked after 450 years. The oldest mounted cannon is a breech-loader of 1404. And then there are the five small cannon unearthed by soldiers when digging a trench at Verdun in the last war. These five are the only ones in existence of a type forged at the end of the 15th century, and but for the great war might never have been rediscovered. A curious specimen of the German bombard bears the engraved name of Catherine, with the motto—"Beware of my contents. I punish injustice". An-



Two of the World's Most Famous Cannon. Upper: "The Snake", finest cannon ever cast in France.

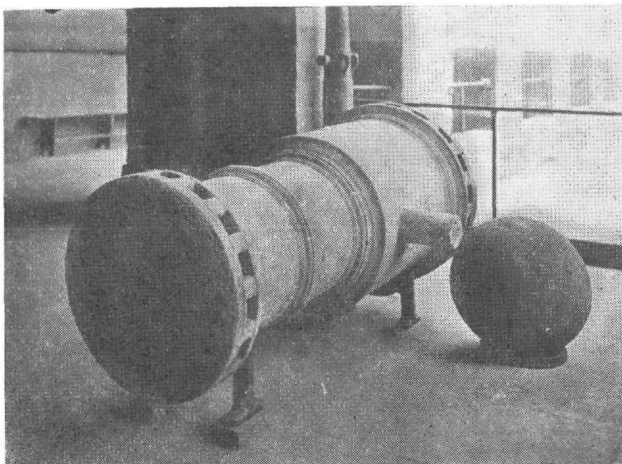
Lower: Oldest heavy cannon cast in France 1404



Museum in Les Invalides, Paris, France

other, called the "Lion", cast in 1532, bears the words—"I do not shirk work." An Algerian cannon bearing the date 985 of the Hegira (1587) is covered with inscriptions, the repeated note of which is—"God protects power". The finest specimen is named the "Snake", carrying a beautiful carved serpent around the barrel while the handles are formed by Adam and Eve embracing.

All silent now, housed together, for future generations to gaze upon in wonder, sadness or admiration. The collections, in their way, are a striking commen-



Cannon made in 1840.

tary upon the evolution of man; for with every advance of civilization one sees a corresponding improvement in the ways of blowing the other fellow to eternity.

### MAJOR GENERAL AMASA J. PARKER

AMASA Junius Parker, Major General, N.Y.N.G., (Retired) died at his home in Albany on May 3rd. He was the instigating spirit in the organization of the National Guard Association, and will perhaps be best remembered for his drafting in 1882, while chairman of the Assembly Committee on Military Affairs of the New York Legislature, of a military code bill to govern the National Guard. The bill not only became law but served as a model for other states.

Himself a member of the association for more than sixty-six years, General Parker devoted a great part of his energy to planning and fighting for its continued improvement. Through his efforts the Legislature made more comprehensive appropriations for its maintenance and support, and founded the present state armory system. He was also instrumental in forcing the adoption of the regulation service uniforms and the establishment of the state camp at Peekskill.

In 1894 he drafted and secured the passage in the Legislature of a joint resolution calling upon Congress to supply the National Guard associations of the states with modern magazine rifles and ammunition.

Aside from legislative aid, rendered while in the Assembly in 1882 and during his three terms as State Senator, from 1886 to 1887, and from 1892 through 1895, General Parker was continually in service. Enlisting in the closing days of the Civil War, he became a major in the 3rd Division. In 1871 he engaged actively in quelling labor strikes in West Albany.

In 1875 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 3rd Division, and two years later became colonel of the 10th Regiment of Infantry. He served as general of its 3rd Brigade from 1886 to 1891. He was president of the National Guard Association from 1878 to 1880.

On his ninetieth birthday he was commissioned Major General, retired, and presented with a flag of two stars on a red field—the highest military honor that the state organization can confer.

While at Union he showed his first interest in military affairs, and was an organizer of the Union College Zouaves—a student organization which prepared for service in the Civil War. His enlistment with the National Guard followed his graduation.





## PART II

CLOSER and closer he approached to his destination. The sound of the cannon thunder was more distinct now—the battle to the northward was raging steadily. An artillery duel, he reasoned.

From the bank a shot rang out. The water splashed in front of his bows where the shell struck. In a flash Roubaix snapped off his spark and the engine spluttered and then died. The little craft lost headway then floated torpidly. Roubaix, deadly calm now that the crisis had come, gazed at the bank where two small-bore guns stared viciously out at him.

From the underbrush came a German officer with a small detachment at his heels. They held their rifles ready.

"On the shore!" hailed Roubaix in perfect German. "May I land?"

The German nodded.

Roubaix started the motor and the boat sped to shore. The Frenchman leaped to the bank.

"You are my prisoner!" snapped the German. The eyes of all glittered vindictively at sight of the French uniform.

Roubaix smiled contagiously.

"Good!" he said quietly. "There will be no trouble about going with you. But tell me," he asked naively, "Why it was that in my trip here from Namur I didn't run into any mines?"

The German flushed, and did not answer.

"Why is it?"

"You say you have come from Namur?"

"Yes. Got away from there two hours ago. Hot time, too."

"What are you doing here?"

Roubaix's eyes twinkled.

"That's for the commander-in-chief to hear. Sorry

# A STORY of the GREAT WAR

"I can't tell you. I'm not a Frenchman!"

"Then you're a—a spy?"

"Perhaps— Take me before the commander-in-chief, please. Immediately."

The German eyed his prisoner doubtfully. Roubaix could not be arrested as a spy, that was sure. His French uniform, so blatantly displayed, could make of him a prisoner of war; but a spy—never.

Then the officer ordered four of his men to accompany him with their prisoner to the German headquarters within the outer line of the Liege forts; forts which had been captured by the Germans after the most terrific sort of fighting.

The German officers glared hostilely at Roubaix; they were suspicious.

As for the young Frenchman, he gasped at sight of the autocratic German who stared at him from across the table.

The presence of that officer told him that the German reinforcing

by  
OCTAVUS  
ROY COHEN

Author of "The Crimson Alibi,"  
"With Benefit of Clergy,"  
"Lilies of the Alley," etc.

Title and illustration by MAJ. E. C. DREHER

column had joined the army of the Meuse! It was a vital fact of which the French were in total ignorance!

Roubaix saluted.

"I am a German spy; authorized by the General of the army of occupation in Luxembourg. I have been in the French army since the outbreak of hostilities. I have come this morning from Namur. They have become suspicious. I have valuable information as to the movements of the French and Belgian troops."

A fiercely mustached officer looked up curtly.

"Search him," he snapped.

The Frenchman paled slightly. He had hoped to avoid that. Already they had deprived him of the revolver which he carried. With as good grace as possible he submitted to the search. First a cursory

examination was made—and nothing found. But Roubaix knew that they would eventually discover—

"Under the lace on my coat," he said with forced calmness. "Cut into the cloth carefully and you will find a plat!"

Roubaix knew that they would have it eventually. In this way he might lull suspicion. Besides, the information of the supporting army of Germans was of inestimable value.

The Germans ripped open his coat and tossed a tiny, folded packet of very thin papers onto the table before the German officers. They glanced at the prisoner, plainly puzzled. As a matter of form Roubaix was stripped, and nothing further was found. Then he donned his clothes again.

"If I may suggest, sirs," he said respectfully, "I would like to impart certain information which I have, and which I think you will find dovetails with the plat you have before you."

I came up just now in a speed boat. The only danger I felt was in approaching the German lines. I feared that mines had been planted.

"You saw none?"

"No, sir."

Two of the Germans swore softly. Outside the rumble of big guns resembled the steady roar of thunder.

"What of the other Belgian forces—and the French?" questioned an officer, looking up momentarily from the plat.

"I do not know certainly. But I believe the plan is to concentrate at Namur and administer a crushing defeat to the army of the Meuse. Of course," he said apologetically, "very little of the intentions of the officers leaks into the French ranks."

"And you say that you were sent into the French army with German sanction?"

"Yes, sir. By the express command of General Von



"Who drew this plat?"

"I did, sir. I have idled no time during my times in Paris and Namur."

"Well—What have you to say?"

"I may speak openly?" He glanced inquisitively at the large group of officers.

One of the men nodded.

"Go ahead."

"The French reinforcing column has arrived at Namur; almost forty thousand—"

"Forty thousand?"

"My figures are approximate—not exact. There are about that many. There are about twenty-five thousand Belgian troops there and I believe more are coming—"

"Sixty-five thousand," breathed one of the officers, "and the forts."

"The road between Namur and Liege," continued Roubaix calmly, "is heavily mined; just as part of the ground outside of Liege was mined. But I discovered yesterday that the river is not yet mined—"

Rahl in Luxembourg. You may verify my statement from him."

Roubaix smiled to himself at the blank expression which appeared on the face of the Germans. He knew, and he knew that they knew, that General Von Rahl had been killed in a fall from his horse four days previously.

"Your name?"

"Heinrich Brussig," returned Roubaix quietly, promptly.

"Commissioned officer?"

"No, sir. Volunteer."

"Very well, Brussig. We shall communicate with the Luxembourg headquarters with a view toward corroborating your tale. In the meanwhile we must request that you submit to the constant company of Captain von Wohlke, and two or three of his men. If you are really one of us, as you say, then the information you have given is of tremendous value; and you have performed signal service for your country. By the way, what of the English troops?"

"I do not know positively, sir. I believe though, that they are not expected."

The German glanced at him sharply.

"I had understood that a British expeditionary column was already on its way to Namur."

"It may be, sir. But I have heard nothing of it."

"Captain von Wohlke!"

The handsome, middle-aged Prussian stepped forward.

"Yes, sir."

"I put Private Brussig in your charge. Until we shall have verified his tale, see that he is held. However, he need not be kept captive. And by the way," with a grim smile, "fit him out in a German uniform. That one he is wearing might not be conducive to good health."

In less than half an hour Roubaix had donned the uniform of a Uhlan; a snugly fitting uniform which set off his slender, yet trim, figure to best advantage. Then, at the suggestion of his captor, they strolled through the city.

"The Belgians," inquired Roubaix, "Where are they?"

"Behind their last line of fortifications to the west of the city. They fight like very devils—those Belgians."

Roubaix smiled slightly.

"Yes, they do. And they have upset the entire campaign."

"Curse them! By now we should have been marching through French territory. But we'll get there. One hundred and fifty thousand picked men are not to be lightly opposed—" Von Wohlke stopped suddenly and his face crimsoned. Roubaix appeared not to notice the statement.

As they strolled through the outskirts of the city which had been so gallantly defended by the indomitable Belgians, Roubaix's mind worked with terrific speed.

They passed a huge building from which floated the Red Cross flag.

"Hospital?" questioned Roubaix.

"Yes—and filled. The slaughter has been terrible."

"And that building in back—a hangar?"

"No. That is where we keep what is left of our armored automobiles."

Roubaix's heart leaped suddenly. If he could only get one of those autos, even for a few minutes; a flying leap, a hair-raising dash through the German lines. He brought to his aid every whit of diplomacy he possessed.

"I believe the French war cars are far better than ours," he said lightly. "Their motors are better."

Von Wohlke laughed.

"You don't understand," he said. "We are using French cars; armored in our own fashion."

They strolled toward the shed, and one of the big gray cars was rolled out by the young sergeant in charge of the guard around the building. It was an evil-looking machine; low, rakish, with a motor that

gave promise of tremendous speed. And Roubaix smiled—it was equipped with an engine he knew thoroughly.

"A self-starter, I see," he remarked, controlling his voice with an effort.

"Yes," Von Wohlke snapped the current on; then touched the spark and gas and the engine thrummed beautifully. "Self starter—and—"

Exerting every ounce of his strength Roubaix pushed the officer over the side of the car. Von Wohlke fell sprawling to the ground, bawling unintelligibly even before he struck. In a jiffy, Roubaix, now calm again, slammed in the clutch. The car seemed fairly to leap into the air, so readily did it respond.

Shrill cries were intermixed with revolver shots from Von Wohlke.

"Spy! Spy!" came the cry. Two bullets struck the steel hood behind Roubaix's head and caromed off harmlessly.

Down the street he drove at top speed. He took the corner on two wheels; his heart in his throat. The yells had become fainter now! And the shots had been lost in the thunder of big guns.

He turned a short curve; and before him stretched the line of battle. The German guns boomed ominously from the shelter of the shattered fortifications. Far across a rolling plain he saw the acrid smoke which overhung the Belgian lines.

Straight across the road which tranversed the field he shot his car. Staff officers turned their glasses on him, and then waited patiently. Evidently a hurry message from headquarters.

Straight toward the lines he dashed. He saw a roadway between two deep-sunk trenches, and to that point he guided the car. He slowed down considerably, as though he contemplated stopping.

And then, when he was opposite the one point at which he could cross the trench line, he set the levers at full speed. The car shot forward incredibly fast. Lower and lower in his seat crouched Roubaix. He was across the line, and between the two fires before the phlegmatic Germans realized that all was not as it should be!

"Those Belgians are apt to finish me," he muttered from between clenched teeth; "but I've got to take a chance."

He reached to his hip pocket and pulled for a handkerchief and this he waved aloft as he sped toward the Belgian lines. The guns of both enemies were trained on the shooting gray speck now; and the ground all about him was fairly plowed up by shells. But at sight of the white handkerchief—the flag of truce—the Belgian fire ceased for the moment.

He dropped the handkerchief to the bottom of the car, took both of his hands to the wheel, guided the machine to the road again and sped straight toward the camp of the gallant Belgians. He came closer—closer again.

(Continued on page 14)

# Characteristics of

PART III.



## Modern War

Edmund C. Fleming\*

### SUMMARY

One can now see which methods of fighting are available today at the outbreak of war. Any assumptions whatever regarding the kind of warfare are inadmissible. The War of Movement is what is desired.

Regarding the organization of defense no fundamental difference of opinion exists. The infantry has the property of being able to disperse quickly in breadth and depth; it has numerous automatic weapons for still further strengthening its power to repel.

For the appropriate accomplishment of the attack there are various possibilities, which will be considered one by one.

1. *The infantry attack as it was taught before 1914.* In this form of attack practically no preparations are made; it can thus be started from movement, as for instance after a grouping, because the operating units carry through with their own resources. It is, in short, the War of Movement.

One recognizes that its technical and operative advantages are so great that it will be used wherever possibility arises.

The experiences of the World War and the multiplication of machine guns since then drive to the conclusion however that this method of attack is no longer possible in ordinary circumstances. It is thus eliminated from this consideration, because other than normal circumstances can scarcely be discussed theoretically.

That however must not be misunderstood. Infantry, as before, must be inspired for attacking, because a spiritless infantry cannot be used. The battle machines still leave infantry more than work enough, and the mistake must not be repeated that infantry is only for marching.

But infantry must also know what it can do and what it cannot do. Just as infantry in 1914 no longer advanced in column and in 1918 no longer in close

line, so must its training today teach only things which are possible and must guard itself from exaggeration which in realism will have to be denied. And then too the World War taught by great numbers of fallen that one cannot increase the capability of troops merely by asking for the impossible, for that only brings about the collapse of the unit concerned.

2. *The artillery attack* makes the assembly of great masses of supplies necessary and therefore presupposes the war of position or at least a pause in the operations during which fronts will remain stationary. The better the accomplishments of the aerial reconnaissance become, the greater grows the danger of the enemy recognizing the preparations immediately and taking countermeasures.

In future this method will only be used when no other is possible, and then only for the opening of an attack.

3. *The infantry attack with accompanying tanks.* The necessary masses of supplies are much smaller than with the artillery attack, but still so large that this method presupposes a quiet front.

Since the penetration depends upon the range of the artillery and the endurance of the accompanying infantry, no deep break-through is attainable by this kind of attack, which therefore comes into consideration only for separate battles.

4. *The tank attack.* This is the most far-reaching operation, whereby the exploitation of the break-through results from the onslaught of powerful armored forces striving for a decisive success.

This method can be considered not only as a continuation of No. 3 attack, but also under certain circumstances as an operation independent in high degree from preparations and therefore capable of being used in a war of movement. It must be expressly stated that whether such an operation can be carried through is still debatable today.

There to must be added without prejudice: if also this attack be impossible, then no decisive attack at all is possible, and tactics remain bankrupt.

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## CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN WARFARE

This at last brings one to the point of deducing from the foregoing examination the most probable warfare. Wars are not standardized and produced on the assembly line. Wars are battles for life between great communities and are therefore fought out with all spiritual and material possessions at stake.

Only the soothsayer can predict about future wars.

Therefore here it can only be a matter of establishing the main opening forms, the outlines, so to speak.

The start of the war must divide the combatants by a wall, which each participating nation will create on its borders at latest by the outbreak of war, in order to halt the tank squadrons of the enemy.

War will begin, no doubt, with the heftiest battles in the air, with a sort of trial of the Douhet line of thought. The magnitude of the air resources still remains, like its objectives, in dispute, but the war will not be ended that way.

The operations of the military power, which certainly will show the effort to get an immediate start, must—brutally speaking—have an objective. And since both sides stand behind a wall, lengthy maneuvers will be impossible. One will have to break through somewhere, one will have to create flanks with great art before one can begin to think of decisively beating the enemy—or at least the greatest possible part of the enemy.

With such general assumptions the factor of time is difficult to deal with. One has therefore to discuss such an attack very generally, in order to see therefrom the order of magnitude of the resources involved, and then one can double back.

The objective of the attack is a decision, or at least a part decision, which will weaken the enemy and create favorable conditions for the next undertaking.

The attack must begin with a break-through on a wide front; whether heavy artillery must be used therewith or not will depend from conditions. This break-through will require great power and large supplies. It cannot be attained quickly without tanks. It will only become exploitable when the fast divisions with which the enemy has been blocking the gap have been destroyed and when over and above this one succeeds for some time in holding superiority in the air. That will again cost forces.

And then there must be such a strong superiority on the ground that the decisive operation can be started after the previous losses have been made good. Thereupon speedy units must be driven forward through the gap to push deep in the rear of the enemy, a push which will cut off the greatest possible part of the enemy front.

Today that can be accomplished only by the fast tanks organized in operating units with their auxiliary weapons, and with them the air arm. If tanks cannot

do it, then no arm can do it, and the operation is impossible.

The defense will use all means to hinder the breakthrough. If it is not successful in that, it will attempt again and again to pinch the attack and block the invasion on the flank and in depth. Natural or prepared artificial lines of obstacles will be utilized for the purpose and occupied with reserves or resting units.

The attacker must be strong enough to be able to break this resistance down again and again. If, however, one thinks of the World War and of the trench zones right across Europe one must acknowledge that such great areas will not be dominated by cross-country vehicles in one operation.

In that connection is to be noted that the attack can concern itself only with one portion of the enemy front. For that purpose he will select the part of the front most important to him and direct a big part of his forces thereto in order to achieve an encircling until the front snaps. The other parts of the enemy will meanwhile find time to organize resistance again further back in a closed front.

If one continues on a big scale there will come a time when the attacker is at the limit of his power. He will then be unable to attack; he will have to halt and on his side thus lose mobility, that is to say sink into a battle of position.

That will bring to an end one section of an operation, one battle.

In this discussion of combat it has again been shown how greatly the defense position is the protection of the weaker because it presents the most economical and most effective countermeasure. That the defense will stage counterattacks with tanks in order to hinder the rupture of its fronts, does not basically alter this.

But one must not overlook that the attacker will not be able to operate in space entirely of his own will; he also has to protect his communications. The forces which such an enormous undertaking continually use up can only be moved and put into the fight so long as their provisioning is possible. For that purpose open communications are required and—what cannot be repeated too often—also superiority in the air.

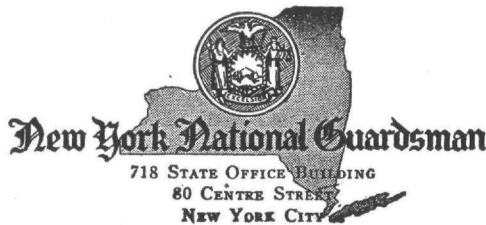
The latter problem will in future campaigns be particularly complicated by the fact that airplanes speed already today would permit the assembly of all the flying battle forces of Europe at a designated point in one day.

One sees that this huge operation which started from a war of position, has in spite of the development of fast units returned to the same position.

That makes one picture; two powerful, but approximately equally strong, armies in combat which are too strong for the war to be ended with a single big fight.

But reality also brought other pictures out of the World War: the surprise attack of strongly superior

(Continued on page 23)



**"For the propagation of one policy and only one:  
'Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!'"**

VOL. XV, No. 3      NEW YORK CITY      JUNE, 1938

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET  
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FOR the New York National Guard, the month of June is marked by the opening of the field training season. The results of the months of armory training are tested out and to the individual officer and non-commissioned officer, it gives definite evidence of whether or not his particular phase of instruction has been absorbed by the men in the unit.

\* \* \* \* \*

The field training period is the culmination of the armory training and as such, the results obtained in the various phases should be carefully studied by those responsible for training in the several organizations with a view to improving the methods of instruction.

\* \* \* \* \*

To all officers the safeguarding of the health of their troops is obviously of the utmost importance and one of the primary considerations in this connection is that of a proper mess. The mess problem is particularly difficult in the National Guard for here we are confronted with the necessity of establishing a mess, stocking it, providing cooks who must start to function immediately with strange stoves (and that means a lot to a good cook), and planning meals for men, the majority of whom lead a more or less sedentary life in stores, and offices, and who are suddenly thrust into a rather vigorous outdoor life with resultant effects on their appetites. The many excellent company messes at our various camps are evidence that the problem can be satisfactorily solved but they don't just happen—they represent a lot of careful planning. The time to plan the menus is not in the hustle and bustle of arrival at camp, but during the armory training period—the basic items such as meat etc., will certainly be available so that

a menu can be planned well in advance and with sufficient elasticity to permit the incorporation of special items such as fresh fruits and vegetables which may become available from time to time.

The quality of the ration components issued at the various camps is carefully checked and maintained so that there need be no worry on that score.

Now comes the crux of the whole mess situation—the cook. A well planned menu and the best of food can be ruined if entrusted to a cook who is a blacksmith at heart—and the entire camp tour becomes a nightmare with poorly prepared, greasy meals. The field training period is not the time for the cook to learn cooking for then he is doing so at the expense of the stomachs of your men. There can certainly be no objection to having student cooks in the kitchen to assist the regular cook—in fact, it is a good plan to do so—but be sure that the regular cook is good and make an inspection of every meal to see that he stays that way.

### WORLD'S FAIR PREVIEW

THE preview of the New York World's Fair which was held on May 21st and which was a tremendous success owes much of this success to the New York National Guard. The motorcade which started at the Battery and proceeded to the Fair grounds had Major General Haskell as its Grand Marshal while the Queens section, which joined in at the Fair grounds was headed by Colonel Alexander E. Anderson of the 165th Infantry. Many organizations of the New York National Guard were represented in the parade.

With such a Pre-view we can certainly look forward to something magnificent at the opening next year.

### TEN YEARS AGO THIS MONTH IN THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

JUNE, 1928

Major General Elmore F. Austin retires and is tendered largest review ever held in an armory.

\* \* \*

Historical sketch, 102nd Medical Regiment.

\* \* \*

Sergeant John F. Mullins, 165th Infantry, dies.

\* \* \*

71st Regiment has church parade on Mother's Day.

\* \* \*

General Haskell reviews 106th Infantry.

\* \* \*

Colonel Kenneth C. Townson appointed to command 121st Cavalry.



# General Haskell's Message

## ROUND TABLE

A MEETING of all the New York National Guard Supply Officers in the Metropolitan Area was recently held under the auspices of the Commanding Officer and the Detailed Supply Officer of the Manhattan Units, 101st Cavalry.

The purpose of this meeting was to have them meet personally with the United States Property & Disbursing Officer and his several assistants, and with each other, to the end that problems of interest to all present might be discussed.

It seems to me that meetings of this type can have great value if the officers who are to participate in the meeting will carefully consider their problems and be prepared to present not only the problem, but a possible solution. Of course, the solution of many of the problems is definitely limited by existing regulations, but reasonable interpretation of the regulations can be arrived at by discussion, or by the experience of other officers. There are always bound to be new ideas presented at such meetings, which have value, and which can be developed to the best interest of the entire National Guard.

Whenever the officers conducting the State armory inspections have discovered anything of particular merit in any one organization which could profitably be employed by other organizations, they have endeavored to make this of common knowledge by publication in the "New York National Guardsman" and by personal contact. Obviously, it is preferable to have the originator of the system or plan present, and for him to discuss it, point out its advantages, and how he arrived at it. This is possible only when a meeting such as that mentioned above is held. Efforts have been made at several conventions of the New York National Guard Association to have meetings of the officers concerned with training, with sup-

ply and with various other activities, but in the very limited time available at the conventions, and with the meetings of the National Guard Association in progress at the same time, it has been found impossible to conduct meetings of this nature at these conventions and derive any real benefit from them.

During the course of the meeting, Major Andrew H. Thompson, the U. S. P. & D. Officer, made an announcement of the inauguration of a salvage department at the Arsenal, which will handle the sales of unserviceable property, instead of having these sales handled by the individuals concerned, as in the past. It seems to me that this is a step forward, and will certainly simplify the problems of the supply officers to a considerable extent.

Other excellent suggestions were made by officers present regarding disposal of worn-out and unserviceable equipment, which will receive careful consideration, and, if found to be practicable, will be applied.

The ever-present question of shoes was discussed at some length, but here it seems that the present system of issue must obtain as long as existing regulations are in effect. I feel that a good deal of the responsibility for unsatisfactory shoe conditions in certain organizations can be traced directly to the unit commanders who fail to prevent the wearing of issue shoes for non-military purposes. The fact that many of our organizations have no shoe problems whatever would tend to bear this out.

I understand that a meeting along similar lines is planned for this fall. I am heartily in favor of these round-table discussions which tend to make for efficiency in the administration of our property, and I wish to congratulate Major Vietor and Lieutenant Hill for having made this initial meeting possible.

**THE MASTER SPY***(Continued from page 9)*

"Halt!"

Abruptly he jerked the car to a stop. The brakes grated, and he leaped out.

"Surrender!"

"I surrender. Carry me to General Linear, quickly."

"Who are you?"

"Rene Roubaix of the French column at Namur."

Rapidly he was searched for weapons and none were found. Then, surrounded by a guard of eight Belgian troops and headed by the young officer he was marched before the Belgian commander.

Quickly he told his story. Linear's eyes glowed, at first with suspicion, and then with amazement and admiration.

"It is a pity that you lost the dispatches—a great pity. They would have served you as credentials; especially if they were in our cipher."

Roubaix smiled. "I have not lost them!" he said calmly.

"What? I--I--thought you said they took them from under the gold lacing of your French uniform!"

"So I did. Those were dummy dispatches. I had the others concealed elsewhere. I knew that they would eventually find them. So I told them where to look. They found the dummies which I had drawn. That lulled their suspicions and they did not look further."

Roubaix seated himself on a campstool. He took off his right shoe. Then, with a borrowed bayonet he pried off the outer sole. Between the outer and inner soles was a hollowed space, and in that space nestled the thin-paper code dispatches. Calmly he handed them to the Belgian general.

"Here they are, sir. If I had not made the Germans unsuspecting by telling them where to find the other papers they would have prosecuted their search with the greatest care and would have discovered the real ones in my shoe. I hope they are favorable."

"Favorable!" General Linear looked up excitedly. "They tell me, M. Roubaix, that the English and French are to augment my forces here as well as the Belgians at Namur; and that the Germans are to be attacked from both sides; cut off from all communication with their own country, and their attack via this country completely foiled. The English and French are due here tomorrow. Thank God!"

Roubaix saluted.

"And now, General," he smiled, "I am rather exhausted. If you need any similar services performed, I wish that you would call on me."

The General shook his hand warmly.

"You are magnificent!" he said sincerely.

**General Haskell Reviews 244th**

On Monday evening, April 25, 1938, Colonel Mills Miller, in command of the 244th Coast Artillery (9th Regiment), tendered his last Review of the Regiment to Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, Commanding General of the N.Y.N.G., at the Armory, 125 West 14th Street, New York City.

Col. Miller will retire in July, at the end of the Camp Term, from the Regiment he has served so diligently and conscientiously for forty-one years and to whose every member he has endeared himself by his truly soldierly bearing and conduct.

The guests of honor on the occasion, in addition to Maj. Gen. Haskell, were: Lt. Col. Bowditch, Lt. Col. Reynolds, Lt. Col. Suavet, Maj. Yarwood, Col. Kernan, Col. Vincent, Col. Jackson, Col. Howlett, Col. Mundy, Maj. Gen. Byrne, Brig. Gen. Pendry, Col. Herbst, Col. W. A. Taylor, Col. Loeser, Col. Anderson, Col. Pendleton, Col. Gleim, Lt. Col. Anderson, Lt. Col. Taylor, Major Graig, Major Haskell and Mr. Nevins.

In his address to the Officers, Maj. Gen. Haskell struck a note of sadness that was at once most appealing and touching.

While Colonel Miller has unquestionably earned his release from active service, his retirement is a distinct loss that will be shared by the entire personnel of the Regiment. We wish him godspeed and our fondest thoughts will accompany him wherever he goes.



## OUR SOCIETY

So that there may be uniformity in the form of receipt issued by Section Presidents for contributions received during the current fiscal year of 1938-39, attractive membership cards are being printed. An ample supply of these cards will be furnished the Branch Treasurers, with the request that they allocate them to the Section Presidents, against receipt. The parent Society did not feel justified in having the necessary 20,000-22,000 cards printed in the first year of its existence, but the financial tension has lessened somewhat, and uniform printed membership cards are now to be furnished each individual contributor.

\* \* \* \* \*

The new fiscal year (1938-39) of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society began on May 1st. One month of it has consequently gone beyond recall, but eleven months remain in which to continue the impetus already given to the Society by its supporters. Just as a reminder: what the Society asks for its support from active members of the Guard and the Naval Militia is \$10 (or more) from enlisted men, and \$2 (or more) from officers. The camp-tour period is a good time for Section Presidents to bring the Society to the attention of those whom they wish to enroll as members.

\* \* \* \* \*

The full report of the Treasurer of the Society is contained in the Annual Report, copy of which may be had upon application to the Secretary, Room 756, 80 Centre Street, New York City. Limitations of space prevent us from presenting it here.

\* \* \* \* \*

The following may be of interest.

In our first part-year the Society collected \$9,648.29, whereas in the first full year (from May 1, 1937 to April 30, 1938) the Society collected \$17,268.96. So we are getting on, although much remains to be wished for.

The following Branches equalled or exceeded our expectations: 27th Division Special Troops, 101st Cavalry, 101st Signal Battalion, 102nd Quartermaster, 104th Field Artillery, 105th Field Artillery, 106th Field Artillery, 121st Cavalry, 156th Field Artillery, 212th Coast Artillery; and the Branches which contributed \$1,000 (or over), each, were: Headquarters, 10th Infantry, 14th Infantry, 108th Infantry, 165th Infantry, 174th Infantry, and 245th Coast Artillery.

The 105th Infantry and the 102nd Engineer Branches did very poorly, but we hope that they will get busy in the new year. The 107th Infantry Branch has not started, but we are assured that when they do start they are going to lead the procession. We do not know what is in their mind, but we hope it augurs well for the Society.

## SQUADRON A FETES SUPPLY OFFICERS

On the evening of May 12, 1938, Major Frederick A. Vietor, Commanding the Manhattan Units, 101st Cavalry, and Lieutenant Edward A. Hill, the Detailed Supply Officer of this unit, tendered a dinner to Major Andrew H. Thompson, the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer, and Captain John J. Williams, the Transportation Officer, at the Squadron A Armory, to which were invited the supply officers of the various organizations in New York City and other officers concerned with supply.

The following were present: Colonel William A. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant General; State Quartermaster; Colonel Foster G. Hetzel, Commanding Officer, 102nd Quartermaster Regiment and Quartermaster, 27th Division; Lieutenant Colonel Henry E. Suavet; Ordnance Officer, Headquarters New York National Guard; Major Andrew H. Thompson, The United States Property and Disbursing Officer; Captain William H. Morris, Headquarters Troop, 51st Cavalry Brigade; Captain George C. Lieber, Jr., 105th Field Artillery; Captain Arthur S. O'Brien, 104th Field Artillery; Captain Edward C. Phillips, 101st Cavalry; Captain John J. Williams, Transportation Officer, N.Y.S. Arsenal; Captain Elmer S. Johnson, 14th Infantry; Captain Charles E. Dunn, Hq. Bty., 52nd Field Arty. Brigade; Captain John F. Moriarty, 212th Coast Artillery; Captain Donald P. Sherman, 71st Infantry; Captain Martin M. Dunn, Hq. Co., 87th Infantry Brigade; Captain William D. Barcus, 107th Infantry; Captain Medard N. Suprenant, 258th Field Artillery; Captain Gordon F. Baird, Hq. Co., 93rd Infantry Brigade; Captain Thomas J. Walsh, 102nd Medical Regiment; Captain Leo Heyman, Finance Officer, N.Y.S. Arsenal; Captain Kenneth J. Thompson, 106th Infantry; Captain John J. Ratigan, 165th Infantry; Captain John A. MacDonald, 369th Infantry; Captain James Loos, 244th Coast Artillery; Captain Edward J. Murphy, 102nd Engineers; Captain John N. Purcell, 101st Signal Battalion; Lieutenant William K. Cleaver, 102nd Quartermaster Regiment; Assistant Property Officer, N.Y.S. Arsenal; Lieutenant Henry A. Weiss, Special Troops, 27th Division; Lieutenant Robert I. Powell, Headquarters, 51st Cavalry Brigade; Lieutenant Joseph E. Lang, Brigade Headquarters, Coast Artillery Corps.

After an excellent dinner in the Squadron A Mess Hall, several talks were delivered by the officers in charge of branches regarding their particular activities and then the meeting was thrown open to a general discussion of supply problems as had effects on the several organizations. Several excellent suggestions tending to simplify property procedure were discussed and it is safe to say that all present profited by the ensuing discussions.

Those present tendered a rising vote of thanks to Major Vietor and Lieutenant Hill for their hospitality and initiative in making such a meeting possible.



THE RAILHEAD  
AT WATERTOWN  
DURING THE  
1935 MANEUVER.

All photos by U. S. S. C.  
reproduced by courtesy of  
U. S. Army Information  
Service.

## The Echelons of Supply in a Division

by Paul R. Guthrie

Major, QMC., Quartermaster Instructor with N.Y.N.G.

"THE supply of food and ammunition, however prosaic they may seem, is the foundation of strategy, as in its turn, strategy is the foundation of tactics."—Major General J. F. C. Fuller, British Army.

"There are five fundamental principles of supply. Their application may be difficult and must not be limited by set rules. A thorough knowledge of these principles and their application enables the leader to decide when departure therefrom should be made. These principles are:

1. Organization for supply must be flexible, mobile, simple, i.e., capable of adjusting itself to rapidly changing situations.
2. Supplies must be echeloned in depth.
3. Combat troops must not be encumbered with unnecessary supplies.
4. Combat troops must be furnished constantly with the

proper kind and quantity of supplies.

5. The 'impetus of supply' comes from the rear."

\* \* \* \*

During the Training Camp season of 1937 at Pine Camp, the 102nd Quartermaster Regiment, working in conjunction with the supply organizations of the 105th F.A. and 107th Infantry, New York National Guard, solved two full distance terrain problems. These problems were designed to illustrate the principles of supply as applied to a division. To quote a statement made after the exercises by one of the S-4's involved, "I have the picture now which I did not have before."

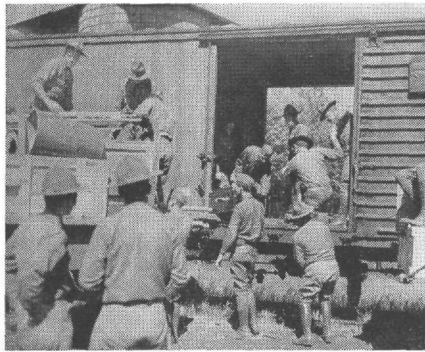
The statement, above, by S-4 is the genesis of this article and an effort will be made herein to give the "picture" somewhat as he per-

ceived it. It is true that for the past two summers at Camp Smith, supply problems have been given each infantry regimental supply organization. However, aside from explanations as to how they received their supplies from the division, none, except the organizations mentioned above, have had the actual experience of working and cooperating with the Quartermaster Regiment. Such an experience is vitally necessary if the above principles of Supply are to be thoroughly understood and appreciated. A knowledge, therefore, of the organization which has been designed to answer the question "when do we eat?" and "Where do we get the ammunition (infantry)?" is highly important to those who have not yet had the opportunity to work out supply problems in the field with the Quartermaster Regiment.

In effect, the Quartermaster Regiment has two main functions: first, it has the responsibility of seeing that the necessary supplies are available and, second, that they are transported to the consuming units as and when needed. To accomplish this dual function there is provided in the regiment, personnel, officer and enlisted, who form the office of the division quartermaster. Their duties are administrative, and, as such, they must be at all times cognizant of the situation of the troops, their needs and requirements. It is, briefly, the duty of this office, above all else, to so plan and work that it will constantly be in a position to accommodate the consuming troops in any situation. In addition to the personnel of the division Quartermaster's office, there are provided two motor truck battalions and one light car maintenance battalion. This last furnishes transportation for division headquarters and motor maintenance, inspection and motor supplies for divisional vehicles. When fully mobilized, the regiment will also have a service company, the principle function of which will be to furnish labor to handle and care for the loads of the motor battalions.

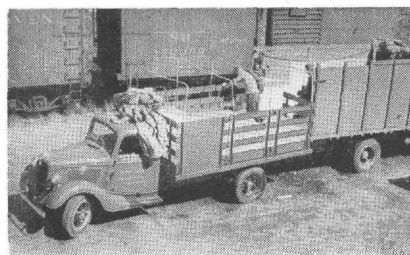
Similarly the S-4 of a combat regiment and the service company thereof occupy the same status to the regiment as the Division Quartermaster's Office and his Motor Transport occupy to the Division as a whole. They also have the same responsibility toward their respective unit in that S-4 must, by careful reconnaissance and planning, foresee the needs and requirements of his unit. The service company must, in turn, carefully and conscientiously carry out the said plans of S-4. The observation and understanding of the fifth principle, i.e., "the impetus of supply comes from the rear" is highly necessary for this echelon of supply.

This responsibility is best illustrated by statements made in a little book issued by the Infantry School and written by a German Officer in which he relates his ex-



periences on the Eastern Front. There, a great deal of the time, the "fog of war" was further accentuated by real fog, blinding blizzards, intense cold and lack of enemy information. While his book is concerned entirely with the tactical difficulties his battalion encountered, yet here and there he mentions that "*the kitchens always came up and the men got a good hot meal.*" This was accomplished in spite of serious adverse weather conditions, and roads which were hub deep in mud. Behind these more or less casual statements, one can see that there was an organization and driving hand in the regiment and division which allowed no obstacle to prevail against the proper provisioning and ammunition supply of the fighting troops. The fifth principle was apparently thoroughly understood and religiously fulfilled. The men in front apparently never had to ask the question, "When do we eat?"

The accommodation of the troops, the avoidance of needless arbitrary rules which tend to make the troops accommodate themselves to the rear echelon rather than the reverse, and the will and energy to take over the full load by the Regimental supply organization is highly essential and necessary. Incidentally this applies



with equal, if not greater force, to divisional supply echelons.

The supply echelons of the battalion and the company, have a like responsibility although "their spheres of activity are much more restricted and their means much more limited." Proper reconnaissance, planning and activity by the higher supply echelons will further lessen the burden on these two lower echelons. This planning, etc., will result in a flexibility of plan, a mobility of movement and a simplicity of system which will go a long way in assisting the troops to accomplish their combat mission.

We thus have, within the Division four echelons of supply, arranged in depth and encumbered with loads increasing directly as the distance to the rear. They may be classified as follows:

Divisional echelon, the Quartermaster Regiment.

Regimental echelon, Regimental S-4 and the Service Co.

Battalion echelon, Battalion S-4.

Company echelon, the Company Commander.

The divisional echelon as represented by the Division Quartermaster office is organized into the following divisions for the purpose of facilitating the direction, administration and operation of the quartermaster activities of the division as a whole.

ADMINISTRATIVE  
SUPPLY  
TRANSPORTATION

The principle functions of the *administrative* division are:

1. Preparation of the plans and orders for the Quartermaster service of the division.
2. Coordination of the execution of such plans and orders.
3. Maintenance of the office of record for the division quartermaster as a special staff officer.
4. Quartermaster's journal.

(Continued on page 24)

# *Behind the Scenes at Camp Smith*

## M.P.'s and P.O.D.'s Smooth the Way

**T**HE soldier arriving at Camp Smith for his first period of field training cannot fail to be impressed with the smoothness with which his organization fits into the scheme of things and starts functioning immediately upon arrival. Many factors naturally enter into the planning which makes this possible but we shall treat only with two units with which the men are in constant contact during their field training and in which many serve during their period of enlistment—namely, the Military Police Detachment and the Provisional Ordnance Detachment.

Few people who observe an occasional Military Policeman walking around Camp Smith at Peekskill stop to realize the many different and varied duties that the men on this detail perform each summer.

From the first day until the last day when the camp is finally closed for the field training period the Military Police operate on a 24 hour day and night schedule.

Day and night patrols are made in the camp area and in the Village of Peekskill. Patrols are also made to the outlying lake summer resorts. From taps until reveille a fixed Military Police Post is maintained at the entrance to Camp Smith.

Camp Smith is actually a city in itself and in addition to performing necessary police duty the M.P.'s also operate the Post Fire Department. This necessitates frequent fire drills and constant inspection of fire equipment and a search for possible fire hazards.

They handle all chemical warfare instruction including gas mask repairs and supervise the use of smoke and chemicals in all tactical problems.

Traffic control is another of the tasks assigned to the Military Police and no new comer on the detachment is considered a full fledged M.P. until he has directed motor traffic in camp on the visitors Sunday of the 369th Infantry. This regiment usually brings to camp some 25,000 visitors in more than 3,000 cars and over 100 motor buses. All these must be carefully and quickly parked.

A 24 hour post is maintained at the bivouac area to protect state and federal property stored there. While this post is known as the M.P. Country Club it entails much patrolling and constant vigilance.

Armed M.P. payroll guards are provided state and federal paymasters from the moment money is drawn from the bank until the last cent has been paid out.

Distinguished visitors are met on their arrival at camp and directed to the proper quarters and then arrangements are made with the Provisional Ordnance Detachment to fire the proper cannon salute if the visitor is entitled to one.

The post swimming pool is in charge of four military policemen who act as lifeguards and who provide the necessary safety measures and swimming and life-saving instruction.

The arrival and departure of troops from camp either by truck or at Roa Hook on the New York Central Railroad is also a responsibility of the Camp Smith Police.

Special calls are received almost daily for extra details to handle any unforeseen situation that may arise. Sometimes these calls may be emergencies that require quick response, others just normal routine such as flagging a train. The great variety of detail has made Camp Smith Military Police a veritable civil service training school and more than forty former M.P.'s are now serving in police and fire departments in all parts of New York State.

The Provisional Ordnance Detachment too, performs many and varied duties. Prior to the opening of Camp for the field training period, the P.O.D., reinforced by a Naval Militia Detachment, is charged with all range duties connected with the operation of the State Matches.

Beginning with the first day of the field training period, the Detachment begins its regular functions. During the first week, members of the Detachment man the rifle ranges as supervisors, statistical clerks and telephone operators. The map reading and compass courses are serviced as well as the machine gun range and a non-commissioned officer assists the Howitzer instructor. The latter part of the week, the field firing targets are placed and operated.

During the maneuver period of the second week, the members of the Detachment represent the enemy, assist the umpires and in general participate in all the field training activities.

A summer of service with the Provisional Ordnance Detachment is of great value to any soldier, for he participates in all phases of Infantry training and returns to his unit with a wider viewpoint and a wealth of experience which should stand him in good stead when the opportunity for advancement presents itself.

# OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

WELL, CHUBBINS, HERE WE ARE AT THE PLACE MADE FAMOUS BY LONGFELLOW IN HIS 'TALES OF A WAYSIDE INN'

IT'S RIGHT ON THE OLD STAGE COACH ROAD FROM BOSTON TO NEW YORK

VISITS  
LONGFELLOW'S  
WAYSIDE INN  
of SOUTH  
SUDBURY, MASS.

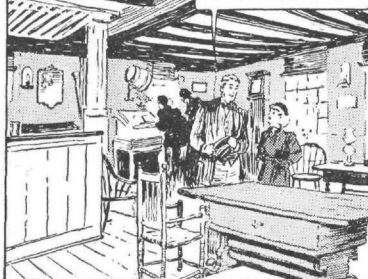


THE INN WAS STARTED IN 1686 BY SAMUEL HOWE, AND REMAINED IN THE FAMILY OVER 200 YEARS

LOOK, DAD, THERE'S THE INN'S SIGN THAT LONGFELLOW MENTIONED---REMEMBER: 'AND HALF EFFACED BY RAIN AND SHINE, THE RED HORSE PRANCES ON THE SIGN'



THE TAP ROOM WAS A REAL SOCIAL CENTER IN THE OLD DAYS, CHUBBINS. THESE BEAMS HAVE LOOKED DOWN ON SOME OF AMERICA'S MOST FAMOUS MEN



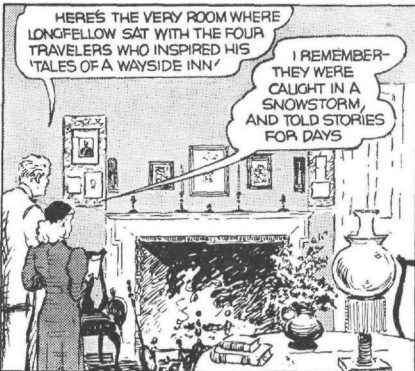
I'VE READ THAT WHEN SAMUEL HOWE'S GRANDSON WAS THE HOST HERE, A GOOD DINNER COST ONLY 20¢

HM-M-M! 20¢ WOULD'NT BUY MUCH DINNER TODAY-- BUT I CAN STILL BUY A LOT OF GRAND, TASTY SMOKING FOR LESS THAN THAT!

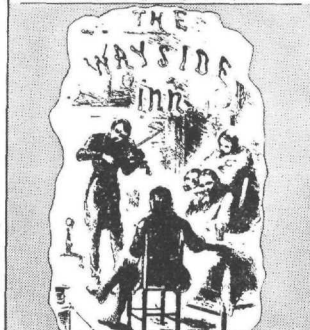


HERE'S THE VERY ROOM WHERE LONGFELLOW SAT WITH THE FOUR TRAVELERS WHO INSPIRED HIS 'TALES OF A WAYSIDE INN'

I REMEMBER-- THEY WERE CAUGHT IN A SNOWSTORM, AND TOLD STORIES FOR DAYS

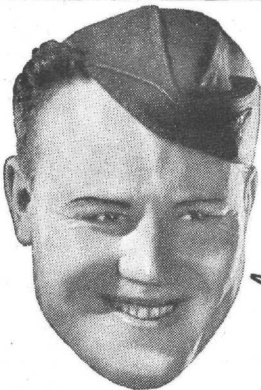


FRONTIS PIECE FROM THE RARE ORIGINAL EDITION OF 'TALES OF A WAYSIDE INN'



WHEN I THINK OF LONGFELLOW'S LINES-- 'AROUND THE FIRESIDE AT THEIR EASE, THERE SAT A GROUP OF FRIENDS ENTRANCED,' I CAN PICTURE YOU THERE ENJOYING YOUR OLD FAVORITE, PRINCE ALBERT

CHUBBINS, YOU'RE POSITIVELY MAKING ME HUNGRY FOR THIS PIPELOAD OF PRINCE ALBERT. HOLD YOUR COAT OUT A MOMENT WHILE I LIGHT UP



JUST SPIN UP A COUPLE OF 'MAKIN'S' CIGARETTES WITH PRINCE ALBERT. IT'S THE FASTEST-ROLLIN', SMOOTHEST-TASTIN' TOBACCO ON THE POST!

## 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, N. C.



## 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, N. C.

**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

# PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

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# Sons of Orion

by *Herbert E. Smith*

**A**MONG the many unsung heroes of the 27th Division and other elements of the American Expeditionary Forces were those little-publicized men who wore the caduceus of the Medical Corps. Witness, the exploits of Private DeWitt C. Crandall of the medical detachment of the 108th Infantry.

Crandall, who hailed from Canisteo, was one of the first-aid men who followed immediately after the first assault waves when the New York doughboys swept forward against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, France, on September 29, 1918. While treating his wounded comrades, Crandall was himself painfully wounded and might, with honor, have dropped out of action.

Instead, he treated the wound himself, and continued his mission of caring for wounded infantrymen. He received a second, and more severe wound. Again he treated himself and continued in helpful service. In the afternoon he received a third wound and this time became so weakened that, despite his protests, he had to be taken to the rear dressing station himself.

\* \* \* \* \*

During the same action another Upstate man, Private (first class) Charles L. Draper of Company C, 107th Infantry, also distinguished himself by outstanding personal heroism. C Company by noon of September 29, had passed beyond the first enemy line but was held up there by the fire of a machine-gun nest. Draper, resident of Carthage, N. Y., voluntarily left a position of safety and made a daring rush direct at the nest, grenading it out of action, killing two of its gunners and capturing the machine-gun himself. C Company was then able to take up its advance to its objective.

\* \* \* \* \*

Another member of the old "Dandy Seventh" was Corporal Carl Fenouillet of Company E, whose home town was Baldwin, Long Island, N. Y.

Near St. Souplet, France, the action on October 18, became so fierce that all commissioned and non-commissioned officers senior to Corporal Fenouillet became casualties. The young Long Islander then took command of the remnants of E Company and organizing all effectives into an inspired attacking unit, cracked through stubborn enemy defense to the company's objective.

\* \* \* \* \*

Second Lieutenant Ramond L. Hall of the 105th Infantry from Schenectady, was one of the hundreds of 27th Division officers who showed, on the field of battle, that New York officers stick with their enlisted men.

During the heavy action east of Ronssoy on that fateful September 29, Lieutenant Hall with others had been temporarily forced to take refuge under an unusually heavy enemy cross-fire. Just as he reached cover, however, he saw one of his enlisted men fall, wounded. The Schenectady man unhesitatingly left his secure position, dashed across the shell-swept area to the wounded doughboy, and carrying the soldier to a nearby shell crater, undoubtedly saved his life.

\* \* \* \* \*

Another gallant junior officer of the New York Division who proved his high courage was First Lieutenant Franklin J. Jackson, native Brooklynite, serving, appropriately enough, in "Brooklyn's Own" 106th Infantry.

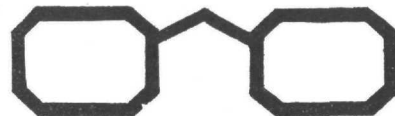
During the operations against the Hindenburg Line, Lieutenant Jackson was detailed as trench mortar officer. In order to perform this detail to the very best of his ability he voluntarily made two personal reconnaissances of the enemy lines, thereby gaining much valuable information for mortar fire.

\* \* \* \* \*

Leading a section of guns and gunners of the 106th Machine Gun Battalion forward along a sunken road near St. Souplet, on October 17, 1918, Captain Abner H. Platt came upon a group of straggling infantrymen from another unit. The men were eager to return to the fighting at hand, but obviously lacked leadership. Captain Platt, who hailed from West New Brighton on Staten Island, took those men into his command and, upon reaching his gun line, organized these casuals into a strong attacking force which he himself led forward in an inspired and successful attack against the German lines.

Upon returning to his own outfit, who had been covering his advance with their protective barrage, he found that a cross fire from a German machine-gun

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at the flank had been taking toll of his machine-gunners.

Captain Platt announced that he personally would stalk that enemy machine-gun position and shoot it out of action. Some of the infantry stragglers he had rounded up and led into the preceding action asked to go with him against the German "nest," and the Staten Island officer granted their request. Heading this raiding party, Captain Platt succeeded in rushing the enemy machine-gunners and putting them out of action.

\* \* \* \* \*

Another junior officer who proved up in the acid test of battle was 2nd Lieutenant George Matthews, Jr., New York City man serving with the 105th Machine Gun Battalion.

Lieutenant Matthews led his machine-gun section forward against the enemy lines near Arbre Guernon, France, on the morning of October 18. The enemy met his rush with a concerted fire from all sides, their artillery joining with the machine-gunners and riflemen in a desperate counter-attack to meet this threat. The New York officer ordered his men to take cover until this terrific pounding should lift. A minute later he was wounded in the head. He attempted to carry on, but was losing blood so fast that he was ordered to the rear for medical treatment. He would not retire, however, until he had made sure that his guns were in good positions, that the advance should go on whenever possible, and that the wounded enlisted men had been removed to the rear and had been treated for their wounds.



U. S. S. C. photo

Men of Co. D, 105th Inf. drawing rations at Mazinghein, France

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(Brigadier-General, National Guard of the United States)

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# Baldly—"Publicity"

by *Lieut. John P. Perlett*

Hq. Co., 54th Brig., N.Y.N.G.

MR. WEBSTER in his famous book says that an "advertisement" is "a notice in a public print" and that "publicity" is "notoriety". Of the last noun he points out that "notoriety" is "being notorious" and "notorious" is "to be publicly known; usually in a bad sense".

Denizens of The Fourth Estate, i.e., those strange persons of the half day and half night world who mirror our lives in public print, proclaim that an advertisement is space bought and paid for in cash, for the purpose of selling a material item or dealing in the physical or mental services of others.

To those persons "publicity" is space handed out through favor, personalities, or executive order. The idea of the space grab being to put over or give a public build up to an individual, organization, or idea. So, either Mr. Webster or the boys who grind out copy for the country's 700-odd daily newspapers are wrong. However, it is a hot tip to put the bank roll on the scribes to win. Regardless of the definitive diversifications, those of the publishing people must be accepted if the Guard is to profit by "space grabbing".

The problem child left upon the armory doorstep of every National Guard commander, is the securing of newspaper space for the edification of his command, the enlightenment of the townspeople, and the education of the semi-hostile minorities without crashing head-on into regulations governing "advertising for recruits".

Censorship in any form, to put it bluntly, is galling and will hamper more than help the truth of a "cause". However, the instigator of the regulation forbidding paid classified or display advertisements for recruits is to be commended. Somehow that practice always carried a strong off-color odor, and was hardly in keeping with any organization trying to rise above the mud dumped upon it in the "old state militia days".

There can be nothing hurtful to any command in a straight out and out story of its activities, promotions, new recruits, re-enlistments, honorable discharges, awards, and personality sketches. There need be no mention of company vacancies to be filled or what the command offers, for the picture painted, if repeated over and over, each time in a new frill or a new ruffle, will sufficiently advertise (more properly, publicize) the command so that the curious and the interested will soon find their way to the unit's quarters. After that it is up to the honey tongued recruiting detail.

How to go about space grabbing. Newspaper folks

are not hardboiled as the movies say—most of them have old fashioned indigestion. Nor do reporters talk back to city editors—no more than company clerks talk back to sergeant majors. They are more apt to be suspicious of all first overtures, but become credulous enough when convinced that "you are a right guy".

First make contacts with the editor, managing editor, or city editor—depending upon the size of the home town and style of the daily. Arrange for a reporter to drop in at least on drill nights; if that cannot be done then call at the office personally. Be satisfied with what space is given, not forgetting to thank the reporter or city editor now and then. They have their own way of judging the value of a story, the space to be given, and the location for it. If the story angle was not quite right, set them right but do not try the "bawling out" way. That is the quickest way to help fill their waste baskets.

It does not take long to learn what they want and how they want it. Perhaps they will take it in complete written form, again in written or verbal notes. If it's information that cannot be given out—say so. Lay all the cards on the table with reasons. The newspaper men seldom—and it is safe to say never—violate a confidence when their news source is straight with them. Never try a double-cross, for they have one of the most artistic fancy full colored assortment of double-crosses ever displayed.

Space in the daily metropolitans is tough getting and the story must be good—according to the dictates of the editors as to what constitutes news in the eyes of the bulk of their circulation. In the large city, such as New York City, Chicago, etc., the ideal play is to the community and trade newspapers. Usually their staffs are small and anything that is a break from business boosts, card parties, and social is manna. Play to the community sheets that circulate about the armory district and the neighborhoods where company members live. But, even here do not try any fast ones.

Complete publicity organizations exist within the "isms", most veteran, fraternal, and religious groups. Many deal through high priced publicity agents more politely called "public relations counsels", others depend upon volunteer amateur workers. All succeed to a measure. The military service, with the exception of the bureau at Governors Island, stands mute in the face of hostile press attacks. Those attacks are seldom if ever launched by the press itself but are motivated by the highly press agent minority.

Many organizations throw more money in the waste



basket in one month than the Guard has to spend in one year on publicity. The loss is largely incurred by mailing in copy, rather than personally delivering it. Unless the man at the desk has been sold on the "idea" through personal contact, "blurb" envelopes and their contents go to swell the office junk paper income.

Each company, battalion, regimental, brigade, and division headquarters should designate one officer as a "public relations officer". His duties would cover more than just getting "items" into print, for it is also the work of such individuals to persuade the press to play down unfavorable stories—for some of our members do become a bit over-enthusiastic in their celebrations at times. He might also do the speaking duties for the unit in public affairs, or arrange for public appearances of his superiors, subordinates, or command in such places and at such times where it is in perfectly good taste to do so. Many times the Guard is overlooked and neglected simply because no one took the bull by the horns and forced a place.

Such an assignment requires the tact of a subpoena server, the thick skin of a grunt and groan artist, the persuasiveness of a horsetrader, an instinctive or acquired nose for news, and an insight to human reactions that borders upon the supernatural. This bill of qualifications seems large, but these abilities under pressure will sprout like dandelions on a rainy day in June.

To aid these special workers of the Guard it is advisable to prepare in considerable detail instructions relative to newspaper contacts and publicity, suggested story types and subjects. Perhaps, during the summer training periods have one or two afternoon or evening sessions of the public relations officers to assist them in their special assignment accomplishment.

Whether organization for publicity purposes begins at the top and covers the Guard like rain, or sprouts from the bottom up is of little importance. The space is always available. The Guard can be sold as individuals and organizations without coming within smelling distance of controversial issues and paid space seeking recruits. Some one must work to do the selling, for six months out of print and you are a dead Dodo.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN WAR

(Continued from page 11)

armies which roll up the defense. If one thinks of this in modern conditions one comes to the viewpoint that with the present resources the course of battle will not only be much faster, but the shattering of the attacked and its loss of terrain will also be greater.

It can be imagined that under the circumstances, when for some reason or other immediate help cannot be summoned, the attacked will collapse faster, than in the World War when the speed of the loaded



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infantrymen represented at the same time the highest speed of operations. But this attack will demand something else, namely the air arm of the attacker must be strong enough to obtain air superiority immediately against the air forces of the collective enemy armies which will undoubtedly rush to the help of the attacked front.

#### FINALE

There is the solution: a theory—still another theory some will say. Even if it be right, it still would be useless for predicting the *course* of the next war. Its principles would merely show the basic form of the clashes.

For the future field army the problem will remain as heretofore so to use its resources that the enemy will be completely surprised, not only in power, space and time but also possibly by another method of attack lying somewhere in the framework of the future. Those are the presumptions for decisive success, presumptions which only the highly gifted commander, in disposing of a military force well led from top to bottom and stout-hearted in the fight, can establish.



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Clear, Healthful Condition of Your Eyes

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**DIVISION SUPPLY**

(Continued from page 17)

5. Collection of historical and statistical data and the preparation of operation reports.
6. Preparation of estimates for funds when required.
7. Control of allotments for funds and quartermaster accounting.
8. Administration of the graves registration service for the division.
9. Control of the labor pool (employment of the service company and attached service troops).
10. Quartersing.

The *Supply Division*, under an assistant designated as the quartermaster supply officer (QMSO), functions as follows:

1. Reconnaissance and recommendation to the division quartermaster regarding location of railheads and the scheme of distribution of class I supplies.
2. Selection and recommendation of bivouacs of field trains, after consultation with regimental S-4's within the general limits prescribed by the commander through G-4.
3. Reconnaissance and recommendation to the division quar-

termaster regarding the location and operations of attached supply units, such as salvage companies, sales commissary units, clothing and bath units.

4. Maintenance of essential statistics of quartermaster supply operations.
5. Distribution of all quartermaster supplies and remounts within the division, except motor transport supplies and equipment.

The *Transportation Division* is responsible for:

1. Transportation of troops and supplies by land and water, including the necessary arrangements therefor with designated carriers.
2. The employment of the transport of the quartermaster regiment.
3. The provision for, and the distribution of, all classes of motor transport supplies and equipment.
4. The inspection, maintenance and repair of all motor vehicles in the division (except those charged to the Ordnance Department).
5. Technical advice and assistance to the division quartermaster on all matters relating to the

operation and maintenance of motor and animal transport within the division, including the training of its personnel.

6. The dispatching service for the division transportation pool.

In detail the war time organization of the Division Quartermaster's office is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE DIVISION  
QUARTERMASTER

- Division Quartermaster (Colonel).
- Commanding Quartermaster Regiment.
- Executive Officer (Lt. Colonel).
- Executive Quartermaster Regiment.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

- Chief (a) .....1 Captain
- Assistant .....1 Warrant Officer
- Chief Clerk .....1 Tech. Sergeant
- Clerk .....1 Private
- Messenger .....1 Private

SUPPLY DIVISION

- Quartermaster
- Supply Officer (QMSO) .....1 Captain
- Principle Clerk.....1 Tech. Sergeant
- Clerk .....1 Private
- Class I .....1 Lieutenant (b)
- " .....1 Tech. Sergeant
- " .....3 Sergeants
- " .....1 Private (Clerk)
- Class II, III & IV 1 Lieutenant (c)
- " .....1 Tech. Sergeant
- " .....1 Sergeant
- " .....1 Private (Clerk)
- Salvage .....1 Sergeant

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

- Chief and Division Motor Officer (d).....1 Major
- Assistant and Division Motor Maintenance Officer (e) .....1 Major
- Assistant .....1 Captain
- Motor Vehicle Inspector .....1 Tech. Sergeant
- Supply .....1 Tech Sergeant
- Operations .....1 Sergeant
- Dispatchers .....2 Corporals
- Clerks .....2 Privates

NOTES

- (a) In addition to duties as regimental plans and training officer.
- (b) In addition to duty as commander,



gasoline and oil platoon, headquarters company.

- (c) In addition to duty as commanding regimental headquarters platoon, headquarters company.
- (d) Senior truck battalion commander.
- (e) Commander light maintenance and car platoon.

The combat regimental supply echelon is somewhat similarly organized and is composed of the Regimental S-4 and the Supply Officer who (in an infantry regiment) commands the Service Company, the field train bivouac and the rear echelon. The regimental staff officer for supply (S-4) is responsible to the regimental commander for:

1. The proper functioning of the supply system in accordance with any tactical plan adopted.
2. Formulation of the regimental supply plan for the regiment as a whole.
3. Supervision and coordination of the supply work of the subordinate units, including the lower echelons of supply.
4. Supervision of:
  - a. Traffic control, circulation, preparation and distribution of administrative instructions and orders.
  - b. Evacuation of men and animals.
  - c. Utilities, materials, property responsibility and accountability.
  - d. Funds and their priority of expenditures, the procurement and distribution of all supplies, including ammunition and animals.

The combat regimental supply officer, who, as stated, commands the service company, is the principle agent of the regimental commander for the operation of the regimental supply service under the plans formulated by S-4. He is the regimental representative of all supply corps such as Q.M., Signal, etc., excepting the Medical, which is represented by the regimental surgeon.

A glance at the organization of the division quartermaster's office will reveal that, in essentials, there

is little difference between that organization and the set-up of the office of a camp or post quartermaster. Each has its administrative division, its commissary or class I section; its clothing or class II section; its general supplies or class III and class IV sections; its transportation section or Chief, Transportation Division and its Salvage section. The subordinate supply echelon in a Camp or Post knows whom to contact if he needs subsistence (Class I) transportation requests (Chief, Transportation Division), disposal of unserviceable property, the salvage section and so on. It is evident then, that in carrying the same general type of supply organization over to a mobile combat unit such as a division, the first principle of supply, and particularly that portion involving "simplicity" is being fully observed. Long years of peace and many wars have proved that the plan for posts and camps is efficient, is simple and is understood by all ranks.

There is, however, one important element, which exists in a changing combat area but does not ordinarily exist in a post or camp. That ever changing element is the point where the division echelon of supply meets the combat regimental supply echelon. This point is known as the Distribution Point and is that "place where supplies are distributed to regimental field trains, combat trains or troops." The Quartermaster Supply Officer and the Division Motor Officer are vitally interested in routes from railhead to this distribution point and the site thereof. Their desire and need for the best roads, the best turn-arounds and the best unloading points may be ideal from their angle, but may be exactly the reverse from the point of view of the combat regimental S-4 and Supply Officer. The definite insistence, on the part of these representatives of the Division Quartermaster that their wishes are paramount, directly and emphatically violates the first and fifth principle of supply and would

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result in an unnecessary burden to the troops involved. This also would be a violation of the spirit of the third principle of supply.

On the other hand, by considering their own interests as paramount, a combat regimental supply echelon would place an unnecessary burden upon the divisional echelon which might, and probably would, have an adverse effect upon the supply of the other units of the division.

"The weight of the Army in front set such a strain on the communications that, though the supply did not actually break down, the advance had to be halted."—Major General J. F. C. Fuller, British Army.

Therefore, in the selection of supply installations which affect any two echelons such as divisional and regimental, or regimental and battalion, careful and complete reconnaissance must be made by all involved. In addition, there must be a thorough consideration and understanding of the "other fellows'" problems and difficulties. This is the reason the Quartermaster Supply Officer is required to select and recommend bivouac sites for field trains "after consultation with regimental S-4's within the general limits prescribed by the commander through G-4."

During the terrain problems held at Pine Camp, this is exactly what occurred. Given the general situation as it affected both the divisional and regimental echelons of supply, they immediately made a thorough reconnaissance of all roads, sites, etc., with due consideration to standings, water and cover. Then, having made this reconnaissance, the Quartermaster Supply Officer, the Division Motor Officer and the regimental S-4's held a conference and agreed upon routes and sites, which were practicable and would permit the efficient carrying out of the mission of supply to their respective lower echelons. In both problems the respective groups originally selected points which varied greatly from the final compromise and considerable serious discussion resulted



before an agreement was reached. This thorough reconnaissance and subsequent thorough discussion was purposely encouraged. This was done in order that each should have a definite knowledge as to the needs of the other and the great need for absolute COOPERATION between all echelons with the percentage of consideration favoring the next lower echelon.

Honest cooperation will have other important effects in that it will simplify the relations between the supply agencies, eliminate the referring of disputed points to higher authority for decision with resulting delay, and give that friendly relationship which lubricates so efficiently the internal workings of any human organization.

*Reference:*

Tactics and Technique of the Quartermaster Corps in the Theatre of Operations. (Tentative) Chapter II, The Command and General Staff School, 1935.

Reference text No. 3, the Supply of Infantry Units in campaign, the Infantry School, 1934.



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Reading from left to right—top row: Pvt. B. Jaworski, Enl. Jan. 18, 1938; Corp. F. Jaworski, Enl. Oct. 11, 1932; Sgt. J. Jaworski, Enl. Oct. 13, 1931. (Center row) Pvt. A. Sarnicola, Enl. Nov. 5, 1933; Pvt. 1st cl. M. Sarnicola, Enl. Feb. 19, 1929; Pvt. E. Sarnicola, Enl. Oct. 17, 1932; (Bottom row) Corp. S. Marchisin, Enl. Sept. 9, 1930; Pvt. A. Marchisin, Enl. Nov. 10, 1936; Pvt. 1st cl. J. Marchisin, Enl. Aug. 28, 1934.

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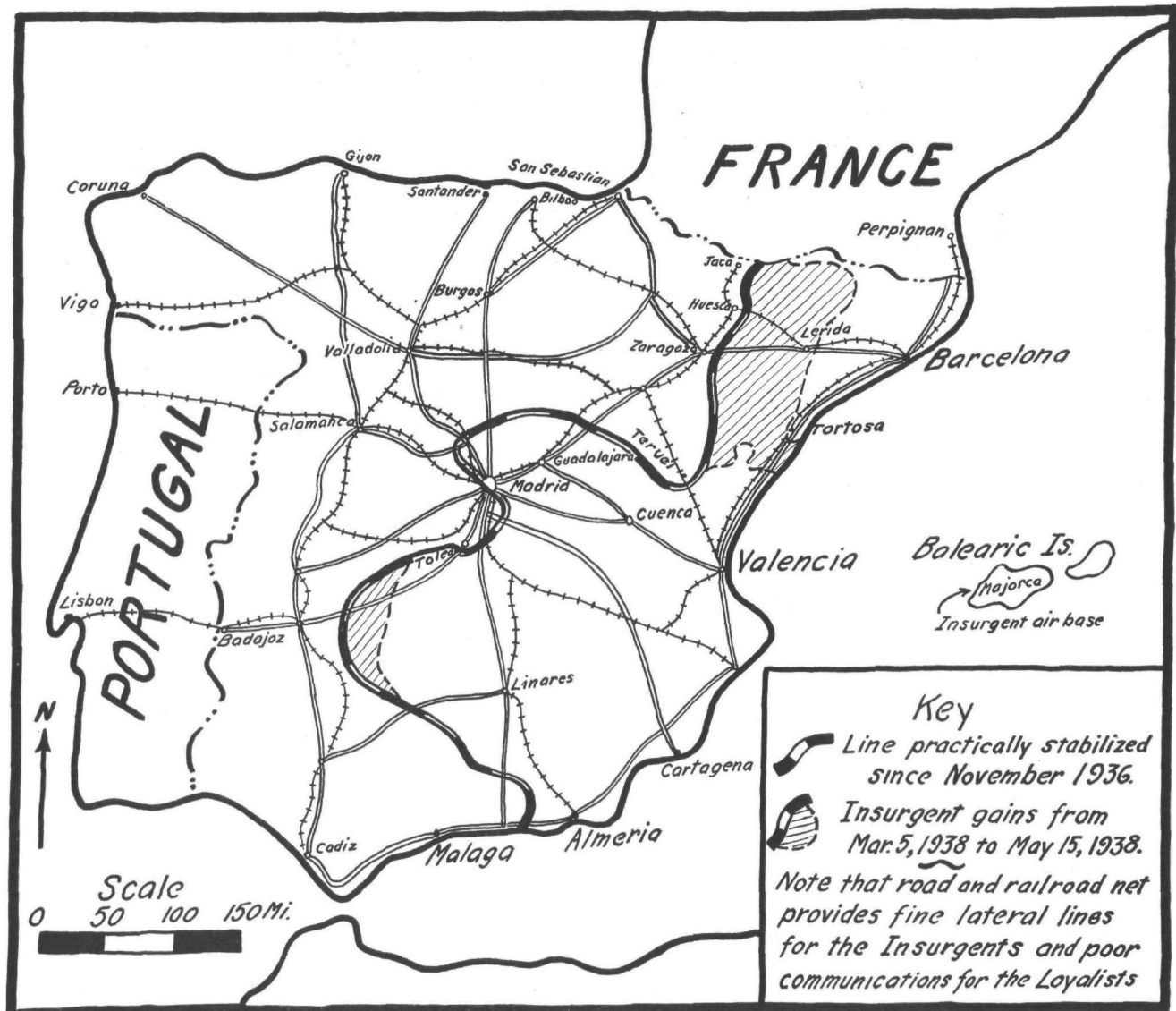
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# The Spanish Fury in Outline

by Capt. G. B. Barth, F. A.



## PART II UP TO DATE

SINCE April 10th the forces of General Franco have driven to the coast and now hold a strip of the Valencia-Barcelona highway and railroad south of Tortosa. (See map). Loyalist Spain has been cut in two; a dictatorship for military defense formed at Madrid under General Maija; while the Catalonian government of Barcelona tightens its belt and prepares for a fight to the finish. The Insur-

gents have not closed as much of the French frontier as was at first thought (shown through error in map of May issue) but it is reported that France is taking steps to prevent large numbers of Loyalist refugees from entering that country. Franco's forces have also made considerable gains on the front southwest of Toledo (see map).

The present operations are so recent that official information is not yet obtainable; but accounts

indicate that the tremendous advance made by the Insurgents from March 5 to about April 10th, 1938, was due to motorization. Fast motorized columns were able to make wide and deep envelopments of the Loyalist flanks, making an orderly delay in successive positions impossible. The terrain traversed by the Lerida offensive is very rugged. Here General Franco has repeated the tactical method so successful at Bilbao and Santander—that of violent limited objec-

(Continued on page 30)

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## THE SPANISH FURY

(Continued from page 28)

tive "pocket" attacks, apparently uncoordinated but actually all part of a well laid plan to break through on a wide front.

As this is written, there seems little hope for Loyalist Spain unless some radical change takes place in the amount of foreign assistance furnished the belligerents. The Loyalists have not had sufficient strength to launch a counter-offensive against General Franco's present thrust. Every day allows more time for a consolidation of Insurgent gains and makes the chances of a successful counter stroke more remote. A desperate people may fight on for some months and finally resort to guerilla warfare but the "hangman's noose" is certainly closing on the throat of the Loyalists and General Franco's star is in the ascendant!

## PAGES FROM THE NOTEBOOK OF THE SPANISH LABORATORY OF WAR

From the Spanish Fury come many interesting observations and deductions. While these cannot be accepted as doctrine due to the special situation in Spain as to size, training of forces, extent of armament, etc., they certainly show the trend of modern war and its weapons. We should study the Spanish Civil War with an open mind, accepting its lessons provisionally until we have something more representative to guide us.

*Training:* For nearly two years, General Franco, with forces never more than half as large as those of his opponents, has been almost constantly on the offensive. Only superior training, discipline and leadership could account for this fact. Lack of trained leadership,

especially in the handling of artillery, has been a serious handicap to the Loyalists. Bombardment aviation has often been wasted on artillery missions. Loyalist offensives, although initially successful, have not proved decisive due to the fact that their troops lacked the cohesion necessary for warfare of movement.

*Cooperation with Infantry:* Study of the operations in Spain confirms the belief that no arm can win battles unaided. All other branches, including the tanks and air corps still find cooperation with the infantry their sole excuse for existence. Where this cooperation has been obtained, as in the Bilbao operations, the results have been decisive and casualties much reduced. At one stage of the attack on Bilbao, cooperation of the Insurgent air force was considered so vital that operations were postponed during five days of bad weather. Thus our present thought that bad weather favors the attacker by reducing the observation and fire of the defense, may have to be revised.

*Stabilization Due to the Motorized Threat:* The presence of highly mobile forces caused both sides to extend their flanks to impassible barriers in an attempt to prevent the operation of motorized forces against the flanks and rear. This has led to a semi-stabilized front almost 800 miles long extending from the Pyrennes to the Mediterranean. The rugged nature of much of this terrain has allowed small forces to be disposed over a wide frontage, covering only the passes through mountainous country but the conviction remains that in any modern war some form of stabilization will soon appear.

*Motorization Favors Defensive Action in Stabilized Situation:* The

Spanish front is so long that almost everywhere the occupying force on both sides is badly overextended. Events have shown that either side could make an initial penetration provided some measure of surprise could be obtained by a secret troop concentration. The current doctrine that motorization favors offensive action seems to give way to one holding that, on a semi-stabilized overextended front, motorization favors the defender by allowing the speedy concentration of reserves for counteroffensive action. The Loyalist offensives of Brunete, Zaragoza and Teruel were all successfully limited in their results by the speed of the Insurgent concentration at the threatened point. These concentrations were usually motorized.

On the other hand, the value of motorization to the attacker in the event of a break through has been demonstrated in the current Insurgent drive on the Aragon front. The speed of Franco's motorized envelopments has turned the Loyalists out of a succession of good defensive positions.

*Importance of Good Motor Roads:* As a corollary to the above discussion it is clear that the road net behind a position has assumed greater importance than ever before. The possession, by the Insurgents, of fine lateral communications behind their lines has assisted materially in their wide concentrations. On the other hand, the road net behind the Loyalists' lines is poor, consisting chiefly of axial roads leading to some particular section of the front. The same remarks hold true for the railroad net. (See map.) Madrid without a railroad since the opening days of the war has been supplied by one road leading through

(Continued on page 33)

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**SPANISH FURY**

(Continued from page 30)

Guadalajara and Cuenca to Valencia. Constant bombing has failed to stop the flow of supplies along this artery. Much damage has been done but repair goes on apace. Trucks move at night and get through. This fact undermines the theory that communications may be severed by placing them under fire. Actual possession of a highway is now considered necessary if traffic is to be permanently stopped.

*Aviation:* No single weapon in Spain has figured as decisively as aviation. Air advantage allowed the Insurgents to remain continually on the offensive in their drive against the cities of the northern coast while a lack of it was disastrous to the Italians at Guadalajara. The success of every offensive has hinged on the outcome of the struggle for domination of the air above it. The movement of troops to the Brunete salient for the insurgent counter offensive was preceded by the massing of anti-aircraft batteries and an air force powerful enough to regain control of the air over the battleground. Only after this had been done did Franco's ground forces appear.

Bombardment aviation, used in close cooperation with infantry and artillery has been very effective. During the operations against the northern coast cities, the Insurgents had complete control of the air. As a result, they used bombardment aviation as a sort of "flying artillery" to smother enemy defensive positions. This could not have been risked had the Loyalists had anything like equality in the air. Speed is the best defense for bombardment aviation; but its lack of maneuverability indicates that it still needs pursuit protec-

tion. Even with the heavier defensive armament now provided for bombers, hostile pursuit ships have been able to find blind spots for attacking all types of bombers used in Spain.

Prolonged bombing of Madrid has failed to destroy the will of the city to resist. This tends to explode the Douhet theory of aerial terrorism. In the recent bombing of Barcelona, long delay fuses were used allowing bombs to penetrate through several stories of a building before exploding. The effect of incendiary bombs used against

Madrid has been disappointing to the Insurgents. The best use of these bombs has been against entrenchments in the open country where resulting grass fires have caused evacuation of the positions.

American doctrine as to the use of attack aviation against troop columns has been fully justified. The Loyalist attacks on the motorized columns at Guadalajara resulted in history's first aerial victory over ground troops. The action of the Loyalist ground forces was so feeble that full credit for the successful counterattack



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must be given to the Loyalist air forces.

Planes no longer engage in single combat, but fight in large formations. The records for one four-month period indicate that more Loyalist planes were destroyed by being bombed while on the ground than were lost in aerial combat or as a result of anti-aircraft gun fire. This points to the vulnerability of airdromes which must be counteracted by dispersion of squadrons on the ground, camouflage, and by providing them with adequate anti-aircraft gun protection.

While initially both sides used obsolescent planes in small numbers, the two air forces are now equipped with modern planes in sufficient numbers to warrant the drawing of conclusions based on performance. Estimates now credit the Insurgents with 750 planes; the Loyalists with 550.

*Anti-Aircraft Defense:* The fine performance of anti-aircraft artillery has been the greatest sensation of the Spanish Civil War. The best weapon seems to have been the German robot operated, electrically controlled gun. Planes flying below 12,000 ft. have been brought down very quickly by these guns. The Loyalist high command fears them so greatly that it maintains a special group of secret agents to furnish information as to their location so that Loyalist planes may avoid them. Russian and Italian anti-aircraft artillery, although similar to the German seems to be less effective. In March of 1938, according to newspaper reports, a number of

105 mm. anti-aircraft guns of Swiss design appeared in the defense of Barcelona. Shortly thereafter Franco's air raids ceased. It is possible that the presence of these modern guns may have partially accounted for Franco's willingness to accede to the pleas from outside of Spain for a cessation of the raids.

Modern anti-aircraft gun batteries (4 guns each) fire at a speed of from fifteen to twenty-five rounds per minute. Instead of converging on one point they cover a quadrilateral in the air, giving an effective area of fragmentation almost the size of a football field.

The most effective weapon against low flying planes has been a form of rapid firing cannon using explosive bullets from 20 to 50 mm. in diameter. A plane may be riddled with non-explosive bullets and still fly if it is not struck in a vital spot, while one or more hits by explosive bullets have caused tearing of the wing fabric of the plane and brought it down.

In the World War, statistics show that only one plane was brought down by anti-aircraft gunfire for every four lost as a result of aerial combat. The War in Spain has almost exactly reversed this estimate in favor of the anti-aircraft guns.

The improvements in anti-aircraft artillery and in the speed of bombardment planes obviate the use of present aviation for ground defense.

It takes pursuit planes so long to warm up, take off and gain altitude that warning of the approach of enemy bombardment planes

would have to be given while the bombers are about two hundred and fifty miles from their objective. Rather than hold planes on the ground to meet this threat it is thought better to let the anti-aircraft take over ground protection, freeing pursuit aviation for its true function—operation with the air force.

It is interesting to note that both sides have experienced difficulty in getting ground troops to deliver small arms fire by all available weapons on low flying planes. This throws some doubt on the feasibility of our system of ground defense by the fire of individual riflemen. The psychological effect of a low flying attack may be too great to allow even trained troops deliberately to return the fire.

*Tanks:* The performance of tanks has been disappointing to both sides. While they have not been used in sufficiently large numbers to test the British or Russian theories as to mass employment, they have failed to gain decisive results when used alone but are considered to have considerable value when used in cooperation with infantry. In one tank operation, staged by the Loyalists in June of 1937, fifty tanks were used. Of that number twenty-two were lost in tank traps consisting of wide camouflaged ditches in front of the Insurgent positions; fourteen were put out of action by anti-tank guns or by mechanical difficulties and only fourteen returned to their own lines. In tank combat the larger Russian tanks have proved too much for the Ger-

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man and Italian light tanks. This indicates that with tanks, as with ships, weight of armor and armament are the deciding factors in their use. Experience indicates that even the light tanks must carry a cannon sufficiently large to be effective as an anti-tank weapon.

*Anti-Tank Defense:* The World War ushered in the tank with all the advantages of surprise. There was little real defense evolved to meet this new monster and the resulting moral effect of tank attacks was terrific. Time has provided adequate defensive measures both active and passive; the tank is no longer the terrifying juggernaut that it was in 1917. In consequence, we find that ground forces in Spain have met tank attacks with complacency. The Spaniards have even devised a home-made defense in the form of bottles of gasoline which, thrown against tanks, have often caused them to catch fire, roasting the crew. Anti-tank guns ranging from 20 to 65 mm. in caliber have

proved very effective, even though they have been so few in number as to provide a very thin defense. Even the light tanks have withstood small arms fire. An explosive shell is thought necessary for anti-tank use.

*Weather:* With motorization apparently here to stay the vagaries of the weather play a larger part than ever in the outcome of offensives. At Jarama and at Guadalajara heavy rains worked against the Insurgents. Swollen mountain streams probably prevented Franco from launching a strong offensive on the Aragon front after the capture of Gijon.

*New Weapons Have Not Revolutionized War:* The much heralded superiority of new attack weapons has failed to materialize. Improved weapons have been met by new defense measures so that the balance between attack and defense has remained unchanged. War is still a long drawn out affair and the winner will probably be the side with the greatest resources of war materials. The

Spanish war has probably caused the "have not" nations to abandon hope of a war of short duration. These nations, due to lack of war materials, must gain a quick decision or be slowly strangled, as Germany was in 1918. While the saber may be rattled, it is felt that the "hand writing on the wall" from Spain will prevent its being drawn for some time to come. This much good may have resulted from the Spanish Civil War. Instead of being a rehearsal for wars of the future, it may prove a deterrent. After studying its lessons and their application to the political aims and military limitations of the dictator powers, we may sum the matter up by asking—*After the Spanish Fury, Who Dares to Fight?*

*Note:* The writer is indebted to Major T. R. Phillips, C.A.C., of the faculty of the Command and General Staff School, and Major A. J. McFarland, Inf. Assistant G-2 of the 2nd Corps Area, for their advice and criticism of Part II of this article.

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## MONTH OF MARCH, 1938

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (March 1-31 Inclusive).....92.24%

|                                                                  |          |             |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Maximum Authorized Strength, New York National Guard...1499 Off. | 22 W. O. | 19500 E. M. | Total 21021 |
| Minimum Strength, New York National Guard.....1467 Off.          | 22 W. O. | 17467 E. M. | Total 18956 |
| Present Strength, New York National Guard.....1416 Off.          | 21 W. O. | 18955 E. M. | Total 20392 |

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.

**102nd Q.M. Regt. 95.34% (2)<sup>8</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 235 Actual..... 326

**212th Coast Art. 94.92% (3)<sup>2</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 703 Actual..... 762

**369th Infantry 94.45% (4)<sup>16</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1119

**106th Field Art. 94.23% (5)<sup>5</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 647 Actual..... 696

**101st Cavalry 94.06% (6)<sup>20</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 571 Actual..... 616

**165th Infantry 93.91% (7)<sup>6</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1117

**156th Field Art. 93.62% (8)<sup>11</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 602 Actual..... 627

**174th Infantry 93.34% (9)<sup>4</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1130

**244th Coast Art. 93.33% (10)<sup>7</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 648 Actual..... 710

**14th Infantry 93.21% (11)<sup>18</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1123

**104th Field Art. 92.36% (12)<sup>19</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 599 Actual..... 639

**105th Infantry 92.30% (13)<sup>15</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1045

**245th Coast Art. 92.17% (14)<sup>12</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 739 Actual..... 774

**71st Infantry 92.01% (15)<sup>8</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1094

**101st Signal Bn. 91.90% (16)<sup>14</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 163 Actual..... 169

**108th Infantry 91.74% (17)<sup>22</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1116

**10th Infantry 91.64% (18)<sup>10</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1110

**Spec. Troops, 27th Div. 91.57% (19)<sup>24</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 318 Actual..... 364

| HONOR ORGANIZATION   | Aver. Pres. and Dr.           |    | Aver. Abs. and Att. |     | Aver. % Att. |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|----|---------------------|-----|--------------|
|                      | No.                           | %  | No.                 | %   |              |
| <b>121st Cavalry</b> | <b>95.95% (1)<sup>2</sup></b> |    |                     |     |              |
| Maintenance.....     | 571                           |    | 618                 |     |              |
| HEADQUARTERS...      | 5                             | 7  | 7                   | 100 |              |
| HDQRS. TROOP....     | 5                             | 70 | 63                  | 90  |              |
| BAND .....           | 5                             | 31 | 30                  | 97  |              |
| MACH. GUN TROOP      | 5                             | 70 | 69                  | 98  |              |
| HDQRS. 1ST SQUAD.    | 4                             | 2  | 2                   | 100 |              |
| TROOP A .....        | 4                             | 67 | 63                  | 94  |              |
| TROOP B .....        | 4                             | 67 | 65                  | 97  |              |
| HQRS. 2ND SQUAD.     | 4                             | 2  | 2                   | 100 |              |
| TROOP E .....        | 4                             | 67 | 65                  | 97  |              |
| TROOP F .....        | 4                             | 66 | 64                  | 97  |              |
| HQRS. 3RD SQUAD.     | 5                             | 2  | 2                   | 100 |              |
| TROOP I .....        | 8                             | 66 | 64                  | 97  |              |
| TROOP K .....        | 6                             | 68 | 66                  | 97  |              |
| MED. DEP. DET....    | 7                             | 33 | 31                  | 94  |              |
|                      | 618                           |    | 593                 |     | 95.95        |

**Hq. 27th Div. 97.14% (5)<sup>7</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 65 Actual..... 70

**52nd F.A. Brig. 96.00% (6)<sup>8</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 36 Actual..... 48

**87th Brigade 95.45% (7)<sup>3</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 44

**54th Brigade 93.61% (8)<sup>6</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 47

**53rd Brigade 93.33% (9)<sup>9</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 44

### BRIGADE STANDING

**102nd Eng. 91.52% (20)<sup>21</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 475 Actual..... 504

**105th Field Art. 91.47% (21)<sup>9</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 599 Actual..... 643

**27th Div. Avia. 91.40% (22)<sup>17</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 118 Actual..... 127

**258th Field Art. 90.14% (23)<sup>13</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 647 Actual..... 686

**102nd Med. Reg. 89.27% (24)<sup>23</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 588 Actual..... 693

**106th Infantry 88.08% (25)<sup>25</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1076

**107th Infantry 84.93% (26)<sup>26</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1056

**State Staff 100.00% (1)<sup>1</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 78 Actual..... 73

**Brig. Hq. C.A.C. 100.00% (2)<sup>2</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 11 Actual..... 10

**51st Cav. Brig. 97.43% (3)<sup>5</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 69 Actual..... 76

**93rd Brigade 97.22% (4)<sup>4</sup>**  
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 37

**51st Cav. Brig. 95.14% (1)<sup>3</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop  
 101st Cavalry  
 121st Cavalry

**93rd Inf. Brig. 93.62% (2)<sup>4</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company  
 14th Infantry  
 165th Infantry

**Brig. Hq. C.A.C. 93.51% (3)<sup>2</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Detachment  
 212th Coast Artillery  
 244th Coast Artillery  
 245th Coast Artillery

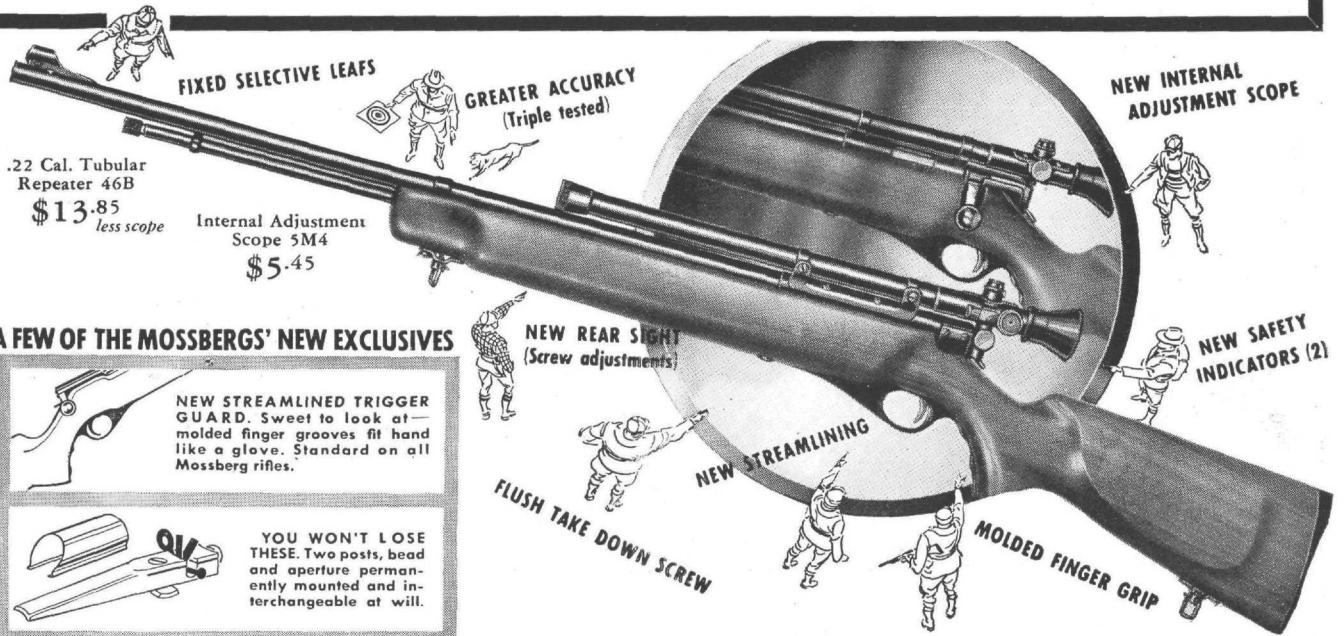
**87th Inf. Brig. 93.30% (4)<sup>1</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company  
 71st Infantry  
 174th Infantry  
 369th Infantry

**52nd F. A. Brig. 92.42% (5)<sup>5</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery  
 104th Field Artillery  
 105th Field Artillery  
 106th Field Artillery  
 156th Field Artillery  
 258th Field Artillery

**53rd Inf. Brig. 90.72% (6)<sup>6</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company  
 10th Infantry  
 105th Infantry  
 106th Infantry

**54th Inf. Brig. 88.55% (7)<sup>7</sup>**  
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company  
 107th Infantry  
 108th Infantry

# HAVE THE FUN OF SMALL BORE SHOOTING TO IMPROVE YOUR SERVICE MARKSMANSHIP



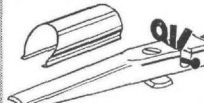
.22 Cal. Tubular Repeater 46B  
\$13.85  
less scope

Internal Adjustment Scope 5M4  
\$5.45

## A FEW OF THE MOSSBERG'S NEW EXCLUSIVES



**NEW STREAMLINED TRIGGER GUARD.** Sweet to look at—molded finger grooves fit hand like a glove. Standard on all Mossberg rifles.



**YOU WON'T LOSE THESE.** Two posts, bead and aperture permanently mounted and interchangeable at will.



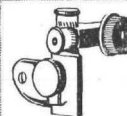
**A BRAND NEW REFINEMENT** in open rear sights—screw adjustments for both windage and elevation.



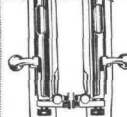
**YOU'VE ALWAYS WANTED THIS**—a flush take-down screw—works easily—adds to streamline effect.



**A DOUBLE RETICULE SCOPE.** Some shooters prefer cross hairs, some want a post. Here you have both. And at no extra cost!



**NEW! THE ONLY PEEP SIGHT THAT SWINGS OUT** so scope can be used in lowest position without removing sight. Selective aperture disc.



**MOSSBERG'S FAMOUS TRUE LEFT-HAND RIFLES.** "Master" actions, peep sights, cheek pieces and scope mounts completely reversed.

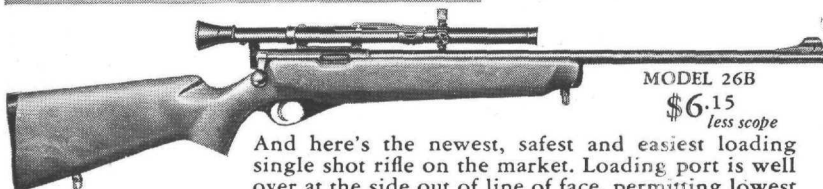
The New **1938 MOSSBERG .22** rifles present features that will appeal to every shooter . . .

Here's the kind of shooting that's both convenient and loads of fun, that improves your aim and at the same time has the economy that goes with small bore.

Don't let price fool you. There's nothing better available than Mossberg 46B above at anywhere near the price. It has a long, genuine walnut stock with a husky beavertail forearm, cheek piece and grooved comb, new type streamlined trigger guard, molded butt plate, detachable type swivels, new front and rear sights of exclusive design, flush takedown screw and Mossberg "Master action." Trigger pull is adjustable from 2½ to 5 pounds. Has cam action speed lock, chrome plated bolt and grooved trigger. Drilled and tapped for all Mossberg side-mounting scopes and designed for both scope and iron sight shooting.

Model 46B is equipped with new Peep Sight (Model No. 4) which unlocks and swings out of way so scope can be mounted without removing any part of sight. Has micrometer "click" adjustments to ⅛ minute (equivalent to ⅛" at 100 yards).

Don't miss the fun and good training the Mossberg means to you. Decide now to take up small bore shooting—and with a Mossberg that gives you wonderful value at prices anyone can afford.



(with plain front sight and without peep sight \$5.20.)

MODEL 26B  
\$6.15  
less scope

And here's the newest, safest and easiest loading single shot rifle on the market. Loading port is well over at the side out of line of face, permitting lowest possible position for side mount scope. New self-cocking action, 26" barrel, plus all other new features shown on model 46B above. This is some buy!

See your local Mossberg dealer for a real thrill—or send for our new catalogue and settle down to an evening of fascinating reading.

**O. F. MOSSBERG & SONS, INC.**  
Greene Street, New Haven, Conn.

O. F. MOSSBERG & SONS, INC.,  
2041 Greene Street, New Haven, Conn.  
Please rush me the new 1938 Mossberg Catalogue.

Name.....  
Street.....  
City..... State.....  
My firearms dealer is  
Name.....  
City..... State.....

# Henry Picard LOOKS THE SITUATION OVER



"I've never favored one particular cigarette, Mr. Picard. I can see *you* do though. Do you find Camels *different*?"

"Camels are *distinctly* different from other cigarettes, Mr. Stahl, different in many ways. I appreciate their natural smoothness and mildness—the mildness that's easy on the throat. Camels never tire my taste. Camels *agree* with me. They *do*—from *all* angles. I hear so many golfers praise them. Camels never get on your nerves. Most top-flight golfers I know smoke Camels. They set you right!"

**Picard's game seems effortless. He's a long driver—in a tight spot, a heady strategist. "A cigarette, too, has to be sized up from a lot of angles," he says.**

**FAMOUS GOLFERS**—men who need steady hands for that winning stroke—and millions of people under the strain of everyday life, all appreciate this fact: **CAMELS SET YOU RIGHT!** Smoke Camels—see why they are different from other cigarettes. Note particularly the greater pleasure you get from Camel's *costlier tobaccos!*

**On the Air Monday Nights  
E-D-D-I-E (A-N-T-O-R**

America's great fun-maker and personality brought to you by Camel cigarettes. Over Columbia Network. See your local newspaper listing for correct time.

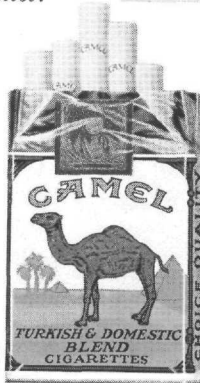
**On the Air Tuesday Nights  
BENNY GOODMAN**

Hear the great Goodman Swing Band "go to town." Every Tuesday at 8:30 pm E.S.T. (9:30 pm E.D.S.T.), 7:30 pm C. S. T., 6:30 pm M. S. T., 5:30 pm P. S. T., over Columbia Network.



**FROM COAST TO COAST** fits Helea Stansbury, Director of Women's Traffic for United Air Lines. Miss Stansbury speaking: "I choose Camels for mildness. They're never harsh. When the pace I go fatigues me, a Camel gives me a 'lift'—sets me right."

**IT'S CAMELS** for Mike Maguire, tunnel engineer. Bossing 200 men deep under mud and water means, as Mike puts it: "I can't risk 'jangled nerves.' I stick to Camels."



**A matchless blend of finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS—Turkish and Domestic**

PEOPLE DO APPRECIATE THE **COSTLIER TOBACCOS** IN CAMELS

THEY ARE THE **LARGEST-SELLING** CIGARETTE IN AMERICA

Copyright, 1938, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

ONE SMOKER TELLS ANOTHER..

## "CAMELS AGREE WITH ME!"

**TOBACCO PLANTERS SAY:**

**"We smoke Camel cigarettes because we know tobacco."**



"The favorite with most men who grow tobacco," is what Vaulter Snowden, veteran planter, calls Camels. "Camel buys the *best* tobacco. They bought the choice grades of my last crop. I've been a steady Camel smoker myself 19 years."



Top prices, that's what J. B. Jackson, successful planter, got from the Camel buyer last year. He says: "Camel pays more to get the best tobacco. That means finer tobaccos for Camels. I say cigarette quality has got to be grown in tobacco."



"The Camel people bought the best of my last crop," says Vertner Hatton, who has grown tobacco 25 years. "Paid high for my finest grades. I smoke Camels. There's no substitute for expensive tobaccos. Most planters favor Camels."