



THE TEXAS

Guardsmen

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE TEXAS STATE GUARD OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

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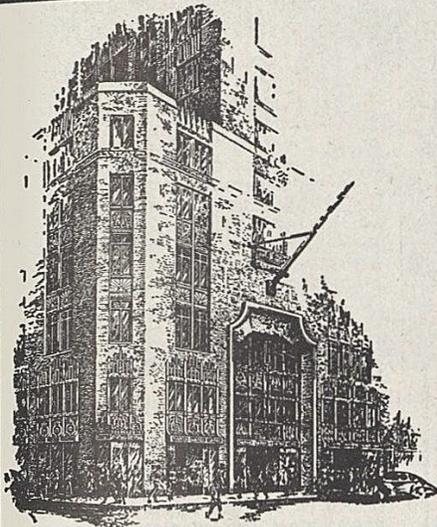
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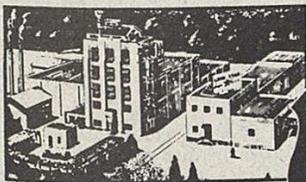
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November 1943

THE TEXAS Guardsmen

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE TEXAS
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DON'T LET RECRUITING

That great day has arrived in the lives of all Texas State Guardsmen when they are, in one great chorus, singing the praises of their organization for all of the state to hear.

The day is in reality a week—the week of November 7 to 13—set aside by the commander-in-chief, Governor Coke Stevenson, as Texas State Guard week.

The guardsmen are lifting their voices for one main purpose—to interest men not guardsmen in becoming guardsmen.

There is a secondary aim—to acquaint the general public with what the guard is and what it can do.

The leaders of the statewide recruiting campaign, a vital adjunct of State Guard Week, have put the purposes of the week into the following one-two-three order:

1. To interpret the purposes and missions of the State Guard to the people of Texas, and to acquaint them with its accomplishments up until now, and to demonstrate the need of a well-trained military force.

2. To bolster the morale of the men in the ranks by gaining prestige for the Guard, and recognition for their service.

3. To institute a concerted statewide recruiting campaign to increase and maintain the strength that is constantly depleted by loss of members to the regular service.

Now let's quote a release from state headquarters outlining the general plan, from the state-wide viewpoint:

"The accomplishment of the three objectives will require the combined efforts of every man who wears the uniform of the Texas State Guard. A definite campaign must be laid out by every unit, and each member of every unit must accept responsibility for a definite assignment.

"Events of state-wide significance will occur which will augment your local efforts . . .

"Two weeks of activity are contemplated. On Monday, November 1, Governor Stevenson's proclamation will be released to the press. . . .

"On Sunday, November 7, a state-wide radio program will officially open State Guard Week, devoting its broadcast to 'A Salute to the Texas State Guard.'

"Monday is the day of IMPACT. Every man, woman and child in communities where guard units have members should realize forcefully by Monday night that the Texas State Guard has made a bid for attention. . . .

"On Monday, wherever possible, every member of the Texas State Guard should wear their uniforms about their daily tasks. This will provoke endless questions and provide the same number of opportunities to 'spread the word.' Every man should be armed with adequate literature for distribution to interested persons. . . .

"Tuesday and Wednesday will build up to the activities of Thursday, Armistice Day, which offers unusual opportunity.

"Lay your plans carefully so that the tempo can be maintained throughout the week. DON'T LET IT LAG!"

A MESSAGE FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL



"Texas State Guard Week" is a challenge to the ingenuity and resourcefulness of every Texas Guardsman.

When our objectives for this week have been achieved, we in turn will have challenged the patriotism of every Texan eligible to join our ranks.

Let each of us meet this responsibility squarely, with the firm resolve to reap the utmost benefit from this opportunity to put the missions, the needs and the accomplishments of the State Guard before the people of Texas, and in so doing, effectively combat the increasing menace of "turn-over," a barrier to our full development.

Arthur B. Knickerbocker
Commanding General
Texas State Guard

That is the message sent out from state headquarters, where ideas for attracting interest are being formulated from day to day and passed along to the various units.

Many units throughout the state have not waited for the formal opening of the drive to start. From several points The Guardsman has received reports of campaigns already held, or in the process of being held. Some of these were covered in the October issue, and we now pass along others so that perhaps you can get some ideas on which to model your campaign.

The Waco Drive

From headquarters of the Eighth Battalion at Waco comes this report of that unit's campaign:

A one-day recruiting program put on with the same precision as a military field problem brought more than 30 new members into the Waco units of Eighth Battalion within a week's time, and the impetus is still being felt in the form of a steady influx of recruits, a number of whom at one time were active guardsmen but had dropped out.

Like all TSG units, Eighth Battalion had experimented with a number of recruiting ideas, ranging from luncheon club solicitation to uncoordinated individual missionary work. And like all the others, Eighth found the results of those generally unsatisfactory for one reason or another.

After the task force mobilization early in August had caused a battalion-wide straining of the milk to muster 150 officers and enlisted men, Major John F. Sheehy called in his staff and company officers and presented an outline for a one-day "blitz" recruiting program. He emphasized that while the climax would be a one-day event, there would be a minimum of two weeks groundwork necessary to prepare the "kill."

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 10, was chosen for these reasons: 1. Few, if any, of the members could arrange to leave their jobs or professions for a week-day to solicit members; 2. Sunday afternoon was fairly free from outside competition, and with travel restrictions, more prospects would likely be available; 3. Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning could be free for cleaning up last-minute details.

It was decided to exhibit, in Camp Bullis county fair style, the equipment of the Waco units, at the armory, located on the second floor of a centrally-situated downtown building. Coffee and doughnuts would be served during the afternoon. Capt. W. W. Klatt, battalion medical officer, agreed to be present to complete physical examinations, and company clerks were prepared to handle all the paperwork incident to recruiting on the spot.

LAG!

Methods of contact employed to flush prospective recruits were three: Personal calls, personal letters signed by unit commanders, and newspaper publicity. All three were set in motion two weeks before the appointed date, the grist being names compiled by squad leaders from their men, up through the chain of command to unit headquarters. Autos were made available to go out and bring in those who lacked transportation or needed an extra impetus to call at the armory on the Sunday afternoon in question.

Calling hours on Sunday, Oct. 10, were from 2 to 5 p.m. The program worked smoothly, beginning and ending on time. The medical officer was swamped. The company clerks and their assistants were up to their necks. The enlisted men in charge of the weapons exhibits, the clothing and field kit displays and the training aids demonstrations had never a dull moment. Coffee and doughnuts went at a land office clip. Details of men used the telephone and automobiles to round up their prospects.

On that Sunday afternoon, 20 men actually were enlisted, many others became well acquainted with TSG and its mission.

But a number of recruits didn't wait until Sunday . . . they signed up the preceding Thursday night, which is school night for the Eighth. And a number of others came in the following Monday, regular drill night. Besides which, the list of prospects was not nearly exhausted and has actually been re-vitalized by names suggested by the recruits themselves. Major Sheehy said after the Sunday program that the effects would be felt for several weeks.

"I think it would be wise to repeat this, or a similar one-day effort, every quarter," he said. "It not only brings in the new members, but the old regulars have seldom worked as hard, and as interestedly, as they have in preparing these exhibits, in shining up the armory and in thinking ahead on their state guard responsibilities."

Capt. W. H. Barnett, Commanding Co. A, was in charge of armory displays, aided by his lieutenants, Oren E. Jacobs, Jr., and Homer W. Moran. Capt. Harry D. Hoffmann, commanding Company B, was charged with condition of the armory itself, and refreshments. His lieutenants, Lester M. Kizer and Charles A. Barrett, worked with both company commanders and with their sergeants on the recruiting details.

During the planning stage, the suggestion of a formal program, with one or more speakers, was presented. It was shelved because the officers felt that a constant turn-over in visitors was certain during the three-hour schedule, that enlistments of necessity are time-consuming, and that a program of speaking would defeat the purpose of the day. Training film exhibition was rejected for the same reason and because no adequate daytime exhibitor facilities were available. General invitation to wives of members went overboard because a rather high-pressure atmosphere was anticipated and it was felt the women would not get the attention they deserved as guests. In a word,

A MESSAGE FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF



OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE TEXAS STATE GUARD:

Texas has made, and is continuing to make, many notable contributions to the prosecution of World War II. Not the least of these contributions is that being made to the general welfare of the State by the Texas State Guard. The fact that it is organized efficiently and prepared to serve effectively whenever the security of the State and its people is threatened is of great value.

To the members of the State Guard belongs the rare privilege of perpetuating the tradition of the men who have taken up arms for the preservation of the things which mean so much to Texas.

Much of the work of the Texas State Guard, particularly the tasks of, drilling, training and organizing the members into smooth working units, is burdensome and arduous. Members of the Guard have given generously of their time. They have undertaken their tasks in good spirit, and the individual members have demonstrated a high degree of fidelity which will stand forever as a credit to them and their State.

In recognition of the splendid manner in which the Texas State Guard has accepted its responsibilities, and in appreciation of their unselfish and patriotic service, I am designating the week of November 7-13 as TEXAS STATE GUARD WEEK by official proclamation.

With kindest regards and best wishes for a successful celebration, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
Coke Stevenson,
Commander-in-chief,
Texas State Guard.

it was a concentrated recruiting plan, kept close to the mark, and it got results.

Houston Started Early

The four Houston battalions also started early to lay the groundwork for the campaign which is to be climaxed during State Guard Week.

The Houston Policy Board, composed of the majors of the four battalions—the 48th, Second, Seventh and 22nd—appointed a committee late in September headed by Captain Carl Murray of the Second Battalion. The committee already has drawn up its plans for attack.

The first bid for attention was a sizable display of Guard equipment on the sales floor of the Houston Lighting and Power Company. In addition, one of the show windows of the company was decorated expertly by members of the First Camouflage Platoon under command of First Lieutenant Asger Hansen. This window display and exhibit was kept before the public for three weeks, with each battalion furnishing a man at all times to explain the guard to those interested. It was found that many were ready to sign up and a sizable

backlog was obtained for the four battalions.

All the Houston battalions will share equitably in the recruits obtained.

During the week of November 7-13, a much larger outdoor exhibit is contemplated. Parades at suitable times also are on the agenda. Picked platoons also will give exhibitions of drill during the week at appropriate times.

The 48th Battalion, which perhaps has the only regularly scheduled radio program in the state, turned its time over for a five-weeks period for boosting the guard.

The radio program, donated by Radio Station KTRH for nearly two years, first featured Captain Murray as chairman of the Houston campaign. On successive weeks the major of each battalion was a speaker. First Lieutenant Harry Grier of the adjutant general's staff is program manager of KTRH. First Lieutenant King Robinson of the 48th Battalion is chief technician at the station.

Houston plans to make ample use of radio and newspaper publicity during its campaign. Committees already are busy shaping the program along this line.

(Continued on Page 35)

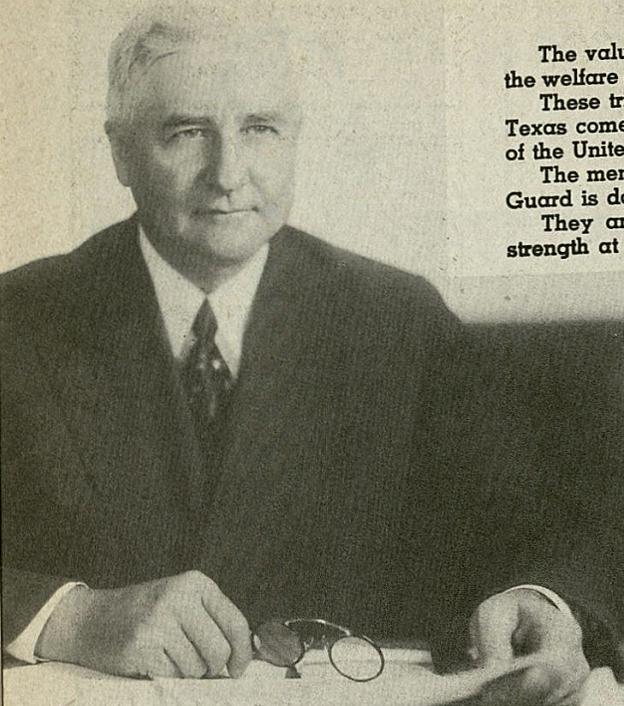
Leaders Recognize

The value and importance of the contribution of the Texas State Guard to the welfare and protection of the citizens of Texas is recognized on these pages.

These tributes to the part the Guard is playing in the all-out war effort of Texas come from high officers of the army, from the cabinet of the President of the United States and from civilian leaders of our state.

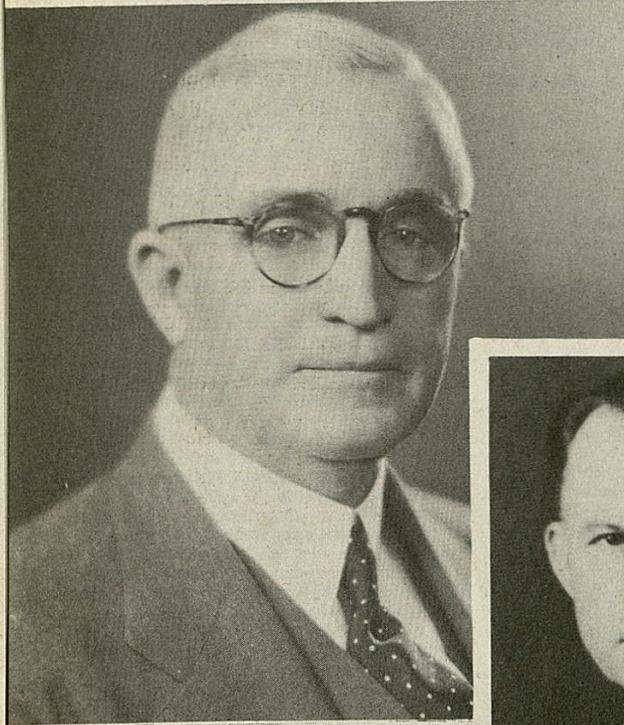
The men making these statements speak from a knowledge of the job the Guard is doing.

They are a flaming inspiration to keep the ranks of the Guard at full strength at all times.



Above: Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce.

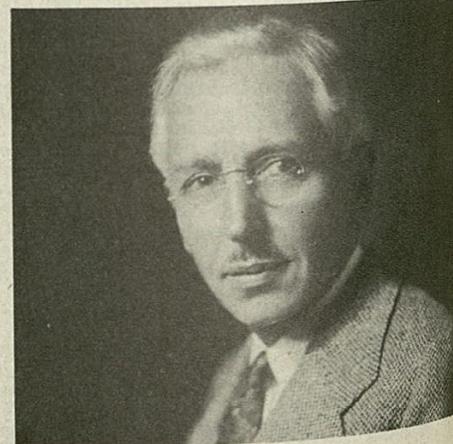
Right: General Richard Donovan, Commanding General, Eighth Service Command.



John W. Carpenter, President Texas Power and Light Company



Col. N. Szilagyi, G.S.C. Director Training Division Eighth Service Command



Karl Hoblitzelle, President Interstate Theaters, Inc.

Value of Guard

By General Richard Donovan
Commanding General
Eighth Service Command

Readiness of the Texas State Guard to serve as a protective and defensive force is realized and appreciated.

Members of this organization serve with the same singleness of loyalty and purpose as the soldiers of the United States Army. They complement and strengthen our home defense, and insure that our combat troops will not be diverted from their main task of training and preparation to bring about the final complete victory over our enemies.

This Headquarters has welcomed opportunities to furnish equipment and to make available officers for training whenever such assistance has been possible without detriment to the field forces.

The value of the Texas State Guard's contribution to internal security is great. The Army knows how well the trained soldiers of the Guard are serving.

By Brigadier General L. F. Guerre
Director, Internal Security Division
Eighth Service Command

During time of war, the State has a greater responsibility of fortifying itself against the hazards to the installations and institutions of the commonwealth. The induction of the National Guard into Federal service deprived the State of its organized military arm, and it became necessary to provide another agency with which the State would be enabled to cope with its domestic problems.

The State Guard was, therefore, authorized and organized to provide a trained force to be utilized by the State to maintain the laws and institutions of government, to render assistance in serious disasters, to suppress disorders, to protect vital installations against saboteurs, enemy agents and Fifth Columnists, and generally to perform such other duties formerly accomplished by the National Guard when not in Federal service.

The Commanding General of this Service Command is appreciative of the manner in which the officials and other patriotic citizens of the State of Texas have met their responsibilities. The organization, the training and the morale of the citizen soldiers of the State of Texas are good, reflecting a healthy condition in the intent and determination of the people of the State.

I take this method of calling upon the patriotic people of the several communities in which units of the State Guard are located to contribute liberally of their time and material resources to the end that these units may be adequately maintained.

By Col. N. Szilagyí, GSC.
Director, Training Division
Eighth Service Command

When the various units of the Texas National Guard were called into Federal service, the responsibility for the protection of life and property and the maintenance of order within the State, during emergencies, was entrusted to a State Volunteer Security Force. This Volunteer Security Force was soon or-

ganized into an efficient military unit, designated as the Texas State Guard.

The necessity for the existence of such a force has been demonstrated. The efficiency with which many of these State Guard Units operate, under emergency conditions, is a matter of record.

Our nation is waging a global war. All of our mobilized military forces are now either engaged in combat with our enemies, are on their way to some Theater of Operations, or are undergoing constant training in preparation for early departure to such Theaters. These forces should not be considered available for service in the event of domestic disturbances.

Therefore, it is incumbent upon the State to maintain the State Guard at its authorized strength. Moreover, the units of this force should be properly organized and trained in order that there shall be available to the Commander-in-Chief, a force of sufficient strength and efficiency as to thoroughly cope with any given situation which may be reasonably anticipated.

Under the direction of General A. B. Knickerbocker and his competent staff, supported by the proven loyalty of the citizens of Texas, I feel confident that the State Guard will encounter no difficulty in maintaining its organizations at proper strength.

Our standard operating procedure at Headquarters, Eighth Service Command is, "that within the means available, the State Guard shall be given all assistance and cooperation possible."

By Jesse H. Jones
Secretary of Commerce

Throughout the years Texas has occupied an enviable position in the military affairs of the nation. Thousands of its citizens are now in active service all over the world. The ranks of the Texas State Guard should be maintained for such service as can be rendered at home. It is my conviction that the Texas State Guard will have no difficulty in its present recruiting campaign, for every son of Texas wants above all other things to serve his state.

By John W. Carpenter, President
Texas Power and Light Company

Foremost among the jobs being done on the home front is that of the Texas State Guard, a highly trained and thoroughly equipped military organization. Certainly the commendation of all of us is due these civilians who unselfishly give so much of their time to training in the Guard and who are subject to call at any hour of the day or night in case of emergencies which threaten our lives or property. I think this service in the Texas State Guard is one of the most effective volunteer contributions a patriotic civilian can make during these critical periods of our Nation's history.

By H. F. Schwedes
Factory Manager, Texas Division
North American Aviation Company

There will always be a warm spot in my heart for the Texas State Guard. I know from experience that it is an alert, efficient organization, one that is doing a very necessary job in a quiet, but thorough fashion. My first contact with the Texas State Guard was soon after

that fateful December 7. The army ordered North American Aviation at Dallas to disperse the planes it had on its flight ramp and to place them under guard. The Dallas unit of the Texas State Guard volunteered to watch over these planes and did so in a manner that would have done credit to a group of seasoned soldiers. It is good to know that we have an organization such as the Texas State Guard. It is a comforting thought because we know that these men, efficiently trained, stand ready to protect our home front at all times.

By Karl Hoblitzelle, President
Interstate Theatres, Inc.

At the end of those terrifying weeks of staggering bombardment known as the Battle of Britain, Prime Minister Winston Churchill paid a tribute to the gallant men of the Royal Air Force that will live in history—"Never have so many owed so much to so few."

This praise might well be applied to the men who make up the ranks of our own State Guard, who, despite seemingly insurmountable difficulties and bitter hardship, hampered by lack of funds or proper equipment, and without compensation, have forged a formidable citizen army which is capable and willing to meet any threat to the security of our homes, our lives and our happiness.

Realizing that the moment which is left unguarded is the moment for which our enemies await to strike—perhaps not with tanks and guns and planes, but with the insidious type of warfare peculiar to treacherous enemies—planting seeds of distrust, pitting race against race, creed against creed and class against class—these men of Texas, despite the optimistic news from the fighting fronts, are training harder, planning better and are firm in their resolve that this moment of opportunity will not occur here.

Already our State Guard has served with distinction. Who knows what tragedies and disasters have been averted because of their unceasing vigilance within the borders of our glorious state. Truly, many of us owe a great deal to these few.

FIELD MANEUVERS

Field maneuvers have been held all over the state during October.

The Guardsman wants to tell the story of those maneuvers in the December issue.

To tell that story The Guardsman needs the cooperation of every battalion.

Your maneuvers entitle you to recognition.

All that it takes to get this recognition is to sit down and send The Guardsman the details of what happened on your maneuvers.

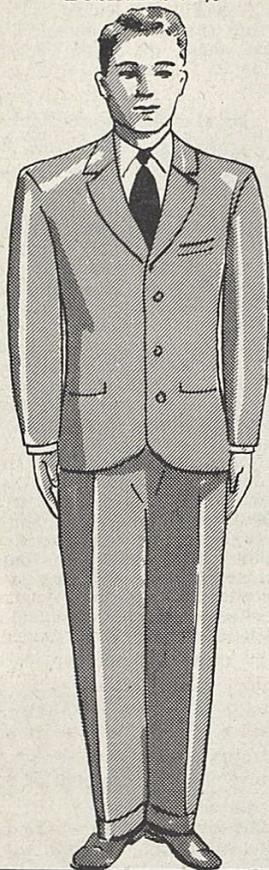
Just put down the facts simply.

And if you had any pictures taken during maneuvers, shoot them in. We would like to have this information by November 8.

The Guardsman would like to see every battalion get the public recognition it deserves.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION RE GUARDSMEN

BUSINESS 60%



16,470
MEN HAVE
BEEN ENLISTED
IN THE TEXAS
STATE GUARD
IN PAST 12 MONTHS

8,346
MEN HAVE
GONE INTO
REGULAR ARMED
FORCES OF
UNITED STATES
FROM TEXAS
STATE GUARD

PROFESSIONAL 20%



INDUSTRIAL
WORKERS 12%



AGRICULTURE
INCLUDING
RANCHING 8%



Occupational Classification of Texas Guardsmen

1. What is the domestic status—if married, how many children, et cetera, has the average Texas Guardsman?

- 16,218 men in Texas State Guard
- 12,162 married men
- 4,056 single men
- 2 children to a family

2. What percentage of total Guard personnel falls into the following occupational classifications?

- (a) Professional20%
- (b) Business60%
- (c) Industrial worker12%
- (d) Agricultural, including ranching 8%

3. What percentage of Guard personnel served in World War I?—4%

4. What percentage of officer personnel served in World War I?—44%

5. What percentage of total Guard personnel has served in World War II?—Negligible.

6. What percentage of total Guard personnel has had service with the regular armed forces, including peacetime service? (R.O.T.C. not included)—15%

7. What percentage of total personnel now falls in the age group from 16 to 18 years?—18%

8. What percentage of total personnel fell into this age group last year?—8%

9. What is the age of the average Texas Guardsman now?—34½ years.

10. How many men have been enlisted in the Texas State Guard during the past 12 months?—16,470

11. How many men have been discharged from the Texas State Guard during the past 12 months?—13,224

12. Of the total number of men discharged during the past 12 months, what was the principal reason for discharge?—Conflict with civilian duties.

13. Of the total number of men discharged during the past 12 months, how many went into the regular armed forces of the United States?—3,420

14. How many men have gone into the regular armed forces of the United States from the ranks of the Texas State Guard since the organization of the Texas Defense Guard?—8,346

44 %
OF OFFICER
PERSONNEL
SERVED IN
WORLD WAR I



WHAT IS THE STATE GUARD

ITS PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

The following questions and answers present a full explanation of the functions of the Texas State Guard. They are taken from a booklet prepared by the 29th Battalion, of Dallas, as an aid to recruiting. The booklet was the source material for a splendid radio broadcast from Dallas, in which Major Earle Cabell, commanding officer of the 29th Battalion, answered questions about the Texas State Guard.

Q. Is the State Guard a Military or a Police Force?

A. It is a Military force, authorized by Congress and by State Law, as a measure of internal security. Its members are belligerents and entitled to privileges as such.

Q. Why was the Guard organized?

A. Every State in the Union has always had its militia or Military force. When our National Guard was called into active service our State was left without any military force of its own. Therefore the Guard was formed at the instance of Army and State officials.

Q. What is the Guard supposed to do?

A. There are at least five occasions on which the Guard might be called into action:

First: A flood or storm or fire or other catastrophe strikes a community. The ordinary civil authorities—sheriffs, police, State officers and the like, do not have enough men to guard property, control traffic, evacuate stricken areas, care for evacuees and do other things necessary for the protection of the community. The Guard may then be called out to assist.

Second: A riot occurs. It gets out of hand and the civil authorities are unable to control it. The guard may be called on to restore order.

Q. Do you mean strike breaking?

A. Positively not! No matter what causes the riot, the Guard cannot and will not take sides. It will confine itself to such police work as will assure restoration of order to such a point that the regular law enforcement officers can handle the situation.

Q. Oh, you mean race riots?

A. No. I mean mobs, lynchings, disorderly gatherings or actions of any sort, regardless of cause or leadership. For instance, if we should be so unfortunate as to have a race riot, the restraint imposed upon the rioters by the Guard would be imposed impartially upon all involved, regardless of race, color, religion or political belief. Remember, the Guard would be used to restore order only.

Third: (To get back to the original question): A disturbance takes place in a community and grows to such proportions that the civil authorities are ousted or fail to function. The Guard may be called on to take over temporarily all local governmental functions until order is restored and regularly constituted authorities may resume control. This is usually called "Martial Law."

Fourth: Sabotage breaks out. Dams, war plants, power plants, power lines, railroads, bridges, water supplies and other vital installations are threatened. The Guard may be called on to protect such installations, because the ordinary police forces do not have enough men to do the job, and the Army and other agencies are occupied with their own problems and programs and cannot spare men for the task.

a lot of other guys like me to tackle a bunch of crack troops armed to the teeth? Anyway, I understand the Guard is mostly armed with shot-guns. A hell of a chance I'd have of doing any damage or saving my own neck!

A. It might possibly come to that, but if it ever does, what will your neck be worth, anyway? But that is not the way the Guard is trained to operate. You're right. You could not stand against heavily-armed, well-trained troops, so here is what the Guard is supposed to do:

(1) Contact the enemy. Find out where he is, his strength, where he is going and how he expects to get there and report to the Army.

(2) Harass the enemy. Pick off a few here and there. Isolate and destroy small groups. Do as much damage to him with as little to yourself as possible.

(3) Delay the enemy. Block roads, lay traps, mislead the enemy, confuse him—do anything to slow him down until the Army get into action. Delay—Delay—Delay.

Q. Then when the Army takes over I go on home, I suppose?

A. Maybe—maybe not. The enemy may hold your home. But you know your neighborhood. Your knowledge of the location of a gully, a ditch, a tree might help a lot. You might save much time and many lives by acting as a guide for the troops.

Q. But what do I know about blocking roads, laying traps and the like?

A. That is what you will learn if you join the Guard. That and many other things, such as the use of explosives, improvised weapons, camouflage, woodcraft—all sorts of tricks to fit you for the job you may be called on to do, as well as regular military drill. You will be surprised at the extent of the training.

Q. Is this training done with broomsticks or do I really get a crack at a gun?

A. The Guard is well armed and you get instruction and practice. These arms consist of rifles, shotguns and sub-machine guns. Also each man is issued full winter uniform including woolen shirt, blouse, pants, shoes, leggings, steel helmet, lumber-jack coat, gauntlets, etc. In fact, the only equipment each man buys himself is a summer khaki shirt and trousers, dress-belt, tie and "overseas" cap.

Q. How much of my time will Guard work take?

A. Not so much. Each Company drills one night each week. About once each month each company goes to the country for field exercises. Just a regular camping trip plus individual group training that will interest you. Individual members also spend extra time, week-ends, on the rifle range.

Q. But how about physical requirements?

(Continued on Page 36)

GUARDSMAN FIRST FATHER CALLED

Harry A. Rosenthal, pfc, Company B, Second Battalion, TSG, was the first pre-Pearl Harbor father to be drafted in Houston. He has three children, two boys aged 9 and 2, and an infant daughter.



Rosenthal, who has been a guardsman for about a year, has a brother, Lt. Morris Rosenthal, serving as provost marshal at Stockton, Cal., and 27 cousins in the armed forces.

"I'm very glad that I joined the guard when I did," he says. "I know that the many things I learned at drills and maneuvers will come in very handy when I'm in the regular army."

Fifth: We are invaded. Parachute troops or other small enemy units infiltrate and threaten our vital centers. The field forces of the Army are not at the danger point. The Guard will then go into action, attempting to find the enemy, determine his strength and delay him until the Army takes over or to destroy small groups if practicable—but primarily to hold until the Army arrives.

Q. Listen, brother, I'm 40 years old, flat-footed and can't see so good. Besides I'm mighty short-winded. Do you mean to say I'd be called on with

HISTORY OF TEXAS

By Lt. Albert Nibling

Resplendent in a new name, a new shoulder insignia, and a set of new and up-to-the-minute goals, the Texas State Guard has laid aside its swaddling clothes to don the raiment of maturity, as it approaches the anniversary of its third year of existence.

Organized early in 1941 to fill a gap left by the federalization of the Texas National Guard, traditional guardian of Texas welfare, the Texas State Guard, at first known as the Texas Defense Guard, stands with over two years of service as Texas' own army with much to be proud of in its past.

In that brief period, a time fraught with the trials and tribulations which total war brings, the guard has acquitted itself with dignity in whatever roles it has had to fill.

That there have been few occasions when the guard has had serious problems to face may be attributed in part to the very fact that a guard existed. It might have been a practical application of the old adage about locking the barn door before the horse was stolen.

The Texas Defense Guard, which name we will have to use for at least a part of this summary, was quickly and expeditiously brought into being early in 1941 to fill the breach left by the departure of the Texas National Guard. At the behest of the then governor, W. Lee O'Daniel, the national congress authorized the setting up of the Texas Defense Guard.

51 Battalions

At present there are 51 battalions in the Texas State Guard, all of them active. This is a gain of three over the number active at Pearl Harbor.

The guard began functioning provisionally as early as September of 1940, but it was not until after congress had passed the enabling legislation on October 21, 1940, (amendment to Sec. 61, National Defense Act) and the enactment of the Texas Defense Guard Act by the Texas legislature on February 10, 1941, that the permanent organization was entered into. Only about five months elapsed between the first step to create the organization until the final passage by the legislature and approval by the governor of enabling legislation.

The Texas Guard Act was amended by the 48th Legislature changing the name to the Texas State Guard. This act became effective on May 12, 1943.

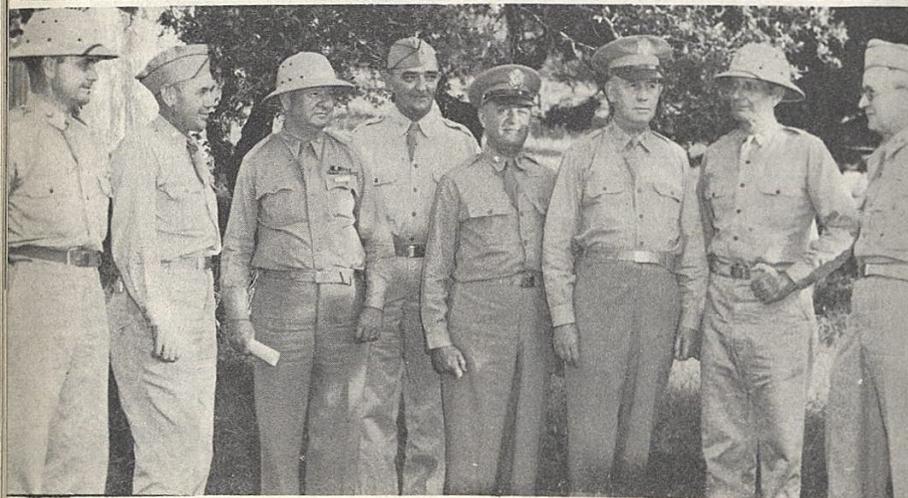
In those dark days, before and immediately after Pearl Harbor, it was not known just how big a role the guard would have to take in the protection of Texas homes and industrial institutions. Before the actual entry into the war of the United States, the guard, under the leadership of Brig. Gen. J. Watt Page, adjutant general of Texas, had formed a strong nucleus on which was to be built the structure of later years.

Strictly Volunteer

It was then, as it is today, a strictly volunteer army of business and professional men, laborers, farmers, clerks, boys and older men.

And the weapons of those early days were conspicuous mainly by their non-existence. Such weapons as were available were of a makeshift variety, donated by the men themselves.

There were hard struggles to be faced, handicaps to be overcome. It was not until many months later that



AS STATE GUARD

the government was to start equipping the guard. There was no pay for the men or officers. This latter is true today except in cases where the guard is actually mobilized for action.

Britain had set a shining example in 1940 of what a home guard could do when just such an army of average citizens took up arms to save that island from Hitler's mad ambitions. The home guard of Britain had won the respect of military men the world over.

The idea of citizen armies is not a new one. Citizen armies marched with George Washington to win independence for this embryonic nation. Citizen armies fought in the War Between the States. A citizen army took the tortuous trail that led to glory and victory at San Jacinto and won for Texas her freedom in 1836.

So, when Texas set out to raise a citizen army in 1941, the response was spontaneous and enthusiastic. Volunteers flocked to the recruiting offices to take the oath to defend their state and nation. Hard drill, after working hours, usually at night, whipped the men into shape, made them a fighting unit which could take the field at a moment's notice.

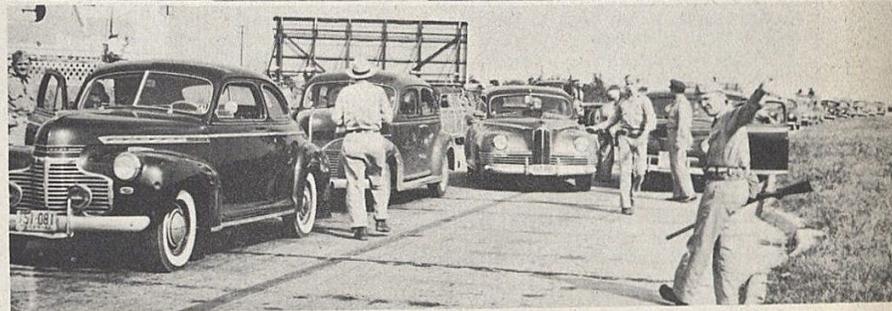
It was an emulation of the old story of a farmer dropping his plow to take up his musket to ward off an enemy within his domain.

Texas' army stood ready even before Pearl Harbor, to strike down those who would do harm to the institutions which mean more than life to free Americans.

As Strong As Individuals

Much credit is due General Page and his worthy aides for the way in which they met the intricate problems of organizing the defense guard in its embryonic days. Say what you may, there were definite problems which hamstrung the quick growth of the organization. Foremost was the lack of proper equipment. Probably ranking second was the fact that service in the guard was then, as it is today, purely voluntary. Unlike the regular services, the officers of the guard had control over their men for brief periods only, and even then did not exercise the rigid rule over the men that is true of the Federal services. So, again, it came back to the individual loyalty and patriotism of the individual enlisted man which formed the strongest or weakest link in the chain. The guard as a whole has always been as strong as the strength of the individual men. When men banded themselves together in a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty, a strong squad, platoon, company or battalion resulted. If the men respected their leaders and followed their guidance, there was a strong unit.

The Texas Guard has been fortunate in having just this type of man as the rule rather than the exception. Men who, except for age or minor physical disabilities or dependents, would have been top men in a regular service unit, have been common as leaders in the guard. Many veterans of World War I are in the guard's officer ranks and non-commissioned officer ranks. Many veterans chose to serve as privates. Many who have seen service in the present war and who have been honorably discharged because age, wounds, or other reasons which did not disqualify them for limited service, have chosen to join the guard.



It is a known fact that whenever the guard has been called on to discharge a duty, it has not been found lacking, and it has won the respect of those who have been in touch with its activity.

High Respect

So today, as the third year of its existence swiftly draws to a close, the Texas State Guard enjoys the respect of more men in high places than it ever has since its organization.

The guard is proud of the respect it enjoys from members of the regular armed forces, from county and city authorities, from state and national officials. The guard's leaders are determined that this respect will be warranted, that it will be magnified.

There have been a few outstanding occasions when the guard has been called upon to show its worth. Along the Gulf Coast during storms, many hours of service have been put in by battalions which sent their men out to guard property and see that order is upheld.

There has been one outstanding example of how lives and property were saved by the functioning of the guard. That was the Beaumont riots of June, 1943, in which units from Beaumont, Port Arthur, Houston, and other nearby cities restored law and order with little loss of life or property. This incident brought home to Texans that such things could happen here and to the guard the serious warning that it must be ready to act quickly, expeditiously, without flinching.

Guard units are ready to act in oil fields, around war plants, on border points, around airports, and in any other

(Continued on Page 30)

— KEEP YOUR RANKS FILLED —

IN THE PICTURES

Top left: It was under the leadership of Adj. Gen. J. Watt Page, shown seated at his desk in Austin, that the Texas State Guard was organized and accomplished much of its present pres-

tige. The present commanding general of the guard is Adj. Gen. Arthur J. Knickerbocker, who succeeded Page. Gen. Page was untiring in his efforts to build the guard into a fighting organization. He acted promptly when the national guard was called into federal service so that the state would not be left without the protection of a military unit.

Center left: The two schools at Camp Bullis for officers of the guard were highlights of the progress made by the Texas State Guard since its organization. This picture illustrates the commando type training that was stressed during the 1942 school.

Lower left: These men headed the Camp Bullis school in 1943. Left to right they are: Lt. Col. A. H. Parham, Assistant G-3 TSG; Lt. Col. George D. Thomas, G-3 TSG; Col. Neill H. Banister, assistant adjutant general of Texas; Maj. Edgar L. Bull, CMP, school commandant; Lt. Col. Paul L. Bell, representing General Guerre; General Donovan; General Knickerbocker, and Col. George W. de Armond, chief of District No. 1, Internal Security Division, 8th Service Command.

Top right: "The Battle of Beaumont," when racial trouble got out of the control of local civic officials, was the first real test of the Texas State Guard and the organization met the test with flying colors. Moving in under martial law, the Guard quickly took command of the situation and violence that had flared for two days vanished under the stern rule of the guardsmen. This picture shows members of the guard sleeping on cots on the lawn of the Beaumont courthouse.

Lower right: Guardsmen quickly threw up patrols on all roads leading into Beaumont when it was feared that lawless elements from nearby towns might march into the city to renew rioting. This picture shows guardsmen stopping cars and allowing only those who had valid reasons to proceed into the city.

Why Texans?

By DON HINGA

Pick up a paper any day these days, read down the tales of flaming heroism in faraway lands and the chances are better than even you'll find the name of a Texan fighting with valor in the front lines, though the front lines be a cloudbank high over Europe or a fox hole in the hell of the Southwest Pacific.

Though Texas is but one of the 48 states in the union, she has sent more of her sons to battle with the navy and marine corps than any other state and the percentage of her boys in the army ranks with the leaders.

Just one of her schools—Texas Agriculture and Mechanical College—has given more officers to the army than West Point itself. Thirty-nine Aggies wear the stars of a general, twelve more are admirals, two are marine generals and thousands wear the silver eagles and oak leaf clusters of high rank.

The fate of millions who never heard of Texas is riding with Texas leaders in the hottest and most important sectors of war today.

That Nimitz boy from Fredericksburg slashes at the Japs and keeps secure the ramparts to the west as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet.

That Eisenhower boy from Denison brings hope to Europe's enslaved millions from his North African headquarters where he directs the combined armies of Britain, France and the United States in campaigns that give promise of a second front.

That Eaker boy—Ira—who got his first flying experience flying off the back of a broncho around Llano, blasts hell out of Fortress Europe with Texans at the controls of many of his bombers.

General George F. Moore, who fought at Corregidor until all hope was gone, waits today in a Japanese prison camp until the day when his fellow Texans can free him.

No, proud as we Texans are, all her sons are not generals. There's Johnny Bulkley, a young naval lieutenant who

sneaked MacArthur out of Bataan under the nose of the Japanese fleet, and David Hill, who rode his shark-toothed plane far and wide over China and taught the Japs a healthy respect for Chenault's Flying Tigers.

And thousands more, far down in rank, who just dig in and fight like hell when there's a job to be done.

All the world knows that Texans DO FIGHT.

But just why is it, when you yell "Hey, Tex" at a group on any battle field that most of them turn around? Why is it that King George of England, when he asked a young soldier in the A.E.F. where he was from, wanted to know, "Are there any Texans left in Texas?"

And why, when a bullet-ripped bomber limped home from a fight over Java, and the tale of battle was told and there wasn't a Texan in the crew, correspondents quipped, "Hell, it ain't authentic!"

I'll try to tell you why.

Texas was born in the crucible of the same kind of war that we are fighting today—a war of freedom against foreign dictatorship.

In the history of nations, as time is counted, the Texas War of Independence against the Mexican tyrant Santa Anna was only yesterday. We still have with us some sons of men who fought with Houston at San Jacinto or who died with Travis in the hallowed Alamo.

These men and the tales they heard at their father's knee are living symbols of the things for which we fight today. They are constant reminders of our glorious past and heroic heritage.

Texans have always fought. The first settlers fought the savage Comanches for the right to build homes under the Texas flag; they helped Mexico fight Spain for her freedom and when Mexico fell under the rule of Santa Anna they turned on that 19th Century Fuehrer and fought him to a finish for the right to be free men.

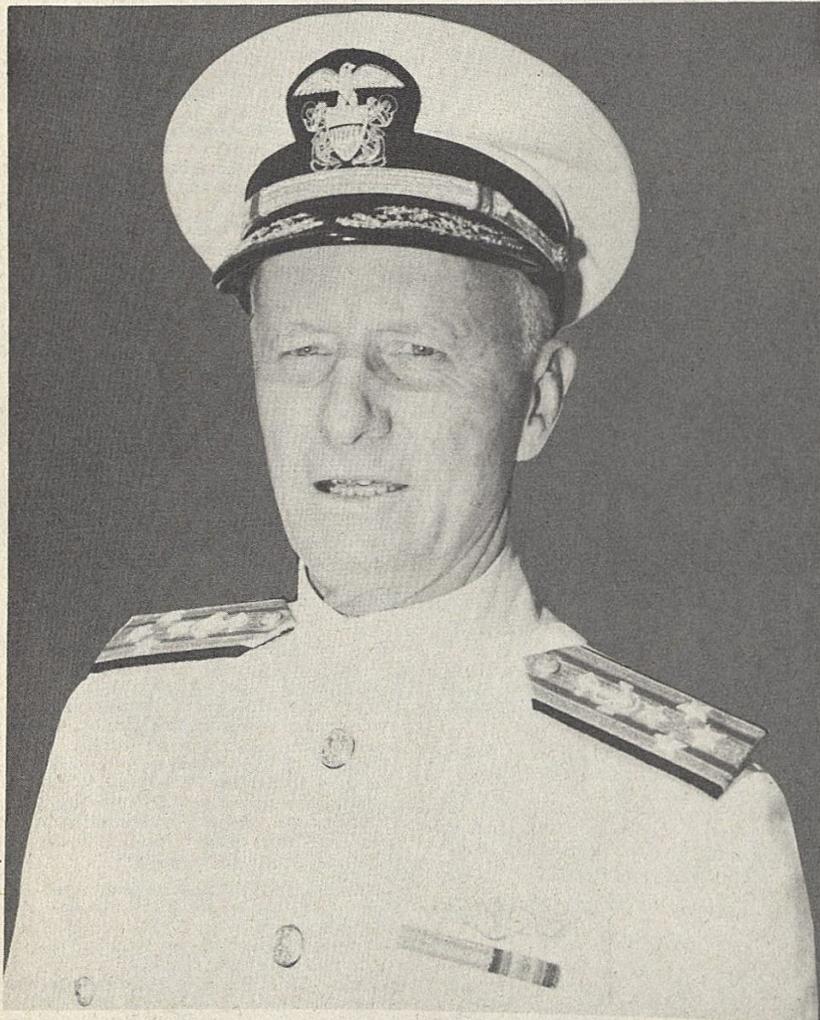
They fought Mexico again under Zachary Taylor, fought each other to decide they would join the South and fight the North, battled Indians for a dozen years after Appomattox until it was time to take up arms again against Spain in 1898.

They were just beginning to get a little soft around the middle when the first world war came along and toughened them up for the present conflict. During the past 100 years there haven't been more than 20 years that Texans weren't fighting someone.

Being the only state that came into the union as a full-fledged nation, Texans still retain a strong feeling of nationalism. They think more in international terms. As H. B. Fox, country editor at Madisonville, puts it:

"The Madison County brand of Texan fights because he can understand the fall of France on crop sales in Pee Dee, that dictatorship at Paris affects freedom at Willow Hole. In fact, internationality has been a habit down here where some of the county roads were laid out by order of a man as far away as the King of Spain.

"Before New Hampshire, say, was a state it was a woods, but Texas was a nation. It had envoys from foreign



NIMITZ OF FREDERICKSBURG

Fight!

nations, it had a president, it had a navy. It understood the world consisted of more ground than the distance you could travel on horseback.

"Texans never have had the insularity of a Maine backwoodsman or a Connecticut cracker or a Wisconsin isolationist. Space doesn't scare us and when an El Pasoan gets in the habit of wondering how a fellow-Texan a thousand miles away in Texarkana is voting, it's no trouble for him to keep on extending and wonder how the folks in London, Brazil or Moscow are voting.

"Texans can understand the world has grown up and war in one place means less peace in another place."

Texas was settled by bold, venture-some spirits who brooked no interference with their ideas of personal liberty and were ready to fight the devil himself and his Comanche cohorts for that liberty.

Typical of the early Texan was that young Kentuckian swinging along through the forest with his gun on his shoulder and a full powder horn at his belt who was asked where he was going.

"Goin' to Texas to fight for my rights," he replied.

Those early-day Texans were men who, when they heard of Mexican oppression in Texas, instinctively felt that liberty itself was in danger and so they lit out to "fight for my rights." That feeling flames in Texas today. Many a young Texan hopped into this war long before Pearl Harbor.

In fact, so many adventurous young Texans joined the Canadian Air Service that that hell-diving crew got to be known around Texas as the "Royal Canadian Texas Air Force." They wanted to "fight for their rights" so badly that they even gave up their American citizenship to do so.

There's a saying out in the cattle country that "Every man must kill his own snakes." Texans don't figure that they ought to delegate the job of axis-snake killing to others, it's a personal responsibility and feud to them.

Governor Coke Stevenson believes the wide open spaces of Texas and the fact that Texans are more individualistic and resentful of regimentation makes them fight better than average.

"Most Texas boys want to jump into the saddle and ride and shoot as soon as they can hang on to the reins," the governor says.

"They don't take so much to ready-made, store-bought games. Out in the cow country, a Texas boy's most cherished plaything is a small-bore rifle and a pony. He plays cowboy and Indian because about all the tales he's heard center on the old Indian fights on the very blood-bought ground he's playing on.

"When he rides out on the range on his pony, he's on his own. He must depend on his own strength and self-reliance to bring him back safely. No corner cop is going to protect him. If he meets up with a bully he's got to fight his way out.

"That breeds into our Texas boys fearlessness, self-reliance and daring."

That's true in other parts of Texas, too. A boy starting out as a logger in

(Continued on Page 32)



EISENHOWER OF DENISON



BAKER OF LLANO

46th BATTALION FROM



Maj. Spencer (left) explaining strategy to Maj. Beauchamp (right). Army umpire left foreground. (Lt. Spaulding)



Capture of saboteurs in background on dam. Major Gahagan, right foreground, blessing Pecos sunshine. Two radio patrol cars of Border Patrol in front center.



Initial advance on dam.



Communications getting set for combat duty.



End of a Perfect Day.

BATTALION SAVES DAM FROM SABOTEURS

GUARDSMEN CARRY ON TO OBJECTIVE DESPITE STRAFING BOMBERS AND HEAVY FIRE

(The following excellent and concise article on the field maneuvers of the 46th Battalion under the task force alert plan was written for The Guardsman by Captain A. B. Loudder, Adjutant, 46th Battalion.)

Field maneuvers under the task force alert plan were held by the 46th Battalion under the command and direction of the task force command composed of Major Geo. D. Spencer and Maj. Thos. Gahagan, both of the Adjutant General's Office.

Army officers from the Pecos Air Base furnished invaluable assistance. Umpires worked tirelessly in judging the merits and mistakes of the two opposing forces and fast planes simulated low flying bombing and strafing which added to the activities in a realistic manner. Staff cars, jeeps, trucks and a complete ambulance corps were furnished by the Army. This type of cooperation was appreciated by the State Guard and showed the deep interest this excellent organization holds for the Guard. The U. S. Border Patrol furnished two radio patrol cars for communication. Without this help our forces would have been severely handicapped in routing the enemy.

Alert orders were received by the commanding officer at 1335 Saturday, Sept. 18th to the effect that saboteurs had been located in and near the Bal-

morhea Lake area and it was determined that their mission was to destroy the dam. Orders were to have the battalion in bivouac area not later than 2330 prepared to advance and capture or destroy this enemy force.

At 1800, on Sept. 18, the units stationed at Pecos composed of Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment, and Companies A and D moved out with full field packs and rations. This force met Company E from Fort Stockton at a predetermined road junction and proceeded to the bivouac area where Company B from Fort Davis was contacted at 1930. Security was immediately established and plans laid for the actual combat procedure the following morning.

At 0700 on Sept. 19 Task Force Command gave the situation, decision and plans. Companies A, B and E were ordered to proceed by motor transport approximately six miles to contact the enemy force represented by Company D from Pecos. At 0830 the first unit moved out by the blue route as shown on operations map and the second unit moved out at 0900 to meet the first unit at the selected rendezvous.

Difficulties were immediately met by the second unit in the form of road blocks and snipers. This unit included the command and his staff and, due to enemy reconnaissance, this unit was severely mauled in the efforts to cap-

(Continued on Page 36)



Low-flying bombing of convoy.
All vehicles demolished in forays.

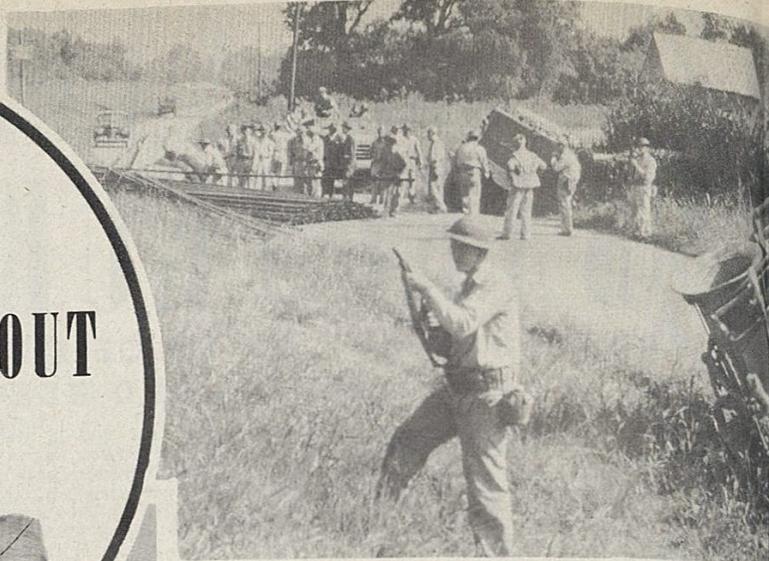


Casualty being loaded in ambulance.



Command radio car after direct hit by flour bomb.

LOUISIANA GUARD CALLED OUT TO INSTALL SHERIFF



State guardsmen remove road blocks along the highway to Pointe-A-La-Hache. The road blocks consisted of barricades and trucks.



Above: Sheriff Blaze sits at his desk in the Pointe-A-La-Hache courthouse after he was installed by state guards acting under orders of Governor Jones. A state guardsman stands by his desk.



Part of the convoy of 31 truckloads of state guardsmen rolling into Pointe-A-la-Hache from New Orleans, Louisiana.

Right: Louisiana state guardsmen disarm deputies of Plaquemines Parish when they tried to serve a state court order restraining the guardsmen from installing Governor Sam Houston Jones' appointed sheriff, Walter J. Blaize in the parish.





Acting Sheriff B. R. Slater is escorted from the sheriff's office by state guardsmen.

(Special to the GUARDSMAN)

New Orleans—A detachment of Louisiana State Guardsmen got a touch of brief but exciting active duty in October when Governor Sam Houston Jones called them out to put his appointed sheriff, Walter J. Blaize, into office in Plaquemines Parish.

Moving into the parish in the face of threats that "they will have to blow us off the map of Louisiana to get in here," the guardsmen, under command of Brigadier General Thomas Porter, guard commander, installed the sheriff without any violence.

All talk of armed resistance faded after parish officials had been informed that martial law had been invoked by the governor and that the troops were moving into the area.

The controversy grew out of the death of Sheriff L. D. Dauterive last June. Governor Jones appointed Blaize to the office and District Attorney Leander Perez opposed the appointment.

Perez contended that Dauterive's successor should be elected and on behalf of Coroner B. R. Slater, acting sheriff, obtained an order from a state court restraining the state guard from "operating in violation of the laws and constitution of this state to subordinate the civil power to the military."

This injunction, however, was denied by Federal Judge A. J. Callouet.

While the legal maneuvers were going on, General Porter moved four units

of the State Guard from Baton Rouge into camp on the shores of Lake Pontchartrain.

Governor Jones then proclaimed a state of martial law in Plaquemines Parish, placed the parish under the command of General Porter and a convoy consisting of 31 trucks of armed guardsmen, two command cars carrying machine guns and a hospital unit moved out of camp for the "war zone."

While all this was going on emergency guards, who had been kept on duty by Acting Sheriff Slater barricaded the courthouse and Deputy Sheriff Joe Cappiello was quoted as saying that the state guardsmen would "have to blow us off the map of Louisiana to get in here."

There was some excitement, too, when some of the guards, hearing that state guardsmen were on their way to the parish, shouldered shotguns and rifles and headed for the highway.

However, they soon returned and put up their arms. Two deputies who attempted to serve the restraining order on the guardsmen were disarmed and taken into custody.

When the guardsmen arrived all opposition melted and Blaize was installed in the sheriff's office.

About 600 guardsmen in all were called out to put down the parish "revolt" and around 100 were left for a few days to see that order was maintained.



THE ADJUTANT *Speaks*

THE Job done by Major Betts as Adjutant of the Texas State Guard Officers' Association will be difficult to improve upon, and I as his successor realize this more than anyone. I have it on good authority (confidentially from Major Reese, the Chaplain of the Association) that it will be hard to improve on anything that anyone does who must have been a "beautiful baby."

There are some battalions who are not represented 100% in the Texas State Guard Officers' Association. It is regrettable that there are some who either do not care to join with their fellow officers in furthering the noble purposes of the association, or because of their lack of interest or dilatoriness have failed to make their wishes known to the extent of becoming a member. It is suggested that the member officers secure their fellow officers' memberships if there are those in your battalion who do not belong.

It has been suggested that a complete roster of the member officers be placed in The Texas Guardsman a reasonable length of time after annual registration begins in January of 1944. Space permitting, I am sure that this can be done after the first of the year.

Capt. Carl Hardin, Jr., Adjutant,
Texas State Guard Officers Assn.

SWAN-SONG OF THE PAST ADJUTANT

It has been a rare pleasure for "yours truly" to serve with such a fine bunch of officers as is represented in the membership of this Association. It was a special pleasure and privilege to have the opportunity to work in close fellowship with the other charter officers of the Association in setting up the framework and working tools of this organization. I have been honored in this respect and want you all to accept my heartfelt thanks for your wonderful cooperation and help in this work.

You now have a new Adjutant as well as a new Finance Officer. I know them both, and know that they are capable men—men saturated with the desire to serve the interests of the State Guard and their State and Nation. Let me bespeak for them your fullest support and cooperation. I now pledge them mine.

It was of special significance and satisfaction to me personally, that my tenure of office should culminate at one of the most enjoyable and, I feel, successful conventions that I have ever attended.

The Texas State Guard Officers' Association is destined to be one of the greatest forces for the welfare and safety of our State and Nation. Let's keep it in tune with the philosophy of success which characterizes our Lone Star State. Before the first quarter of the year of 1944 has passed on, I fully and sincerely expect to see the membership of the Association composed of every officer in the T. S. G. That will be as it should be.

And now, I'm still going to be in there working with you as best I can. Let's pull together and make a real TEXAN success.

"Thanks for Listening."

Chas. O. Betts
Maj. Inf. TEX
Former Adjutant.



Left: Katherine Grayson is safe from her admirers under the protection of Texas State Guardsmen.



Right: Mickey Rooney waves from the stern of a jeep while two husky Guardsmen keep an eye on the admiring crowd.

San Antonio Guardsmen Guard Movie Stars

A select company of officers and men of the 36th Battalion recently had the kind of war job that comes to but few in a lifetime.

Under command of Lt. A. L. Dodge, they were detailed to guard the caravan of Hollywood stars which visited San Antonio to help promote the recent War Bond Drive.

The company moved out of the Armory at 12:45 p.m., to 5th and Alamo streets where the parade formed.

Lt. Hansen, Co. A, Lt. Underwood, Co. F, Lt. Braunstein, Co. F., and Lt.

Miller of Hq. Staff were each given a detail of twelve men—who walked beside the jeeps on which the stars rode and kept the crowds from mobbing them. In some cases it took eight guardsmen to keep the crowds away from one jeep.

The parade was over a distance of three miles, after which the guardsmen were assigned posts at the front and rear doors of the Auditorium where the stars were appearing, enabling them to arrive and depart from the Auditorium

in safety and free from the annoyance of autograph seekers, etc.

Immediately following this the guardsmen were sent to the river bridges on Houston and Travis streets to keep the crowds from storming the Arenson theatre where the stars appeared before the Rotary Club.

High praise was given the guardsmen by the captain of the military police, captain of police and by the publicity manager of the cavalcade.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEADERSHIP

(The following article is by Brig. Gen. Harold R. Jackson, commanding officer of the Anti-Aircraft Replacement Training Center at Wallace. While it deals particularly with the Camp Wallace Training Center its sound message on the importance of every soldier becoming proficient in leadership is of value to every member of the Texas State Guard.)

1. The mission of this training center is to train highly qualified antiaircraft artillerymen thoroughly, and prepare them to take their places in combat units. In this training every individual must strive toward perfection. In time of war, merely passable performance and results will not meet battle requirements. We must win; and victory depends upon every one of us doing his part in an excellent manner.

2. Discipline and leadership are the most important requirements in the make-up of a first rate officer or enlisted man. These qualities are the very foundation of all teamwork. Teamwork is the keystone upon which an army is built.

3. Discipline is the ready and willing execution of the will of the commander, and includes carrying on under the most extremely difficult battle conditions, even though no higher commander is present to give detailed orders or to supervise their execution.

4. The development of a high state of discipline in a command depends upon the quality of its leaders. Every man that passes through this training center is a potential leader. We must place tremendous emphasis upon the development of leadership, and upon the importance of the noncommissioned officer.

5. Every officer, every noncommissioned officer, and every potential noncommissioned officer, must understand thoroughly just what constitutes leadership. A leader must have a sense of personal responsibility for the men under his command, and a deep feeling of devotion to duty. The best way to develop these qualities is, first, by personal example of the officers and noncommissioned officers responsible for training; and second, by placing responsibility upon these men who show they are capable of assuming it.

6. Those battery commanders who have been most successful have made full use of their subordinate leaders. While the efficiency of the units as a whole is a personal responsibility of the commander, he must allot many duties and functions to his subordinates, to be performed under his careful supervision. Subordinate commanders must be given full responsibility to the limit of their capabilities, and checked as to the results obtained.

7. Platoon commanders, platoon officers, and platoon sergeants must be developed into real leaders who habitually assume the full responsibilities of their positions and made their platoons function effectively regardless of difficulties. Combat experiences of anti-aircraft units in all theaters definitely emphasize the important but often neglected role played by our noncommissioned officers in charge of anti-aircraft guns, automatic weapons, and searchlights. Positions are so widely separated

that section chiefs and squad leaders may frequently be totally "on their own." Emergencies will constantly arise requiring commanders of all echelons to act without advice or help and each must be able to handle those emergencies quickly. Commanders must have confidence in their ability to handle any situation that may arise.

8. The squad leader or section leader must be a REAL leader in every sense of the word. He must:

a. Have an intimate, personal knowledge of his men and their needs.

b. Have a thorough knowledge of his material and the methods by which it may be used effectively.

c. Be able to select a suitable position and know how to fortify and camouflage it effectively.

d. Be able to move his unit when and as required, and to go into action instantly to protect his unit or to carry out his mission.

e. Have a thorough knowledge of field sanitation, including the preparation and supervision of meals in the field.

f. Insure the local security of his unit at all times.

g. Have a practical working knowledge of first aid treatment. This knowledge may mean the difference between life and death to members of his crew.

h. Have the will and drive to carry on when that will and drive are all that keep his unit going.

9. The training and leadership of the commanders of each of the units of the battery are of utmost importance and must not be neglected. The battery commander cannot do the platoon commander's job, nor can the platoon commander do the chief of section's job. The chief of section must have his firing unit so well trained that each man will do his job and be ready when necessary to substitute instantly for another man in the section. Training and leadership must be developed early in training periods and emphasized throughout. Too often it is considered as something to be developed separately and at a later date. This erroneous concept may prove costly in the extreme; and if the proper qualities are not developed during the period in the training center it is unlikely that they will be found later when most needed.

10. The success of our combat units in battle depends upon the training we are carrying on right now. Able leaders must be developed in every echelon; true discipline must be instilled in all ranks. With these qualities of high leadership and true discipline, our troops will come through with unbelievably low losses, and will accomplish the apparently impossible.



Brig. Gen. Harold R. Jackson

— A STRONG GUARD NEEDS RECRUITS —

BOARD OF DIRECTORS NOMINATIONS NEEDED

Under the new Constitution and By-Laws adopted at the first annual convention of the Texas State Guard Officers' Association the Board of Directors of the Association will consist of one officer from each battalion in the Texas State Guard to be elected or selected by the officers of each battalion. Naturally, the officer selected must be a member of the Association.

The officers of each battalion are urged to select the officer they wish to serve on the Board of Directors as soon as possible, and send in his name and address to the Adjutant of the Association, Capt. Carl C. Hardin, Jr., 505 West 7th Street, Austin, so that the complete Board of Directors may be published in the next issue of the Guardsman.

GUARD QUICKLY PROVIDES RARE TYPE BLOOD DONOR

Because Dallas members of the Texas State Guard had their blood typed and listed with the David Graham Hall Foundation, an Arlington woman critically ill in a Dallas hospital obtained a rare blood type donor within thirty minutes.

Sergt. L. B. Weaver, 4332 Hall, member of Company D, 29th Battalion, offered his blood for the emergency transfusion. He was one of 3 per cent of the guardsmen with rare type 1 blood.

FORT WORTH WATER PLANT IS BLOWN UP



Mess Sgt. R. E. Lee, also of Company E, had the job of preparing breakfast for his men at the plant, one hour after the unannounced mobilization. He is shown by his mobile kitchen, serving hot meals.

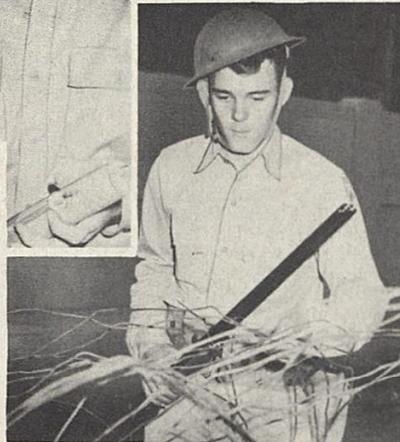


Here is Sgt. Emil Crow of Company E (defenders) closely studying a map of the battle area.



Motorists who had to detour around the West Lancaster Bridge could thank this Guardsman, Pvt. R. E. Gray of Co. E, who is shown fixing the wire entanglements at the bridge.

The first casualties were St. Ed Meyerson of Co. B, shown with a "potato bomb" at left, and Pvt. Robert Dunn of Co. E, who "shot" Meyerson and then gave away his own position by moving and was put out of action.



COMPANY B, 27TH BATTALION, BREAKS THROUGH COMPANY E TROOPS AND FULFILLS MISSION

The vital pumphouse of the Holly Water plant at Fort Worth was blown up during recent maneuvers between Company B and Company E of the 27th Battalion, Texas State Guard.

Forty men of Company B, garbed in blue denim and carrying shotguns, sidearms and grenades deployed from Trinity Park early in the morning and, despite stiff resistance from Company E, one of their number fought through the cordon of defenders and blew up the pumphouse.

The maneuver was the second staged by the Guardsmen without advance notice, the men being alerted at 5:30 a.m.

Company E, under command of First Lt. Burton B. Paddock, in the absence of Capt. John B. Collier, Jr., mobilized

at 6 a.m. at the Armory. Company B, under Capt. Jack Massengale, reported at Trinity Park Shelter House. Mess details served breakfast to each company at 7:15 a.m.

While Company B, the attack force, deployed along the west bank of Clear Fork, Company E's defenders took up posts outside of the water plant, which was guarded inside by the regular watchmen who are on 24-hour duty.

First "casualty" was Sgt. Ed Meyerson of Company B who was "shot" by Pvt. Robert Dunn from his river bank outpost. Dunn became the second casualty when he moved and gave away his position to enemy forces.

As Company B forces closed in on the plant, sneaking under cover of brush, a

Company E private attempted to hurl a grenade containing sulphur and gunpowder. The grenade was defective and exploded in his hand, inflicting a slight burn.

Because he attempted to throw the grenade into the wind, gas fumes were carried backward and sucked underneath the Lancaster bridge to "kill" him and five of his own men.

Three attackers then slipped across the bridge from the south and one was successful in reaching the pump house. He was Sgt. Max Ellis. His successful maneuver ended the attack.

The two companies plan to stage monthly maneuvers at other vital Fort Worth plants.

(Sergeant R. E. Lee, mess sergeant of Company E, who sent in the above story, believes his mess detail set somewhat of a record during the maneuvers. Receiving the alert alarm at 5:30 a.m., he drove to the armory four miles away, loaded the mess equipment on a truck, drove a mile to the maneuver area and at 7:15 a.m. was serving bacon, eggs, jelly, bread and coffee to about 80 officers and men.)

— KEEP YOUR RANKS FILLED —

MILITARY SECRET



This picture is a "hangover" from the Texas State Guard Officers convention at Austin.

Don't mistake us—by hangover we merely mean it was left over from pictures that were taken and not used in the October issue of *The Guardsman*.

It shows first Lt. Lloyd W. Davis, 31st Bn., of Mission, receiving The Order of The Bucket.

Diligent research by Guardsman operatives has failed to unearth just how Lt. Davis won The Order of The Bucket.

Lt. Davis just blushes and says, "It's a military secret."



BOOK REVIEWS

By CAPT. JOSEPH M. MURPHY — S-1. 2nd Battalion, Houston



"THE INFANTRY JOURNAL READER," Selected and Edited by Col. Joseph I. Greene, Editor, The Infantry Journal. Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N.Y., \$3.00.)

Thoughtful Americans have at some stage of this present war surely asked themselves or others the question, "What kind of thinking on the part of our high military leaders is guiding the destinies of our nation in the war?" And as Captain Weightman, popular instructor at Camp Bullis this year, said, "That's a good question!"

And this new book gives you the answers to that question, and many others. Back in the early days of American military writing, most of the writers gave forth only their fulminations against slowness of promotions, the smallness of pay and allowances, and the attitude of Congress and the people generally toward military affairs.

But our Army sent forth a different type of officer in the post-war period, and in the early 1930's came the well-schooled officer with an enlightened view of what lay ahead in the next war. The Infantry Journal Reader presents many articles of that period, showing that in the minds many of our marked leaders among Army officers, horizons of military needs were being extended.

For example, in one of the articles, Superintendent Douglas MacArthur, of West Point, developed the thought that wars of the future will be fought between nations in arms, and that military leaders must know national and world affairs, and possess "an intimate understanding of the mechanics of human feelings."

In still another, Captain George C. Marshall warns that in attempting to evaluate the lessons drawn from World War I, we should bear in mind that when we got into the war, we faced an enemy half defeated, and not one with full fighting power.

In a 1920 issue of the Journal, there was an article by Captain Dwight Eisenhower, who insisted that the Army should have fast tanks, capable of speeds of at least 15 miles per hour.

One of the most enjoyable articles, "Success in War," written in 1931 by Major George S. Patton, Jr., has some rather interesting and pointed comments on leadership in battle.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph W. Stillwell wrote an article for the Journal, which is also included in the Reader, while he was an instructor at The Infantry School at Fort Benning. It deals in a rather common-sense fashion with the problem of defense tactics. "Somebody did a lot of defending before we got in (the World War) and perhaps the next time it will be on us quickly and we won't have a year to get ready to attack." This is a book you can enjoy at any time. Pick it up, and there ready for your time allotment is an article to fit it; an article that may spark you as no other thing could ever do.

Here captains, majors, lieutenant colonels, and a few generals and en-

listed men have their say about war, defense, attack, leadership, and many other topics.

There is a lot of recent material in the Reader, like Yank Levy's article on throat-slitting, street fighting and sabotage. And articles by two Japanese army officers you'll enjoy reading.

Truly this book offers excellent background for a military man's reading.

* * *

"SKYWAYS TO BERLIN," with the American Flyers in England, by Majors John M. Redding and Harold I. Leyshon. (Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind., \$2.75.)

Two officers of the First Wing of the United States Eighth Air Force have written in a sort of easy-going way one of the really good books about American air exploits in this war.

Starting from scratch, as the authors write, "When First Wing came to England it was a token force, a psychological weapon," the story takes you through episodes of American ingenuity and courage that licked obstacles of many kinds, and got on with their job of bombing Germany where it would hurt the most.

Here is one little story that sort of sums up the attitude and spirit of these sky fighters as told by an American colonel "with a slightly nasal twang" (sounds like Texas):

"There I was in the nose of the damn plane," said the Colonel, "sweating out a bad one. We lost sixteen ships that day. Rough day. We got hit by flak and the bombardier was hit by a piece of iron in the arm. Believe me, I was scared stiff—didn't know what to do. Finally, I got up enough gumption to get out my first-aid stuff and jab him with some morphine. This damn kid looks half dead, blood all over the place. But he puts his good arm under his head, looks up at me very seriously and says, 'You know what, Colonel? I don't think there's much future in this racket.'"

If you like planes, and some true stories of our air fighters, you'll like this book.

* * *

"HOW THE ARMY FIGHTS," by Lowell L. Limpus, Captain, ORC, USA. (D. Appleton-Century Co., New York, \$3.00.)

This is an excellent book for civilians and military men alike. It is a good book because it takes the dull and drab facts about how armies fight and makes them live in your mind, like a breath-taking story.

If you are one of those who sometimes get confused with the many communications, press dispatches from the front, and sound-offs by the so-called military experts, here is your chance to get oriented, and make some sense out of it all.

It is the thought of the author that modern warfare isn't so confusing, but

only looks so; and that its principles have not been through much change since Joshua blasted the trumpet before Jericho. According to Captain Limpus, it is merely the application of those principles that has been stepped up in speed. There is one important and very enlightening chapter you will particularly enjoy, entitled, "Old Strategy—New Tactics." In still another chapter, "Our New Infantry," the author gives a clear and extremely simplified explanation of the work of the infantry. And speaking of the infantry, Queen of Battles, and its great part in this modern warfare, he says, "Instead of lying down and gasping out her last breath beneath the chomping tank-treads, she staggered to her feet, snatched up new weapons, and went rushing back into the fray and today she continues to reign as aforetime."

* * *

"INFANTRY IN BATTLE," A Book of the Tactics of Small Units. (Military Service Publishing Co., 13 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa., \$3.00.)

The publishers say for this book that it is the only book on small unit tactics, combining the battle experiences of leaders of platoons, companies, battalions, and regiments, published since 1874.

Whether that be true or not, this book is highly recommended as a work that Texas State Guardsmen should have and read—then read again and again. You'll have the fun of your life trying to out-guess some of the infantry leaders who pass in review, as they put their commands through many different kinds of situations on many different kinds of terrain. Then, you will read the comments of the editor, and check your own ideas against his, and between the two of you have a little vest-pocket critique.

The index is classified so that if you want to read something about advance guards, or about the 36th Division, you can spot the proper battle story with a minimum of time lost.

* * *

"COMBAT TRAINING," by Brigadier-General L. R. Esteves. (Military Service Publishing Co., Harrisburg, Pa., 75c.)

Here is a long-looked for help for State Guardsmen. General Esteves has taken the material for this book, 200 pages long, from Training Manuals, The Infantry School publications, and the Army Correspondence Courses. Much of the matter he has compiled for his own work as instructor and commanding officer of Officers Training Camps, and is ready-cut for the instructor in infantry tactics.

Under the general heading of "Part I, Preparation for Combat," he has outlined in brief notes the more important facts about such items as: Estimate of the Situation, Maps, The Terrain, Orders, Form of Field Orders, Troop Movements, Shelter, Supply, Rules of Land Warfare, and others. Under "Part II,

(Continued on Page 37)

PART TWO

Left: Picked demonstration troops with army equipment show Joe the correct way.



Right: Learning the art of war; technique of international and personal mayhem.



Joe's is a full-time job, but he spreads himself, uses his imagination and is "on his own" in what could be close-order drill.

SOLDIER - THE GUARDSMAN

(The following splendid article was written by Raymond J. Stan for The American Rifleman and is reprinted herewith through the gracious permission of that magazine.)

Joe America, part-time soldier, is getting on with the war very well now, thank you.

You know Joe—remember—the guy who peddled smokes at the corner drug store, the friendly chap down at the bank, the fellow who sold you your last new car—way back “when.” He’s a Minute Man now, or a State Guardsman, or perhaps he nudges a crate along the Delaware coast for the Civil Air Patrol. Let’s just say that Joe represents a lot of folks in this country who are volunteering their time and efforts to help win this war, and keep it well away from our shores.

It’s certainly not like it used to be with Joe. The pressure’s on and Joe’s in the show now. Sure, he’s in the militia. Yeah, the National Guard’s all gone into Federal service but this is the new State Guard taking the place of the Guard boys who are off in Africa, or the Solomons or Australia or wherever they are. Veterans, now, all of them and some of Uncle Sam’s finest soldiers. They are making an invaluable payment on an investment of peace times. The Army is thankful now for the sometimes disdained National Guardsmen. So are the home town folks who oftentimes smiled at these civilians playing soldier. But the old Armory isn’t deserted and empty, for Joe and his gang are keeping things going until the old crew comes home.

And now the Army’s taken Joe under its wing and is teaching him what the war’s all about. Joe’s learning the “art of war,” the gentle technique of international mayhem. He’s learning the kind of war the Russian guerrillas know, the kind the Marines in the Solomons had to learn, the vicious, treacherous kind of war where everything goes and it’s man to man, kill or have your own throat cut. Sound funny? Maybe it does when you think of Joe, middle-aged and plump more than likely, with knots where his muscles ought to be and his chest where his stomach ought to be, out fighting man to man. But you’ve seen fat Russians, haven’t you—knotty Norwegians?

Anyway, the Army doesn’t think it’s funny. The Army knows that in a country as big as ours, with 5,000 miles of coast line and thousands of sensitive points, the only ones you can count on to be at a certain place at any given time are the folks who live there. And Joe is the “folks.” So the Army is counting on Joe to be WHERE he will be needed WHEN he’s needed. And the Army is sending Joe to school to learn in a short period of time all he can assimilate about fighting. It’s a school for militia, if you will.

The Army figures it this way. If they take the key men of these outfits and give them the fundamentals of training, they can go back and pass it along to the rest of their crews. Time doesn’t permit a thorough and complete course of training but a lot can be packed into six days of ten hours each. The Army hopes to develop in these men an ap-

preciation of the proper tactical employment of the State Guard units, at least. This tactical mission is to observe and to report, to harass and to delay the enemy.

In these days of fluid warfare with fast mechanized forces, airborne infantry and paratroops, this function of the State Guard becomes increasingly significant. No section of any country in this fast shrinking modern world can afford to relax in apathy with a false feeling of security from attack.

The Army knows that Joe America, the guy at home, the part-time soldier can be a whale of a big help if he can play his part. But Citizen Joe had a lot to learn before he could step out from behind the counter or the plow and handle such a part. This is where the school, of necessity, came into the picture. It is a relatively new idea in this country but we catch on quick and so has this idea. It has taken hold of the imagination of our people and has spread to five of the Army Service Commands, each of which is conducting schools for their own Joes. These schools are located in the First Service Command, the Second, Third, the Seventh and Eighth. They all cover practically the same ground and all have certainly the same purposes. They aim to give to the officers and non-coms of the State Guard, Minute Men, and other militia organizations, essential basic tactical training; to so present that training that these officers and non-coms can apply it to their own men and communities in field problems on week-end exercises. And they aim to show and demonstrate to these men the materials and equipment needed and some which can be improvised for those exercises, and the plans for field training which can be applied to any community in the country.

These schools are manned by competent commissioned and non-commissioned instructors of the Army. Army quarters and equipment are utilized, and picked demonstration troops show what not to do as well as the correct way of doing things.

The selection of students for the schools is made on a quota basis—proportionately divided between the states making up the Service Command—with a sprinkling from such other services as the Civil Air Patrol and, in some cases, police auxiliaries. The only requirements for the students are that they have the urge, the time and at least two stripes on their sleeves. It takes a “vacation” of about seven days time, six of which are wholly and entirely devoted to the school work. That’s what it takes for Joe to get into the busiest week he ever spent—sixty full hours of basic tactical training in six very full days. But Joe loves it and he has a full realization as to what it may mean to him and his wife and kids not to mention his neighbors and his country.

When Joe and the other sixty-odd militiamen who go through the School each week have completed the course, at Fort Meade, Md., as an example, they have covered, though in a considerably quicker fashion, the same type of training given in an Infantry Officer’s Can-

didate School. The same theory of instruction prevails. Like every officer in the regular Army, Joe is taught to think for himself, to originate, to improvise, to use his six senses. These requisites, they will tell you at Fort Meade, are the most important in any fighting man. Look at the Russians and you’ll have to agree. So one of the first things that Joe is taught is to go back to the practicalities of his Boy Scout training. War always signals the return to the primitive. It is primitive in itself and must be carried on as such. It places a true value on the fundamentals which are too often lost in the luxury of peacetime.

The training and development of these six senses, dulled from disuse in our modern way of life, is given primary importance in the school work. It is explained that even in these days of modern high-powered weapons, wars are won as they have always been won—only when ground is taken and held by the infantry. In the event of an invasion of this country by paratroops, for example, the local State Guards would undoubtedly be the first forces to contact the enemy. They would probably be considerably outnumbered at first and would, of necessity, revert to their basic job of observing, reporting, harassing and delaying the Boche or Jap. This calls for scouting and patrolling and in these the full use of every sense God gave Joe is required. They play a vital role. Therefore the Army emphasizes the training and development of six senses. Five of these we all know—sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. The sixth is not too well known—it is common-sense.

In demonstrating how to develop the increased use of our six senses they actually revert in these schools to the old parlor games of passing objects from man to man blindfolded, sniffing and feeling and listening, trying to identify the objects and sounds and aromas.

One of the most thoroughly covered subjects, as might be expected, is that of weapons. This coverage is designed to give a clear over-all picture of the arms used by the foot-soldier. It is not restricted to the arms now available to the members of the State Guards. Time is too short to make any attempt at an exhaustive coverage. Nomenclature, operation, and capabilities are stressed in such weapons as the sub-machine gun, the Garand, the M1 Carbine, light machine gun and the mortars. These are the weapons now supplied to the regular interior troops which will operate with and assist the State Guards.

Joe gets a more thorough coverage of the basic weapon of the guardsman, i. e., his own personal shotgun. The several types and varieties of shotguns are picked apart to show what makes them tick and why. And actual range demonstrations with various kinds of ammunition bring out the capabilities as well as the limitations of this essentially close range killer. Joe is shown here how to make “dummy” shotgun ammunition for training purposes. He also gets instruction on the manufacture of the new “rifled slug” as a means of increasing the range and effectiveness of the shotgun.

(Continued on Page 37)

Houston Guardsmen Wreck Hirohito

They wanted more realism in their maneuvers, so Company C, 48th Marine Battalion, Texas State Guard, of Houston, used Hirohito, Tojo and others of yellow lineage for targets on a recent field trip.

And the idea went over in a big way with the men of Company C. They derived a maximum of pleasure from letting go with their rifles at the grinning faces of the cardboard "Japs" which were concealed behind trees and alongside ravines on the San Jacinto River near Houston.

The idea of using cardboard targets of the Nip was taken so well by Battalion Commander Major Julian A. Weslow that the entire battalion later used it on a maneuver.

The cardboard dummies were realistically and hideously painted to resemble the worst in the Pacific enemy. Some were placed in stationary positions along the river bank. Others were manipulated by men in foxholes,

who would thrust them up into the path of the advancing guardsmen. And one was fixed so that it could be quickly revolved, giving the gunner only a fleeting glimpse of the target.

The rules were simple. It was not fair to hit below the belt. Hits had to be scored in the head or in the heart, which was located by a small flag of the rising sun.

And in all the shooting of an entire afternoon, not one rifle bullet hit below the belt, and there were only four counted clear misses.

There were many nicks near the heart and many in the head, testimony, says Captain James A. Cushman, that the many trips of his company to the rifle range have paid off in improvement in the marksmanship of his men.

Captain Cushman is enthusiastic about the idea, which was developed by First Lieutenant Jerry Pierce. He says that it takes a lot of the routine out of a field maneuver and boosts the morale

of the men. It's just a lot more fun to shoot at a Jap even if he is of the ersatz variety.

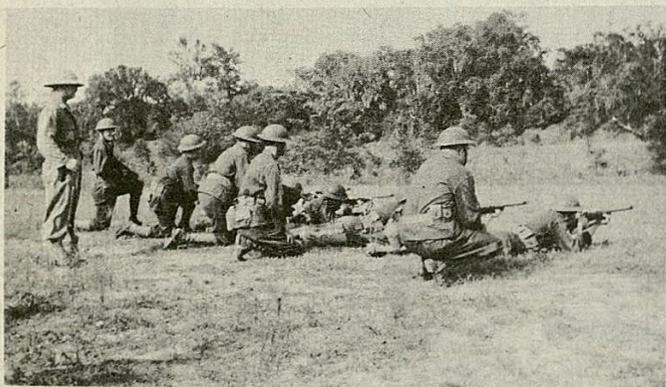
The men had a limited time in which to load and fire. In some cases, potshots were taken on the run through brush. Some shots were taken from the prone. Each man was given a specified number of shots and scores were kept, enlivening the spirit of competition.

The whole idea was to develop the guerrilla warfare prowess of the men. Simulated guerrilla conditions were followed where at all possible.

In addition to the shooting, the men got practice digging foxholes and the chow was typical of the field, beans, sandwiches and coffee.

The men also tried their hands at camouflaging their bivouac areas, and did pretty well.

Those who made the maneuver are rarin' to go again, Captain Cushman declares.



Houston guardsmen fire at Japs from the prone position.



A camouflaged shelter in bivouac area.



Left: Tojo's cohorts and their captors. These dummies were riddled with bullets of the guardsmen's guns in the maneuver. left to right are Private Bill Taggart, Private Dick Winner, Sgt. James Shanken and Pfc. Albert Huber.

Home Study Course

FOR TEXAS GUARDSMEN

LESSON 5—PART I

DISMOUNTED DRILL—CLOSE ORDER—THE SQUAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTIONS

1. What is the primary function of the squad?
2. What difference is there in the Normal Interval and Close Interval?
3. What is the command to dismiss the squad?
4. Explain the "oblique march" movement.
5. Being in column, how is change of direction executed?
6. Explain the procedure in stacking shotguns.

ANSWERS

1. To act as a combat team.
2. Normal Interval: Each man except the one on the left extends his left arm laterally at shoulder height, palm and hand down. The fingers extend and are held straight out. Close Interval: Each man except the one on the left extends his left arm laterally at shoulder height, palm and hand down. The fingers extend and are held straight out. The arms' length distance between men. The Close Interval: This is ob-

tained by placing the left hand on the hip. The elbow is in plane of the body.

3. The command is: 1. Inspection. 2. ARMS. 3. Port. 4. ARMS. 5. DISMISS.
4. The command is given as the right foot strikes the ground. Each in the column is to march in place. The left foot faces half right in march. The right foot faces half left in march and steps off in a direction of 45 degrees to the right of his original front. The ranks remain parallel to their original front.
5. The leading man executes the face in marching. The other men in the column march in place. The movement successively and on the same ground as the leading man.
6. This may be accomplished by forming a tripod similar in appearance to an Indian tepee and tying the shotguns with a pocket handkerchief. The hands are held straight out under the point where they touch together.

FOLD ALONG THIS LINE

A. The Squad

1. The squad is a group of soldiers organized primarily as a combat team. It consists of one squad leader (Corporal), two scouts, second in command (Pfc.) to the rear, and generally four men. When the squad leader is absent, he is replaced by the second in command. If the second in command is also absent, the next senior member of the squad acts as leader. As far as practicable, the squad is kept intact. The normal formation of the squad is a single rank or single file. This permits variation in the number of men composing the squad. The squad in line marches to the left or to the front only for minor changes of position. That is, the squad is not marched for any distance from its drill area to the front nor to the left. If the squad is to be marched to a point to its left, it is marched to the right and then the command, Column Left, MARCH, is given.

2. To Form the Squad.—The command is: FALL IN. At this command, the squad forms in line. On falling in, each man except the one on the left extends his left arm laterally at shoulder height, palm of the hand down, fingers extended and joined. Each man, except the one on the right, turns his head and eyes to the right and places himself in line so that his right shoulder touches lightly the tips of the fingers of the man on his right. As soon as the proper intervals have been obtained, each man drops his arm smartly to his side and turns his head to the front. PLATE I illustrates this formation at Normal Interval.

(a) At Close Intervals.—The command is: 1. At Close Intervals. 2. FALL IN. At the command FALL IN, all fall in as described above in paragraph 2, except that close intervals are obtained by placing the left hands on the hips. See PLATE 2 for this illustration. In this position the heel of the palm of the hand rests on the hip, the fingers and thumb are extended and joined, and the elbow is in the plane of the body.

(b) The squad falls in on the squad leader. If the squad is formed under arms, pieces are at once inspected.

3. Previous Instructions Applicable.—The squad executes the positions, movements, and manual of arms as prescribed in previous LESSONS Nos. 2, 3, and 4 in your Home Study Course. All men must execute the movements simultaneously.

4. To Dismiss the Squad.—The command is: 1. Inspection. 2. ARMS. 3. Port. 4. ARMS. 5. DISMISSED.

5. To Count Off.—The command is: COUNT OFF. Each man of the squad, except the one on the right flank, turns his head and eyes to the right. The right flank man calls out, "TWO." "THREE," etc., turning his head and eyes to the front as he gives his number. This command may be given whenever it is desired that the men should know their relative positions in the squad.

6. To Align the Squad.—Being in line, the command is: 1. Dress Right or (Left), 2. DRESS. 3. Ready. 4. FRONT. At the command Dress, each man except the one on the left, extends his left arm and all align themselves to the right. If the squad is formed at close interval, each man except the one on the left, places his left hand upon his hip and all align themselves to the right. The instructor places himself on the right flank one pace from and in prolongation of the line and facing down the line. From this position he verifies the alignment, ordering individual men to move forward or back as necessary. Having checked the alignment, he faces to the right in marching and moves 3 paces forward, halts, faces to the left and commands: 1. Ready. 2. FRONT. At the command FRONT, arms of the body are dropped quietly but smartly to the side and heads turned to the front.

If in column the command is: COVER. At the command, men cover from front to rear with 40 inches distance between them.

7. Being in Line at Normal Interval, to Obtain Close Interval.—The command is: 1. Close. 2. MARCH. At the command, all men except the right flank man face to the right in marching and form at close interval, as prescribed in paragraph 2 (a) above.

8. Being in Line at Close Interval, to Extend to Normal Interval.—The command

is: 1. Extend, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, all men, except the right flank man face to the left in marching and form at normal interval as prescribed above in paragraph 2.

9. Being in Line, to March to the Flank. The command is: 1. Right or (Left), 2. FACE, 3. Forward, 4. MARCH. The movements are executed as explained for the individual, all men stepping off simultaneously.

10. To March to the Oblique.—For the instruction of recruits, the squad being in column or correctly aligned, the instructor causes each man to face half right or (left), points out his position, and explains that it is to be maintained in the oblique march.

(a) The squad being in any formation, the command is: 1. Right or (Left) Oblique, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, given as the right foot strikes the ground, each individual advances and plants the left foot, faces half right in marching and steps off in a direction of 45 degrees to the right of his original front. He preserves his relative position, keeping his shoulders parallel to those of the man on the right front of line or column (known as the Guide), and so regulates his step that the ranks remain parallel to their original front.

11. The Halt.—The command HALT is given on the left foot when halting from the right oblique and on the right foot when halting from left oblique.

At the command HALT, given as the left foot strikes the ground, each individual advances and plants the right foot, turns to the front on the ball of the right foot, and places the left foot by the side of the right.

12. To Resume the Original Direction.—The command is: 1. Forward, 2. MARCH. Each individual faces half left in marching and then moves straight to the front. If at HALF STEP or MARK TIME while obliquing, the FULL STEP is resumed by the command: 1. OBLIQUE, 2. MARCH. To give volume to the command, the word "oblique" is pronounced to rhyme with "strike."

13. To March Toward a Flank While in March.—The command is: 1. By The Right or (Left) Flank, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, each man individually executes the movement.

(a) This movement is used when a quick movement to the right or left for a short distance is required. Normally the unit is halted, faced in the desired direction, and started forward again by the command: 1. Forward, 2. MARCH.

14. Being in Column, to Change Direction. The command is: 1. Column Right or Column Left or Column Half Right or Column Half Left, 2. MARCH. The leading man executes the face in marching. The other men in the column execute the same movement successively and on the same ground as the leading man.

15. Being in Line, to Take Interval and to Assemble.

(a) To Take Interval, the command is: 1. Take Interval, to the Left or Right, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the right flank man stands fast and extends his left arm at shoulder height, palm of hand down, fingers extended and joined, until the man on his left obtains the proper interval, then he drops his arm. Other men face to the left in marching and step out until they have an interval of two arms' lengths from the man on their right. Each man, except the one on the left who raises his right arm only, extends both arms laterally at shoulder height. Each man, except the right flank man, then turns head and eyes to the right and places himself in line so that the finger tips of the right hand touch lightly the finger tips of the left hand of the man on the right. As soon as each man aligns himself at two arms' length interval from the man on his right, he drops his right arm to the side and turns his head and eyes to the front. He drops his left arm to the side when the man on his left has obtained his proper interval.

2. To assemble, the command is: 1. Assemble, to the Right or to the Left, 2. MARCH. The right flank man stands fast. All other men face to the right in marching and form at normal intervals.

16. To Stack Arms.—See FM 21-100 for procedure when armed with regular army rifles. With shotguns, this may be accomplished by forming a tripod similar in appearance to an Indian tepee and tucking the shotguns with a pocket handkerchief one time around and one time under the point where they touch together.

17. Column of Twos.—When marching small groups, not at drill, the group may be marched in column of twos by forming it in two ranks and giving the command: 1. Right or Left, 2. FACE.

(a) From Single File.

1. Form Column of Twos, 2. MARCH. The leading man stands fast; the second man in the squad moves by the oblique until he is to the left of and abreast of the corporal with normal interval, and halts; the third man moves forward until behind the corporal with normal distance and halts; the fourth man moves by the oblique until he is to the left of and abreast of the third man with normal interval, and halts, and so on.

(b) To Re-Form.

1. The squad being in column of twos, in marching, to re-form single file, the squad is first halted. The command is: 1. Form Single File from the Right, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the leading man of the right column moves forward, the leading man of the left column steps off to the right oblique, then executes left oblique so as to follow the right file at normal distance. Remaining twos follow successively in like manner.

(Next Month.—The Platoon)

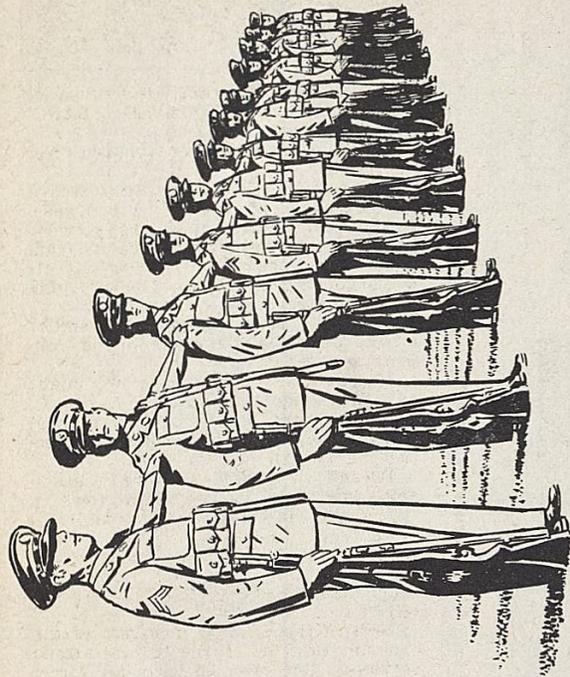


Plate 1. FALL IN (at Normal Interval)

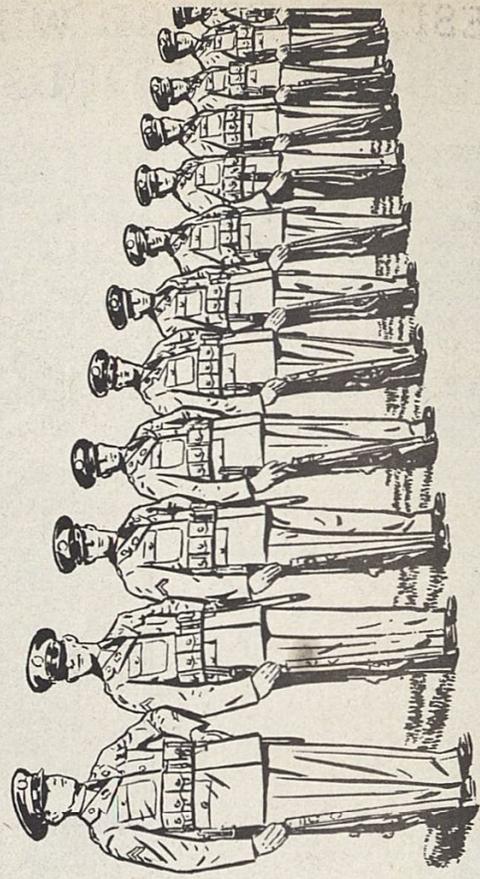


Plate 2. At Close Interval, FALL IN.

FOLD ALONG THIS LINE

PRESIDIO GUARD WINS FIGHT AGAINST ODDS



Beginning next month the name of this column will be changed to SANG. That is, unless things change.

SANG means Situation Abnormal Nobody Gripes.

It seems that the Texas State Guard has reached that blissful state of perfection, that millennium where everything is just lovely and everybody from the lowliest private to the highest officers go around smiling at everything and loving each other.

KP duty just brings a loving smile; latrine detail is something nobody objects to.

If that really is the case, we might as well disband the Guard.

Because any grizzled top-kick will tell you that an army that doesn't gripe just isn't worth a damn.

Doesn't the fact that nobody has a gripe just gripe the hell out of you?

It gripes the hell out of the editor.



1. Members of Co. D, 3rd Bn., TSG, line up for mess on a two-day maneuver.

2. It's hand-to-hand in this pitched battle on a maneuver of Company D, Third Battalion, TSG, as Sergeant Valenzuela (the new "top kick") tackles "adversaries two at a time. The sergeant's 225 pounds were too much for acceptance in the army, but he carries on as a wheelhorse in the Presidio guard unit.

3. Members of Co. D, 3rd Battalion, on the rifle range during a field maneuver.

(The following story was submitted by Captain John K. Edmundson of Presidio, commander of Company D, 3rd Battalion, Texas State Guard. Captain Edmundson's difficulties in keeping his company at full strength and in the fortitude of his members in carrying on despite severe handicaps should be encouragement for other units who face the same problems. The draft, floods and closing down of the Shafter mine have contributed to this battalion's almost insurmountable troubles. But they carry on, as you will see by reading the story.—The Editor.)

Company D, 3rd Battalion, Texas State Guard, at Presidio, received authority to organize late in November of 1940 and held its first drill on December 1 of that year with 53 men present. No enlistment papers were then available, so the members signed a roster and took the verbal oath of allegiance.

The strength of the company grew to 90 at one time. The company lost little time getting started. The men reported with their own arms, or arms they had borrowed. From proceeds of dances, by labor, and by material donated, the company built its own arsenal in 1941.

This arsenal, of stone and concrete and constructed on a donated site, is still in use. Mess kits, belts and canteens were purchased before any sort of government equipment was received.

In the spring of 1941, the company began combat problems and target practice. Many overnight maneuvers and bivouacs were held. Unheralded alerts were held. The company concentrated on shooting straight instead of on close

order drill, but did pretty well with the latter, too.

Most of the original members of the company now are in the federal armed services. One of them is an air forces lieutenant, and many others are non-commissioned officers. All write the company commander praising the training they received in the guard and declaring that it made it possible for them to advance swiftly in the service.

In Captain Edmundson's own words: "Company D, as all companies whose morale is high, refuses to admit it is licked. With headquarters at Presidio, the largest platoon was at Shafter, a nearby mining town. When Shafter became a 'ghost town' and farms near Presidio were abandoned after a disastrous flood, things got pretty tough. Also, the federal services called a large number, including two lieutenants, a first sergeant, and sergeants and corporals almost as fast as they were promoted. But the loyal survivors have carried on."

Captain Edmundson cites the case of his new "top kick," Pedro Valenzuela as an example of loyalty. Sergeant Valenzuela is an original member of Company D who has never missed a drill except when he was sick in bed.

Sergeant Valenzuela attended drill the day he started his honeymoon, and one time while suffering with acute appendicitis insisted on attending drill and watching recruits work out on the night before he was to go to the hospital. This same sergeant almost wept when the army turned him down as overweight.

"You just can't lose when you have men like him," Captain Edmundson opines.

Company D has recently rented a 1918 army barracks for use as an armory.

The company holds regular maneuvers, the latest being on October 16 and 17. On maneuvers there always is a problem to be worked out, and plenty of work on the firing range. The company frequently holds combat rifle firing, using camouflaged targets. A daylight advance guard usually is on the agenda.

HISTORY OF TEXAS STATE GUARD

(Continued from Page 13)

section of the state where the public weal is threatened by an enemy, whether from without or from within.

When the guard was first organized in the spring of 1941, it was believed that actual enemy invasion from without was more than a remote possibility. Now, because of the victories of the United Nations on all fronts, that possibility has become remote. Those who plan the destiny of the guard do not overlook that remote chance of outside attack, but they are concentrating on the preparations for inside trouble such as sabotage, fifth column activity, domestic disturbances, and such.

Training Keeps Pace

The guard's training program has been kept abreast of the trends of the times, as is shown in the training programs from month to month. An outstanding example is that at the 1943 training camp for officers at Camp Bullis the stress was laid on training dealing with the control of unruly crowds and 'enemies from within.'

The guard's program has been closely co-ordinated with the Eighth Service Command, which is charged with the well-being of the area over which it has jurisdiction. Its program has been keyed to the role it will fill in case of trouble—the first line of defense on the home front.

In case of domestic disturbance, the Texas State Guard, which became the official name by legislative act in the spring of 1943, will be the first to be called out. Federal armed services will not be called out until the governor of the state certifies to federal authorities that he has "used all the resources at his command" to cope with the situation.

It is with this knowledge in mind that the leaders of the guard have laid their plans of action. They know that federal assistance will come "only after the situation becomes too large for state forces to handle."

Back in the spring of 1941, General Page acted swiftly to set up the Texas Defense Guard when he was given the red light by action of congress. It was not long until he had the infantry units, some fifty battalions, in training.

Then a period of expansion began. An aviation branch was set up to supplement the ground forces. This branch flew planes provided by the members themselves, but it was not long until this branch was federalized and placed under the Civil Air Patrol.

But the infantry framework of the Texas State Guard remained the same. The destiny of the Guard today is guided by Adjutant General Arthur W. Knickerbocker, who has on his staff many of the original officers who helped set up the guard organization.

Battle-Tested Training

Some of the tactics found to be best on the world battlefronts have been made a part of the training of the Texas State Guard.

Commando tactics have been learned from officers from England. The use of road blocks, Molotov cocktails, concertinas and other innovations in warfare peculiar to this war, are studied by Guard units.

Stress has been laid of late on wedge formations usable in the handling of unruly crowds. Texas State Guardsmen are all drilled in the rudiments of military drill, but they realize that there are certain jobs they are most likely to be called upon to do and bend their efforts accordingly.

Texas Guardsmen know how to advance down streets, watching for snipers in windows; how to disperse unruly mobs; how to search automobiles; how to control traffic; how to deal with obstreperous citizens who are either leaders or followers in acts of mob violence.

They know how to set up guards around vital installations; how to plan attacks on barricaded points; how to use stealth in attack; how to advance under fire.

Through cooperation of the War Department, Texas State Guardsmen have made available to them the training literature and films which are used by the regular army.

The War Department provides winter uniforms, field packs, shotguns, machine guns, and many other items of equipment for the guard.

The first rifles were received by the Adjutant General's Department in September of 1941. These were taken up and shotguns began to arrive in June of 1942. The first consignment of clothing from the federal government reached the warehouse in Austin in April, 1942.

Since this time each guard unit has been equipped with shotguns, machine guns, winter clothing and a variety of other equipment.

Also furnished the guard are chemical warfare training ammunition and a limited amount of .22 and shotgun ammunition for training purposes.

Help from Army

Federal legislation affecting state guards made provisions for supplying units with such material and equipment as was available from federal surpluses, but no provision was made for funds or machinery with which to carry on a training program. In spite of that, however, the War Department has been very cooperative in rendering every possible aid in the field of training. State guard units stationed adjacent to or within a reasonable distance of army posts have almost without exception been furnished trained army personnel to help the guard units, where it could be done without involving the expenditure of federal funds.

The Commanding General of the Eighth Service Command has placed the Commanding Officer of the First District and his staff at the service of the Texas State Guard, commensurate with their other duties.

Since the State Guard troops are equipped with federal arms and supplies, the Federal army furnishes federal inspectors who make periodic checks of all companies and battalions. These inspectors also inspect the training progress of the Texas State Guard.

A constant effort is being made to secure additional arms, equipment and clothing, but with the exception of two litters per battalion, there is nothing authorized at this time that has not already been received.

Gen. Knickerbocker Appointed

General Knickerbocker was appointed Adjutant General on March 3, 1943, confirmed on March 4 and qualified the same date.

Prior to that he had served as Major and Commanding Officer of the 34th Battalion, Headquarters at Odessa, Texas. He was serving as Inspector General on the Adjutant General's Staff at the time he was appointed to his present position.

Names of present staff of Adjutant General and their records of promotions during history of the Guard:

Colonel Neill H. Banister, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

(Continued on Next Page)

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HISTORY OF TEXAS STATE GUARD
(Continued from Preceding Page)

First called to active duty by the Adjutant General on January 8, 1941, to handle the administrative duties in conjunction with the organization of the Texas Defense Guard. At that time he was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Texas National Guard. On June 1, 1942, he was appointed as Assistant Chief of Staff with the rank of Lt. Colonel. On March 15, 1943, he was promoted to the rank of full colonel and appointed as Chief of Staff.

Lt. Colonel Sidney C. Mason, G-4. First called to active duty on the staff by the Adjutant General on September 23, 1940, with the rank of major in the Texas National Guard. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Texas National Guard on November 9, 1940. When the National Guard was called into federal service on November 23, 1940, Colonel Mason accompanied it, relinquishing his duties as a member of the Adjutant General's staff. On January 5, 1942, he was released from active duty and returned to the Adjutant General's staff on January 20, 1942, as an inspector. On June 1, 1942, he was appointed to his present assignment as G-4 for the Texas State Guard.

Lt. Colonel Weaver Baker, Judge Advocate General. On May 5, 1943, was commissioned as a lieutenant colonel in the Texas National Guard and detailed as Judge Advocate General of the Texas State Guard. These are his present duties.

Lt. Colonel Royal Phillips, G-2. Appointed to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Texas National Guard on May 22, 1943, and assigned as G-2 for the Texas State Guard. At present performing these duties.

Lt. Colonel James C. Jones, Assistant Chief of Staff and G-1. Provisionally appointed as a captain in the Texas Defense Guard on November 28, 1940. This appointment was made permanent on June 17, 1941. On December 14, 1942, he was promoted to the rank of major and transferred to the Adjutant General's Staff and assigned to the personnel section. On April 29, 1943, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel and given the duties of Assistant Chief of Staff and G-1.

Assistant Chief of Staff

Lt. Colonel George D. Thomas, G-3. Provisionally appointed as major, commanding 4th Battalion, Texas Defense Guard, on December 9, 1940. This appointment was made permanent on March 4, 1941. On March 5, 1941, he was transferred in the grade to the staff of the Adjutant General's Department as an inspector. On June 1, 1942, he was appointed as Plans and Training Officer for the Texas Defense Guard. On April 20, 1943, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel and assigned as Assistant Chief of Staff and G-3.

Captain John W. Kokernot, Assistant G-3. Provisionally commissioned as a first lieutenant on May 1, 1941. This was made permanent on October 27, 1941. On December 15, 1941, he was transferred in grade to Adjutant General's staff and assigned to duties in State Headquarters. On August 1, 1942, he was promoted to the rank of captain and made aide to the Adjutant General. On May 1, 1943, he was made Assistant G-3 without change in rank.

Major Thomas W. Gahagan, Inspector-instructor. Provisionally commissioned as captain on November 22, 1940. Provisionally commissioned as major and

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Commanding Officer of 25th Battalion on February 11, 1941. This commission made permanent on June 4, 1941. Appointed as Inspector-instructor on staff of Adjutant General on June 1, 1941.

Major George D. Spencer, Inspector-instructor. Provisionally commissioned as first lieutenant of Infantry, October 29, 1940. Provisionally commissioned as major on January 25, 1941. This was made permanent on May 12, 1941. Was transferred in grade on March 16, 1942, to the staff of the Adjutant General to serve as an Inspector-instructor.

Major Olney H. Bryant, Inspector-instructor. He was commissioned a major in the Texas Defense Guard on March 1, 1942, after having completed his service with the Texas National Guard. He was assigned the duties of Inspector-instructor on the staff of the Adjutant General.

Major Casaway T. Edwards, Inspector-instructor. Provisionally commissioned as Captain on October 25, 1940. This was made permanent on April 5, 1941. Promoted to the rank of major and assigned as Inspector-instructor on the Adjutant General's staff on August 16, 1943.

Captain Wallace E. Adams, Personnel Adjutant. Enlisted in the 5th Battalion on January 22, 1942. Appointed first lieutenant on January 21, 1943, and assigned as Assistant Personnel Officer on the Adjutant General's staff. Promoted to the rank of captain on May 5, 1943, and assigned as Personnel Adjutant.

Whatever has been accomplished toward building up a really formidable state guard has been done with the ever-present handicap of too-little state funds. A much better job admittedly could have been done if there had been more state funds. There is much to be hoped for in the way of equipment, and that costs money.

It is to be expected that more will be done in a financial way for the guard.

— KEEP YOUR RANKS FILLED —

WHY TEXANS FIGHT
(Continued from Page 15)

East Texas knows that his strength and agility are the only things he can depend upon when a monarch of the forest totters under ax and saw.

The roughneck oil worker on the forest of derricks that dot East Texas feels the same way. He knows that his own surefootedness and supple muscles are all that stand between him and a plunge to death from the Christmas Tree at the top of the derrick.

Tall, sun-bronzed Coke Stevenson, being a native Texan, feels that Texans fight harder because they have more to fight for.

"The youth of Texas has never been regimented like boys in the North and East. If your daddy was a miner in the East, the chances are better than even you'll follow him into the mine when you're old enough to handle a pick.

"If your folks come from a long line of steel workers, you go into the mill. If you live in a New England town, chances are you become a textile worker.

"That doesn't work out in Texas because there's so darned many things a boy can find to do—ranching, farming, fishing along the longest coastline of any state in the union, oil fields, logging, and now, with many new war industries, building planes, ships and all kinds of chemical industries.

"A man or boy just naturally fights harder if he knows that when he finally

(Continued on Next Page)

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

whips his enemy he can come back and do the thing he always wanted to do—and not have a system dictate how he'll carve out his own future."

The square-jawed, pipe-smoking governor is an illustration of his point.

At ten he climbed into the saddle to ride the range, then studied law and became county attorney and county judge in the hill country west of San Antonio. He went into banking and ran a country bank, then became a member of the legislature, speaker of the Texas house and lieutenant governor and now governs the largest state in the Union in its time of gravest peril.

Four careers in one short life-time in Texas, a land of unlimited opportunity.

Another thing that makes Texans fight is that they get their doses of Texas history right along with their first doses of sulphur and molasses for "bad blood."

J. Frank Dobie, that peerless singer of songs of the range, who rode a cowpony into a professorship at Texas University, and who has taken his flavor of the roundup and campfire to the cloistered halls of Cambridge, England, says every Texan is a historian of his native state.

He can't help but be. You can't drive a hundred miles on any major highway in Texas without passing a bronze marker on the side of the road that tells you here some brave Texan fought, bled and died to free Texas from a foreign dictator.

Seven years ago, in 1936, Texas held a gigantic Centennial celebration. Newspapers, magazines, radio and newsreels were filled with Texana. This full blast of Texas history hit most of the youngsters who are fighting today at an impressionable age. When war came along it was natural to leap to arms to defend a tradition that was fresh in their minds.

In his book, "Flavor of Texas," Dobie dwells on the inordinate pride of a Texan in his state.

"A man from Iowa, Illinois, or some other state in that region will say 'I'm from the middlewest,'" Dobie writes. "A man from Idaho or Nevada may say 'I'm from the west.' A Georgian or Mississippian may admit to being merely a southerner.

"But no Texan, given the opportunity, ever said otherwise than 'I'm from Texas.'"

A Texan, Dobie says, just won't knuckle down to any other man, even in death, and cites the last will and testament of Brit Bailey who wrote:

"When I die, bury me standing up and facing west. I've never looked up to any man yet and when I die I don't want anybody saying 'Here lies old Brit Bailey.'"

On the heritage Texans of today carry into battles for Africa and Guadalcanal, Dobie recalls:

"It used to be said of Texans that 'they fought for their lives, hunted for their living and died for their country.'"

If Rommel's Africa Corps or Hirohito's little yellow men have a healthy respect for fighting Texans, it's no more than natural. The fiercest Indian fighters of the west were the Comanches and they gave Texans a respectful, wide berth.

In the old days when herds of cattle were driven overland from Texas to rail heads in Kansas, Comanches were a scourge. But if they came across riders who wore little rawhide thongs around their necks, they didn't attack unless they had numerical superiority.

Texans had a peculiar habit of hobbling their horses at night with rawhide thongs. In the daytime they wore those thongs looped around the neck.

A Comanche thought twice before he tackled those thong wearers. Those little strips of rawhide saved many a life and many a steer.

In peacetime, most Texans work off their steam in political fights. There never has been a peaceful Texas political convention or campaign.

Several years ago it looked like the state democratic convention was going to be a sissy meeting. Almost everybody saw eye to eye. Harmony seemed to prevail until one grizzled old political warhorse leaped to his feet in protest.

"Harmony, hell," he yelled, "the house is on fire," and the house caught fire right away and burned merrily in typical Texas fashion.

Texans don't like harmony. They have a feeling that if everything is harmonious somebody is getting rooked.

Texans have to have a certain amount of fighting to keep their liver working. Too much harmony makes them bilious.

Dr. Homer Price Rainey, another illustration of Texas' opportunity—he came to the presidency of the University of Texas from the professional baseball diamond—believes that the seriousness and magnitude of war have been impressed more upon Texans than residents of other states.

"In addition to its own war for independence and the Mexican revolution in which it participated, Texas was the focal point of the Mexican War of 1846," Rainey says. It was the training ground for some of the greatest forces that participated in the War Between the States. It was the concentration point for the fabulous Rough Riders in the Spanish American War, and the center of activities in the United States intervention in the Mexican Revolution of 1912.

"Here was trained the famed 36th Division of the first World War. Here was the center for the development of the great preparedness program for World War II. Most of the aviation training fields are located in Texas; dozens of giant army camps dot its broad plains.

"Texans can't get away from the fact that we are fighting a war against foreign despotism. Daily it recalls to the Texan how his father or grandfather fought for the same things. He is steeped in history and the things he sees every day bring those bright days of valor to mind.

"I do not believe there is any statement in history that means more to Texans, than the simple epitaph penned for those men who died in the Alamo:

"Thermopylae had its messenger of defeat, the Alamo had none."

"By its implication it showed that that band of Texans was willing to lay down its life as a whole rather than surrender to that braggart of 19th century totalitarianism—Santa Anna."

One of these days, before the war is much older, an electric thrill is going to flash through Texas.

Cowboys are going to lean from the saddle and spread the word; roughnecks will yell it from the tops of towering derricks; timber toppers will shout it from tall pines that march like soldiers over the red clay hills of East Texas:

COMPANY D, 19TH BATTALION, WINS RIFLE TROPHY



Winning the McLain Trophy three times in a row, Company D, 19th Bn., of Dallas, now is in permanent possession of this handsome evidence of their marksmanship.

In the above pictures, Major B. F. McLain, commanding officer of the 19th (shown at left) presents the trophy he donated to Captain E. H. Miller, Jr., commanding Company D (at right). In the squad, front row, Pfc. E. H. Townsend, left, and Sgt. H. D. Pryor. Back row, left to right, Sgt. N. F. Lawrence, Corp. Sam Ward and Sgt. J. B. Howard.

Capt. Miller was high point man with 237 out of a possible 250. Three men

followed this group with 231. Lt. Mullens is in his sixties, and is an expert rifleman.

Individual medals were awarded each team member and the coach. There was also a medal awarded to the high point man in the match.

Major Harold B. Younger, Comdg. 51st Bn., TSG, Dallas, Texas, officiated at the matches.

"The Thirty-Sixth has gone into battle."

The world may rest assured that the Fighting 36th of today will write a chapter in history that will not fall short of the heritage it carries into battle.

The Thirty-Sixth, made up of Texas national guardsmen, carries the Lone Star Flag of Texas along with the Stars and Stripes. In the staff of that Lone Star flag, there is a silver capsule to be opened if that flag is in danger of being captured and "there are Texans around."

That silver capsule carries a message to Texans—a message that thrills every son of the Alamo and San Jacinto—a message that brings hope to enslaved millions. It is William Barrett Travis' message to Texas and all the Americans in the world.

"Fellow citizens and compatriots: I am besieged by a thousand or more of

the Mexicans under Santa Anna. I have sustained a continual bombardment and cannonade for 24 hours and have not lost a man. The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion, otherwise, the garrison are to be put to the sword, if the fort is taken. I have answered the demand with a cannon shot and the flag still waves proudly from the walls. I SHALL NEVER SURRENDER OR RETREAT. Then, I call on you in the name of liberty, of patriotism, and everything dear to the American character, to come to our aid with all dispatch. The enemy is receiving reinforcements daily and will no doubt increase to three or four thousand in four or five days. If this call is neglected I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible and die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor and that of his country. VICTORY OR DEATH."

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DON'T LET RECRUITING LAG

(Continued from Page 7)

Odds and Ends

Now to sum up the odds and ends of suggestions transmitted through state headquarters:

Recruiting aids are being prepared and will be made available to units. These include 22x28 posters on poster paper and window card stock and a letter-size folder to be used both as a "give-away" and for mailing. Samples and prices will be sent to units shortly.

It is recommended that every unit hold "open house" on its regular drill night during the week and that employers, families, and friends be invited to attend.

Make arrangements to furnish speakers for luncheon clubs meeting during the week.

Contact theatre managers for any help they can give in telling the story of the Guard through use of slides, special booths for distributing literature, etc.

Contact newspaper editors and radio station managers and ask their full cooperation in telling the story to the public.

Ask newspaper advertisers to place lines in their ads about Texas State Guard week and recruiting.

Approach sponsors of radio programs with a view of having them give the week a "plug." Some of these, incidentally, are said to plan devoting much of their program to the theme.

Contact heads of large organizations and enlist their aid. They could help by encouraging their employees to join and letting the employee know that he will not be penalized because he does belong.

Use spot announcements on radio programs and "readers" in newspapers in addition to regular stories.

Other media include bus and street-cards, signboards, window displays, sidewalk stencils, etc.

There are many ways to tell the story, but above all—SEE THAT THE STORY IS TOLD.

MINERAL WELLS GUARD DRILLS SCHOOL CORPS

Company E, 15th Battalion is doing a fine job of supervising military drills by the Victory Corps of the Mineral Wells High School.

Captain J. E. Belcher, Lieutenant Jones and Sergeant Nevils were on hand for the opening drills period and Captain Belcher will lead in organization of the Victory Corps classes. Some representative of the Guard will be present at every drill session.

Some 150 boys are taking part in the drills, which are only part of the Victory Corps activity. The Corps is open to boys and girls who are anxious to further the war effort. They till victory gardens, push tin can drives and other moves to speed victory.

—SIGN UP A RECRUIT TODAY—

8TH BATTALION NOTES

Rev. Roy L. Smith, pastor of Brook Avenue Baptist church, Waco, recently was appointed chaplain of Eighth Battalion, with the rank of First Lieutenant, filling a vacancy left by the resignation of the Rev. Joseph Spears of Marlin a year ago. Chaplain Smith finds time to turn out for all formations, has already proved himself a one-man recruiting party and is taking his basic military training seriously, falling in for lose order drill at every opportunity.

Captain Ernest L. Connally, plans and training officer of Eighth Battalion for the past six months, was promoted recently from First Lieutenant for displaying consistently original thought, practical knowledge, and unflagging energy in shaping training programs for Eighth's units. Connally worked out a scouting and patrolling problem, an "attack course" (obstacle course modified to spare life and limb of TSG "boys") and a commando exercise for attack and defense of a community which have added much interest to battalion training.

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WHAT IS THE STATE GUARD?

(Continued from Page 11)

- A. If you are between 16 and 60 and can do a full day's work you can probably pass the physical examination. You will be used according to your ability.
- Q. Do you need men?
- A. Yes. Every month men move away or join the Army or have to drop out for other reasons. We can use lots more of the right kind of additional men.
- Q. Do you honestly think the Guard may be useful to our country?
- A. Don't take my opinion. The Army thought enough of the Guard to spend thousands of dollars training eight hundred officers last summer and to train 1200 this summer. Our State Government thought enough of it to appropriate substantial sums for its use and our City and County Governments are supporting it very liberally. General Donovan of the Eighth Service Command is certainly sold on it as vital to our internal security. And already at Dallas, San Antonio, Beaumont and at other points the Guard has served our State and served it well.
- Q. How about a chance to look the outfit over?
- A. Sure. Visit any one of the 21 units whose meeting nights and places are listed on the attached sheets. Any officer or man you see will be glad to show you around.
- Q. How do I join?
- A. Apply at the meeting places on assembly night or to any officer whose name appears on the accompanying sheets. But incidentally you haven't asked what you will get out of it. Well, you will get a lot—a feeling of satisfaction at doing your bit—good fellowship with a mighty fine bunch of fellows—a lot of useful knowledge—and a course of training that will help you a lot if you go into service. Of course, if you are due to go into service very soon, don't join. We need men we can count on for a substantial period of time. By the way, don't expect to find a bunch of craphooters, beer drinkers and poker players. The men in the Guard take their training seriously and will expect you to do the same.

— A STRONG GUARD NEEDS RECRUITS —

48TH BATTALION MARINES OUTSHINE REGULARS IN COMPETITIVE DRILL

Marines fresh from "boot camp" should be about tops when it comes to "monkey drill," but a platoon from the 48th Marine Battalion, Texas State Guard, Houston, put a platoon of regular marines from Hitchcock in the shade in a competitive drill the other day.

It was the consensus of opinion, even among the competing marines from the Hitchcock Blimp Base, that the 48th Battalion Marines commanded by Captain Max Swindosky (who commanded the Marines in the Beaumont episode), came out on top.

Both platoons put on a good show. The occasion was the opening of the Wallace Beery picture, "Salute to the Marines," and the opening of the Marine Corps recruiting drive for members of the Women's Marine Reserve.

The drill used by the 48th Battalion platoon included the silent manual of arms, rear marching by squads, flank movements, and peeling off to the rear and re-joining by ranks of three.

CRACK MAP-MAKER



Crack map-maker for the 5th Battalion, Austin, is Sgt. Bart Brown of the headquarters detachment, and even the short time of an alert fails to catch Sgt. Brown off base with his maps which are ready for the use of the staff and troops when they roll out of Camp Mabry on a mission. Army officers pronounced the recent McNeil field problem map an excellent one. He was recruited from City of Austin engineering department.

— KEEP YOUR RANKS FILLED —

SELECTED T S G OFFICERS TO ATTEND ARMY SCHOOLS

The War Department has authorized a limited number of selected commissioned officers of the Texas State Guard to attend specified courses at four schools, the adjutant general department has notified all battalions.

The schools are: The Provost Marshal General's School at Fort Custer, Mich.; the Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; The Adjutant General's School, Fort Washington, Md.; and the Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Va.

The adjutant general will place on duty those officers selected to attend the schools and allow them the base pay of their grade plus transportation costs to and from their home stations.

The number of officers allowed to attend will be dependent on the student vacancies at these schools.

Full details were sent battalion commanders in a letter dated September 28.

— SIGN UP A RECRUIT TODAY —

46TH BATTALION SAVES DAM (Continued from Page 17)

tured this officer. Casualties were suffered from the start and the loss of the point car by grenades was instrumental in slowing the advance.

Some two hours were consumed in advancing the first three miles and the convoy met enemy air opposition at this point. Low-flying bombers strafed the convoy and, in three ten-minute attacks, completely demolished the vehicles, and troops were forced to proceed the two miles on foot.

The objective was reached at 1146 and a superb advance by seven squads reached the dam in time to save it from destruction. Five saboteurs were captured in their hiding places near the dam and our forces lost ten killed and four wounded in this final attack.

A critique was held at the close of the maneuver at which time the Task Force Command congratulated the 46th Battalion on its preparedness, initiative and excellent turnout of over one hundred officers and men. Many things were driven home to the boys that will help them in future activities, and, in the event this battalion is called upon to actively engage in the real thing, many fine soldiers were made that day.

Let's have more!

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BOOK REVIEWS

(Continued from Page 23)

Security," are outlined the essential features of Advance Guards, Flank Guards, Rear Guards, Outposts, MV Anti-mechanized Security, and Anti-Aircraft Security.

In "Part III, The Offensive," he outlines in very brief and easy-to-use form, the following: Offensive Combat, The Attack, Deployment, Enveloping Attack, Attack on Towns, Attack in Woods, Attack by Airborne Troops, Attack by Guerrillas, Attack Orders, Attack on Mobs, and others.

In the final section, "Part IV, The Defensive," there is much good material in simple outline form, on such topics as: Defensive Combat, Position Defense, Withdrawals, Delaying Action, Defense of River Line, Defense of a Beach, Machine Guns in Defense, Defense Orders, and Heavy Weapons in Defense.

The book is small, 4½ x 7½ inches, with a flexible embossed paper binding, so that it may be taken everywhere with a minimum of bother.

You may order it through your local bookseller, the publishers, or through the Infantry Journal, 1115 Seventeenth St., NW, Washington, D.C.

—SIGN UP A RECRUIT TODAY—

PART TIME SOLDIER

(Continued from Page 25)

Here, too, Joe gets something new in the way of wartime playthings in the grenade. New to Joe, that is. The grenade is almost as old as gunpowder, but so far in life Joe hasn't had much use for it. It is quite probable that the guardsmen will have these issued to them in the event of an unfriendly visit from the "master race." So it behooves Joe and his pals to know what is a grenade, why and how.

To help make the current American militiaman a real independent fighting man, a behind-the-lines warrior comparable to the heroic Red irregulars, Joe is put through a comprehensive course of sprouts in improvised weapons. Here is something right down Joe's alley. Here Joe can spread himself, use his imagination and see the products of his own creation blast his enemy out of this "vale of tears" and this peace-loving country. He is taught the finer points of manufacturing sudden death in the form of the Concertina (not a music-maker), the hairbrush grenade with which to part the Nazis' hair right through the skull, the Molotov cocktail, not be taken in small glasses before dinner, and the land mine, which is one type of mine not under the control of John L. Lewis. Joe is taught to make these inventions of the devil out of whatever materials he may find at hand; a scrap of wire, an ice cream container, a chunk of wood or a .30 caliber rifle cartridge.

There is never a lull in the school schedule. Here the part-time soldier must do a full-time job to grasp all he is taught and shown.

Tuesday for example is just typical. Joe starts off with a class in map reading. He learns that azimuth is not a wheezing cough but a map direction expressed in angular measurements. He learns that distance, direction, location, and type of terrain can all be accurately determined from a military map. He learns that a map is a "conventional representation of a portion of the Earth's surface as a plane surface." Joe learns a lot of things about maps that he never dreamed of before. He is impressed right off with the fact that the "military" considers the map a "fighting instrument." A map is as important

to a military operation as one Siamese twin to the other. They just don't go alone. Even though Joe may feel that he knows his own balliwick "like a book" because he's lived there all his life, he is given to understand that maps are indispensable. Combat produces many simultaneous, confusing details which maps help to keep separate. And in strange country, well, if Joe doesn't learn to read his map, he'll be sorry.

Then on this same Tuesday Joe learns "terrain appreciation." He learns to SEE things in the surrounding country that he never saw before. He analyzes that territory and selects the best route for a march, the point best suited for an attack, the area best set up for a stand. He learns to use the terrain to his own advantage and to the confusion of the enemy. He finds that soon he is coordinating his map reading with his terrain appreciation. The two work together, he realizes quickly, and he begins to see things with a greater clarity. You can't lose Joe now. He's got his feet on the ground, and his map and his eyes and a new understanding will get him and his troops anywhere he wants to go.

In studying that terrain one of the most important things Joe learns on Tuesday is to study the cover available and to make use of it to the best possible advantage. He is told to forget everything he ever knew about close order drill when in battle. Now he scatters, takes to the brush or whatever other cover there is. He learns to "make himself and his men scarce," to fade into the natural cover offered, to lie down, when necessary, and crawl on his belly from one bit of cover to another. Close order drill teaches movement of men in unison, but out in the field in combat, men are "on their own" much of the time. At best they are many yards apart moving separately more often than together. Drill teaches straight lines and the use of the smoothest available ground. In war, straight lines are suicide and broken ground gives the best cover. Drill teaches men to obey definite, limited, immediate orders, but in combat men must often think and act for themselves.

Joe has so many things thrown at him on his typical Tuesday that he wonders how he's ever going to be able to assimilate it. He's glad that he has those mimeographed sheets to go over when he gets out of his "nightmare" and has time to sit down and study them at a more leisurely pace. He gets patrol work by day and by night, estimating distance and determining direction in the field. He gets espionage and sabotage. He sees training films. He attends conferences, lectures, field demonstrations, and supervised athletics. Yes, they give him time out for dinner but he has to hurry because there's a conference right after, and after that some more films to see—if he can keep his eyes open that long.

And at long last, there comes tattoo and call to quarters, but Joe doesn't need that because he's there already. Taps? Did they blow taps? Joe didn't hear it. Guess his snores drowned it out.

But that's only one of six solidly packed days in this memorable week of Joe's life. During the balance of the week Joe gets a lot of scouting and patrolling because that's what his job will most likely be. Then, too, he gets some actual combat work. He unlearns all he ever knew of the "Marquis of Queensberry's rules" and

(Continued on Next Page)

(Continued from Preceding Page)
He takes on Judo in its place. He is carefully coached in this gentle art of emasculating an enemy and enjoying it.

He is taught what not to write in a military message and how to write the information needed clearly, concisely, and briefly. He gets movement under fire, the art of camouflage, and more map reading. Then he marches out across country with his compass and tries to get where he's going. He gets more map reading and the tactical training of the individual and the small unit—combat training, battle formations, the rifle squad, the platoon, extended order, antiaircraft formations, counterparatroop action. He studies the invasion of Crete. He learns night patrolling and reads more maps.

On another day he gets the theory of house-to-house and street fighting and then he goes out and actually does the thing. He studies the technique of the Army's demonstration troops and then tries his best to emulate it. He reads maps. He combats, he counterintelligences, he safeguards military information. He studies more motion pictures, reads maps.

Tattoo? Call to quarters? Taps? Joe doesn't remember hearing any of that. He hardly recalls "chow" call. He must have eaten at some time during all this but he doesn't recall just when it was. All he does remember is that confounded first call so early in the morning and then right on top of it that call to work—"drill," they call it in the Army.

The importance of knowing where and how to build field fortifications, road blocks, the making and setting of booby traps and land mines are impressed forcibly on Joe's mind. He studies the theory of infiltration and riot control. Things don't get boring because the Army has a way of mixing them up. "Variety is the spice of life" they say, but to Joe about now it's the bane of his existence. Sometimes he ponders. "The proper technique for reading a map is to infiltrate the booby trap with the proper azimuth in the form of . . . ? No, that doesn't seem just right somehow. Let's see, how does that thing work?" Poor Joe! But still they cram it down his throat. Will it never end?

Yes, it ends, as everything must. And in retrospect Joe wouldn't take a lot for the experience. He's covered in six days what some take four years to get. Of course, Joe hasn't gone into it too deeply, but he's covered the ground and he's a better fighting man now than when he arrived at the Fort.

Joe's in a fair way to be a soldier now and he's mighty grateful for the opportunity he's had of attending this school. From his talks with the officers who run the Third Service Command Training Center at Fort Meade, Maryland, Joe is greatly impressed with the responsibility that is his. Why else would the Army spend all this time and money during these difficult war times to train him and these other military men if it weren't important and if there weren't a big job for them to do? With Joe's new and better understanding of the Army comes a greater respect for it and he swaggers a bit in the knowledge that the Army in turn has a tremendous respect for Joe. The Army knows that Joe doesn't have to do what he's doing. He is doing it because he's a free thinking, free speaking, FREE American citizen who intends to stay that way come Hell or High Water.

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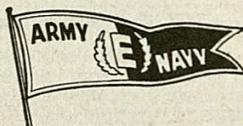
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This Month's
FRONT COVER



Corporal Robert W. McCullough, Co. B, 2nd Bn, TSG, typifies the type of soldier the Texas State Guard is composed of. Standing over six feet, husky and in good physical condition, Corporal McCullough is a top flight part-time soldier and his interest in the guard and all its activities is an inspiration to all recruits.

OUR AIMS

1. Adequate equipment for proper training and performance of duties.
2. Legal protection for Guardsmen in case of injury or other losses occurring in the course of training or the performance of duties.
3. Adequate funds to be appropriated by the Texas legislature to finance the proper operation of the Guard.

— KEEP YOUR RANKS FILLED —

**CO. C., 19TH BN., TO PUT ON
"WAR FAIR" FOR GUARD WEEK**

Company C, 19th Battalion, of Dallas, which is planning to put on a "WAR FAIR" on its regular drill night during STATE GUARD WEEK, held a preview recently. Each member was asked to bring a guest (male), and 52 members showed up with 52 guests.

A nine-phase program was presented: Gas demonstration—parachute flares gas gun work

Small arms display and demonstration—firing Thompson and Reising Field stripping and re-assembling Thompson blindfolded

Creeping and crawling and crossing barbed wire entanglement

Improvised grenades—Molotov cocktail demonstration on mock tank Camouflage and concealment demonstration

Bayonet course drill and demonstration

Crack platoon riot formation demonstration

Demonstration of actual physical examinations by medical officer

The prevue was so enthusiastically received that Captain Carter is going to charge admission for the big show during STATE GUARD WEEK!!—and while the paying guests are within easy reach, they will be encouraged to swell the company coffers through various booths about the armory grounds where wives, girl friends and mothers of the Guardsmen will operate bingo games, cake raffles, coffee and doughnut stands, etc.

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HONOR ROLL

Houston and Dallas units split top honors in the first TEXAS STATE GUARD HONOR ROLL for attendance when figures were announced by Captain Wallace E. Adams, personnel adjutant of the TSG.

Company E, 7th Battalion, of Houston, and Company C, 19th Battalion of Dallas, tied with a grade of 89 for attendance in August.

To qualify for this Roll of Honor, it is necessary that an organization have its minimum full strength as established by the Table of Organization (64 men for a company and 18 men for Headquarters Detachment), and that the attendance percentage for the month is 75 percent or above.

The comparative grading system reflects the actual strength of the organization on the basis of 100 as a perfect score. Grades are computed by multiplying the total enlisted strength by the attendance percentage and adding 25 to the solution.

Organizations meeting minimum full strength requirements by having an attendance percentage of 70 to 75 percent are given Honorable Mention.

Institution of the HONOR ROLL is designed to give merited recognition for the units whose attendance entitles them to be listed as well as to serve as an inspiration to other units by showing them what can be done.

Let's double the size of the HONOR ROLL in the months to come.

The Honor Roll

Battalion	Unit	Home Station	Grade
7th	E	Houston	89
19th	C	Dallas	89
39th	Hq.	Lubbock	88
51st	Hq.	Dallas	88
27th	E	Ft. Worth	87
36th	E	San Antonio	86
2nd	C	Houston	85
51st	D	Dallas	85
18th	D	China	84
47th	Hq.	Wharton	84
31st	G	Rio Grande City	83
34th	C	Crane	83
41st	B	Quanah	82
18th	A	Beaumont	81
23rd	Hq.	Henderson	80
14th	D	Pampa	79
25th	E	Seymour	79
28th	E	Corpus Christi	79
24th	C	San Benito	77
36th	B	San Antonio	77
24th	A	Brownsville	76
45th	E	Lockhart	76
4th	A	Fabens	75
35th	C	Dallas	74
2nd	B	Houston	74
50th	E	Mt. Pleasant	74
10th	Hq.	Abilene	72

August Honorable Mention

Battalion	Unit	Home Station
2nd	Co. A	Houston
4th	Co. B	El Paso
5th	Hq. Det.	Austin
7th	Co. B	Pasadena
7th	Co. D	Houston
13th	Hq. Det.	Laredo
19th	Hq. Det.	Dallas
20th	Hq. Det.	Uvalde
26th	Hq. Det.	Mercedes
26th	Co. C	Mercedes
30th	Co. A	Denton
31st	Hq. Det.	McAllen
35th	Co. D	Dallas
38th	Co. C	San Diego
40th	Hq. Det.	Sherman

CAMP HOOD TROOPS PUT ON SHOW FOR COMPANY A, 6TH BN.

(The following story was sent to The Guardsman by Pvt. Weldon Pharr, Co. A, 6th Bn., Lampasas.)

Fireworks galore were seen and heard at the drill field of Company A, 6th Bn., TSG, recently when soldiers from Camp Hood put on a show which included armored units, several types of guns, a tactical problem, close and extended order drill, and a "swing" type band.

A platoon from the 5th Inf., 4th Armored Division, Camp Hood, gave a demonstration of close order drill with rifles and demonstrated the manual of arms.

A demonstration of firing the 37-mm. anti-tank gun, 60-mm. trench mortar, and 50-cal. water-cooled machine gun, together with demonstrations of the armored car which carried the crews and of the crews under fire, followed the infantry drill. As the enemy was sighted a half-track rushed the gun and crew into position, the gun was quickly mounted, assembled and firing commenced.

Members of the platoon, which had given the close order drill demonstration, then gave several minutes of bayonet drill.

The final demonstration was of a platoon combat problem. The lights were turned out and the shadowy shapes of soldiers were seen as they moved into position. Star flares indicated the sighting of the enemy and signaled the attack. Parachute flares aided in lighting up the position of the enemy who were entrenched at the north end of the field.

Using carbines, sub-machine guns, the 30-cal. machine gun, and the trench mortar the troops approached to within range and a terrific hail of fire was centered on the enemy position to give two flanking squads an opportunity to reach the enemy's flanks. They used grenades, and had grenades thrown at them. Close in they fixed bayonets and charged, with blood-curdling yells, and overwhelmed the enemy position.

To make the scene more realistic the noise-making grenades were exploded to the rear and sides of the advancing troops.

Lt. C. A. Northington, TSG, was in charge of Co. A in the absence of Capt. Joe Almond. Lt. Northington introduced Capt. Leighton of Camp Hood, who turned the microphone over to Lt. Young to explain the demonstrations.

Company A has received much help from Camp Hood. On several occasions officers or men have given brief lectures or demonstrations on various phases of work undertaken by the Guard.

— SIGN UP A RECRUIT TODAY —

A Texas cowhand enlisted in the Marines and was assigned to preliminary training at Paris Island. He was big, strong and willing, but didn't learn new ways very quickly, and the sergeant bawled him out unmercifully when he messed up one maneuver after another. One night the cowhand handed his sergeant an envelope which contained a copy of the following poem:

If a feller's been a-straddle
Since he's big enough to ride,
And he has to sling his saddle
On most any colored hide.
Though it's nothin' to take pride in,
Still most fellers I have knowed
If they ever done much ridin'
Has at different times been throwed.

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HOW MANY FATHERS AND SONS IN GUARD

One of the finest things about the Texas State Guard is the pride its members take in their guard.

In fact, the Guardsman hears that many fathers in the organization just can't wait until their sons are old enough to join up.

In fact, we hear that there are many fathers with sons who are old enough who have brought their boys around and put them in the uniform the dads wear so proudly.

The Guardsman wants to know about every father and son in the State Guard. We'd like to pay tribute to these family recruiters.

If you know of any father and son combination, drop us a line telling what outfit they are in, their ages, their ranks, whether the father is a veteran of World War I, what they do in civilian life and don't forget to send in a picture.

—SIGN UP A RECRUIT TODAY—

5TH BATTALION OFFICERS NON-COMS ATTEND SCHOOL

Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Fifth Battalion at Austin are going to school these days to learn how to be real leaders and how to properly discharge their duties as administrative officers of the Texas State Guard.

The first session was devoted to short close order drill period under the command of Lt. Forest Pearson. The drill was followed by a talk by Major Betts who outlined the various duties of the company officers.

Enlisted men in the 5th Battalion will give just half as much time to the work of the guard in the future as they have in the past, according to the new training program.

Privates and privates first class will be required to attend only the Monday night meetings of the guard. They will not report on Thursday night at Camp Mabry as they have in the past.

A course has been worked out for the enlisted men which will give them an interesting, intensive and worth-while program for every Monday night drill period, stated Maj. Betts. If a man is kept busy every minute one night a week, it will result in a better trained guardsman, and not take so much of the man's time, said Maj. Betts. The men in the guard who work for advancement in rank, however, will find it helpful to attend the twice a week meetings, it was said.

The company's clumsiest recruit was experiencing his usual difficulty in executing the command, "Present Arms." The drill sergeant studied him with disgust. "Where is the balance of your rifle?" he inquired.

"Honest, sergeant, I don't know," stammered the recruit. "This is all they giv' me."

A weary lieutenant sat down for lunch in the officers' mess one day. As he unfolded his napkin, he was astonished to discover that the captain sitting opposite him was reading his paper upside down. He observed this phenomenon for a moment and then tapped the captain lightly on the shoulder. "Pardon me, Captain," he said, "but I wonder if you realize you are reading that newspaper upside down."

"Of course I realize it, you fool," barked the captain angrily. "Do you think it's easy?"



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MaJ. Ed Konken, commanding officer of the 2nd Bn., of Houston, presents Corp. C. H. Dillman a cup in recognition of his squad having six months 100% attendance record.

51ST BATTALION OBSERVES BIRTHDAY

Demonstrations of hand grenade throwing, a sham battle and a parade marked the celebration of the first anniversary of the organization of the 51st Battalion of the Texas State Guard.

Parading in full battle dress the battalion gave a performance that drew full approval from the commanding officer, Major Harold Younger.

The demonstration after the parade began with a close-order drill by Company A and followed through to a climax in the form of riot and civic disorder formations by Company D. Hand grenades containing small but realistic powder charges, were thrown from standing, kneeling and prone positions by members of Company B.

Another high point of the celebration was performed by Company C, which went into combat formation for a sham battle, using blank ammunition.

Music was given by the Texas State Guard Band under the direction of Lieut. Ralph W. Beck.

AS YOU LIKE IT

We have heard your prayerful mourning

For your "Yankee" States up East
And your childish, pouting, razzing
Of the state which you like least.
Now in answer to your griping
We will say we're glad you're here,
But if you don't like our Texas
We will never shed a tear.
We know you "Yankees" pretty well
You overbearing "jerk"
But the "Texas" you dislike
Is the Army with its work
Now here is our suggestion,
To you Texas-hating yanks,
Seek a transfer to the Solomons
And quit your damnfool pranks.
And when you're gone, thank goodness,
And our land again is fit,
We'll disinfect our premises
With "Anti-Yankee Flit."

— KEEP YOUR RANKS FILLED —

GUARD PX OPENED

Sgt. W. L. Atwood, Co. B, 16th Bn, at Goose Creek has opened a Post Exchange to serve members of the Texas State Guard in his area.

The Guard Post Exchange, which will be privately operated, plans to stock all items needed by Guardsmen, including many items that are carried by regular army post exchanges and which are hard to get elsewhere.

Sgt. Atwood says the establishment of the px will save guardsmen some money on many items.

— SIGN UP A RECRUIT TODAY —

During maneuvers a battalion was ordered to march forty miles. Having finished the march, the major rode up and said:

"Men, there's been a mistake. I wanted you to march forty miles in the opposite direction. Now if there's a man among you who thinks he CAN'T do it, let him step three paces forward."

As one man, the entire battalion stepped forward, except a little rear rank rookie. The major rode up and asked his name.

"Smith, sir," was the weak reply.
"Well, Smith, you're a credit to the Army. Out of all the battalion, you are the only one who wants to march the forty miles back."

"Whadda ya mean," croaked Smith.
"Me walk back? Gosh, Major, I couldn't even walk the three paces forward!"

— A STRONG GUARD NEEDS RECRUITS —

The Texas Guardsman

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TEXAS STATE GUARD

BORGER, TEXAS

Lieutenant (in a rage): "Who told you to put flowers on the Colonel's desk?"

Orderly: "The Colonel, sir."

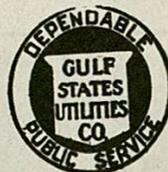
Lieutenant: "Pretty, ain't they?"

A Broadwayite who had thrived for years on food at the Stork Club was inducted into the Army recently and sent to Fort Dix. When he sat down for his first meal cooked by Uncle Sam, he surveyed his plate of stew and beefed to the mess sergeant: "Don't I get any choice?"

"Yep," was the prompt reply. "You take it—or you leave it!"



GOSH! You Guardsmen sure do get on the job in a hurry—and get it done in great style, too! Reddy Kilowatt (your electrical servant) is a pretty fast fellow himself, but our hat is off to all you Guardsmen. You certainly proved the value of preparedness by your recent performance in Beaumont and along with the rest of the town we want you to know we appreciate fully all that you accomplished.





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parts for cargo vessels that, a year or two ago, we probably would not have attempted to manufacture without special machine tools. Without precedent or guide of any kind, we have made special fixtures for our machines that are enabling us to do the impossible. A few examples are illustrated below.



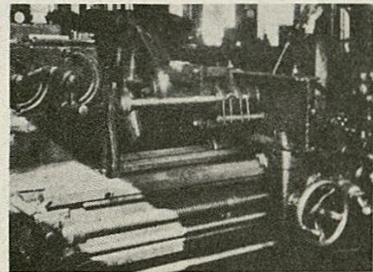
A milling machine with special rigging machines odd-shaped parts that would have required several separate machining operations and welding.



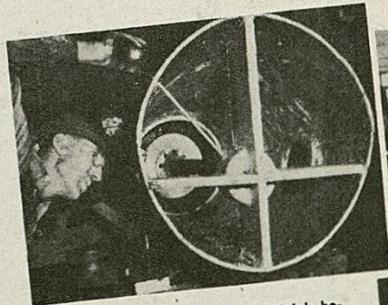
A slotting machine with small electric motor attached to drive the cutter, takes the place of a milling machine on this job.



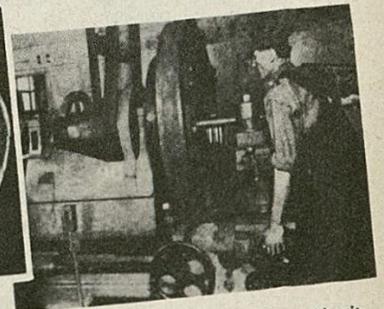
O-C-T proudly flies this prized Treasury Flag because 100% of its employees are buying war bonds and stamps.



Engine lathe with improvised fixtures and I-beam extensions being used on a drill press or milling machine job.



A difficult horizontal boring mill job being done on an engine lathe. Note how raising blocks lift the spindle so that the job will clear the carriage.



This engine lathe, "lacked up" with raising blocks, is now big enough to do the job that would ordinarily have been done on a boring mill.



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One of the crack units of The Texas State Guard is Company D, 41st Battalion of Memphis. Organized in March, 1943, in seven short months this company has studied and drilled so faithfully that the Chamber of Commerce of Memphis says:

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ians of the security of the home front."

It is not unusual for Memphis Guardsmen to be an outstanding company. They come from an outstanding community. Here is bustling Memphis, a community growing so fast it busts its seams every week:

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