

VOL. 1

NO. 4



THE TEXAS

Guardian

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE TEXAS STATE GUARD OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION



SEPTEMBER 1943

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March 6, 1943.

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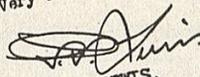
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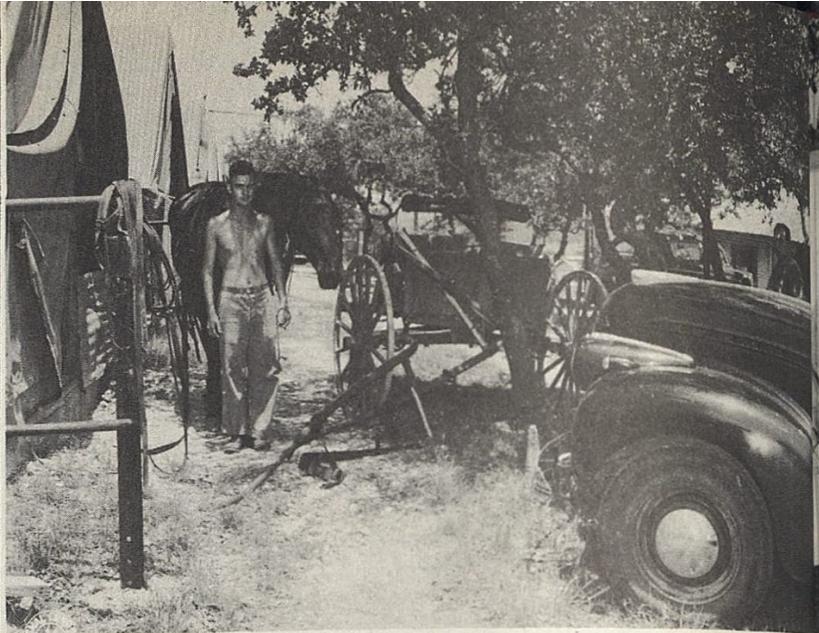
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Camp Bullis was named for Brig. Gen. John L. Bullis, USA, famous Indian fighter and scout.

The Camp Bullis plumber's sorrowing horse ran away and wrecked everything in his path along "Staff Officers' Row" up on top the hill.

BULLIS CONCLUDED

With the graduation of the fourth and final class on the last day of July, the second annual Eighth Service Com-

mand State Guard School came to an end. And, at home, commenced the business of revitalized officers shooting new life into the ranks. Particularly pepped up were the non-coms who attended the school, the first Texas State Guard NCO's to have the advantage of this training.

But probably not a man among the thousand returning graduates, though he still had the dust of Bullis fresh upon him, knew why Camp Bullis was called Camp Bullis.

The camp was named after a famous Indian fighter, Brig. Gen. John L. Bul-

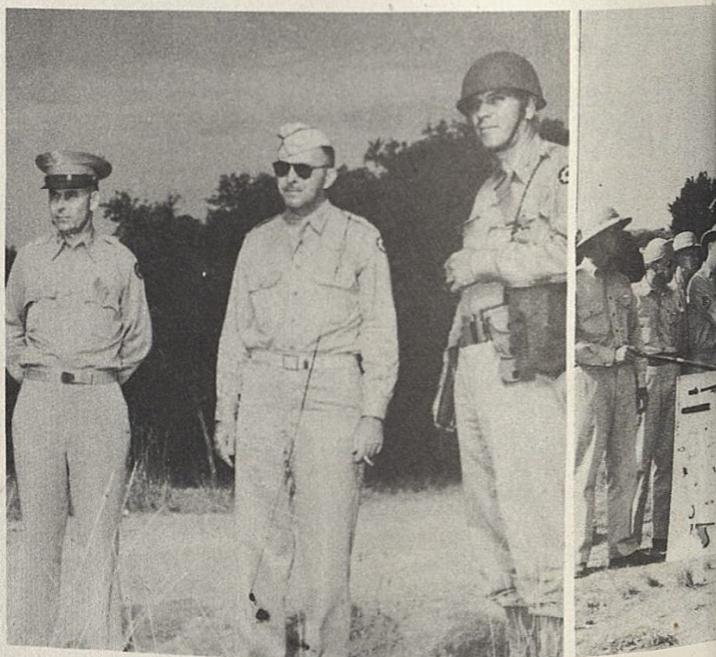
lis, USA, who spent much of his life in Texas. General Bullis began his career at San Antonio as a second lieutenant in command of Seminole scouts, "at whose head," his historians say, "he rode hard, long, and far, chasing brutal savages and barbarous outlaws off the face of the earth."

General Bullis also served in Cuba and the Philippines during his career. Upon retirement he took up his residence in San Antonio.

Highlight of the final week of the school was the visit of the commander-in-chief of the Texas State Guard, Gov-



Capt. Fred Allen, school adjutant, shows his medals—won during 30 years service—to Pfc. Edgar H. Hall.



At Branttown, left to right, Col. N. Szilagyi, Plans and Training Officer, 8th Service Command; Maj. Dixie Hall, CE; Capt. Rex D. Brown, C



t. A. Watkins, center, explains mortar shell to Maj. Harold Sounger, 51st Bn. (left), and Maj. Earle Cabell, 29th Bn.



General Knickerbocker greets Lt. Col. J. R. Guild, executive officer of the New Mexico State Guard, an observer at Bullis

ernor Coke Stevenson, and Lt. Col. H. A. Pollack, of the British Army, to Camp Bullis. Pictures of this event appear on the next page.

The laugh highlight of the final week occurred when the plumber's horse ran away. Students at Bullis may have seen a sad but conscientious horse pulling a rattle-trap wagon and wondered what part this anachronism had in today's mechanized war. But he was the camp plumber's horse, and apparently he was bored.

At least he ran away—and with a vengeance. As Lt. Lynn Harris, AGD,

of Dallas, who was Acting Press Relations Officer during the last two weeks of the school, described it in a picture caption under the headline "CATASTROPHE AT BULLIS!"—"The plumber's horse ran away and wrecked everything in his way along 'Staff Officers Row,' including one Lister bag, one fire extinguisher stand, and — almost — Lt. Col. George D. Thomas' car, seen in the foreground.

"If the tree had not stopped him (or stopped the wagon which, in turn, stopped him), relations between the colonel and the horse would have been

strained. And, incidentally, it scared hell out of Lieutenant Harris, who was in his tent, which is seen second from left in the picture."

A post-school laugh, which will revive in every Bullis graduate's mind the camp "Turkish bath" theatre, is this excerpt from the Bullis memoirs of Lt. B. J. Teague, of the 48th (Marine) Bn., Houston: "Nearly all films and lectures were immediately after lunch and immediately after supper, and after lunch it was so hot and we were so sleepy that frankly I slept mis-

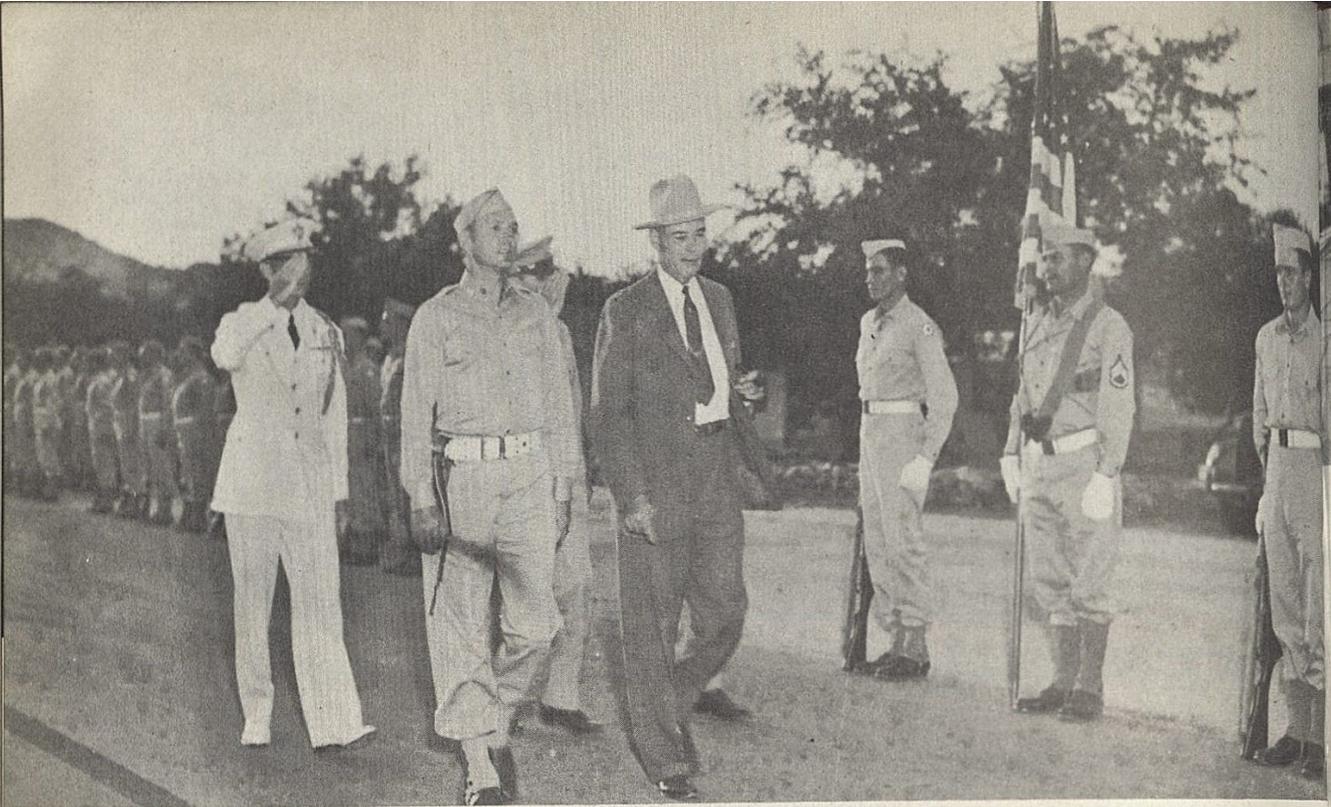
(Continued on page 30)



Schedules at third and fourth sessions were the same as at the first and second. Above, students get instruction in Thompson sub-machine gun.



Operations ran smoother as the school progressed. Here another group of students study tommy-gun.



With Capt. W. R. Weightman, c. o. of Company B, 726th M. P. Bn., at his side, Governor Stevenson inspects his escort upon arrival at Camp Bullis. Behind him Major Peacock, his aide, in dress white, and General Knickerbocker salute the colors.

THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS VISITS CAMP BULLIS

As the lowering sun bathed Bullis in a golden light on the evening of July 25, a military sedan halted abruptly before smartly lined-up Company B, 726th M. P. Bn. (ZI) in company front facing the camp theatre.

Out of the front seat of the car sprang Maj. Donald W. Peacock, aide-de-camp to the governor, to open the door for Governor Coke Stevenson, his host, Col. George W. de Armond, chief of District No. 1, Eighth Service Com-

mand, and Brig. Gen. Arthur B. Knickerbocker, commanding general of the Texas State Guard.

The Governor of Texas had come to visit his officers of the Texas State Guard, in training at the Eighth Service Command State Guard School.

In the theatre Governor Stevenson told the students: "I can't imagine any trouble of any kind breaking out anywhere in Texas that the Texas State Guard can't handle."

Another visitor to Bullis July 25th was Lt. Col. H. A. Pollack, D. S. O., Royal Scots Fusiliers, of the British Army Staff at Washington, who had been chief instructor at the first annual Eighth Service Command State Guard School at Camp Bullis in 1942.

Colonel Pollack reminded the students that "it can happen here." He urged the Guardsmen not to relax their vigilance, warning them of the danger to a nation of over-confidence in war.



Striding along are, left to right: Captain Weightman, Major Peacock, the Governor, Colonel de Armond and Gen. Knickerbocker.



In the theatre Colonel de Armond, General Knickerbocker and Governor Stevenson listen as Lt. Col. Paul L. Bell addresses students on internal security.



Left to right: Major Peacock, Governor Stevenson, General Knickerbocker, Colonel Pollack and Colonel de Armond in an informal chat.



Lt. J. F. Coffey, 18th Bn., Beaumont, shows how to fight a war with a fork and a "pusher" of bread.



Make way for Pfc. Angelo Aguilino with the mashed spuds and Pfc. Orville Adams with hot rolls! Processions like this made Guardsmen think of home with disdain and resentment.



Mess Officer Lt. R. B. Quick and Mess Sergeant E. W. Green planned the menus for the hungry Guardsmen.

CHOW

There may be something more important to the soldier in the field than food, but what it is nobody has ever been able to discover. In an organization with as many ulcerated and dyspeptic stomachs as any State Guard, naturally there is some grouching about the grub. But Camp Bullis, 1943, served excellent mess, just as did Camp Bullis, 1942, and under war-time shortages that had Sergeant Green turning red around the jowls.

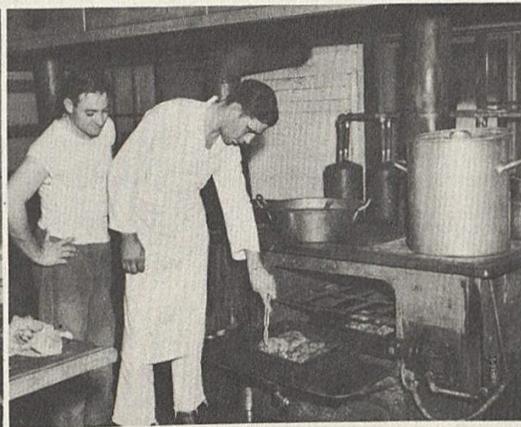
Personnel for the kitchens and mess halls came from the Cooks and Bakers School of the Eighth Service Command. These experienced estimators of regular army eating habits freely admitted they had never seen regulars stow away the chow like these citizen-soldiers. It just all goes to show what a civilian will do when he gets away from his ration books.



That's roast beef on that large and beautiful platter—which explains why table manners were not always what Mrs. Emily Post would approve at the Camp Bullis school. Several students tried, but couldn't eat more than the cooks could provide.



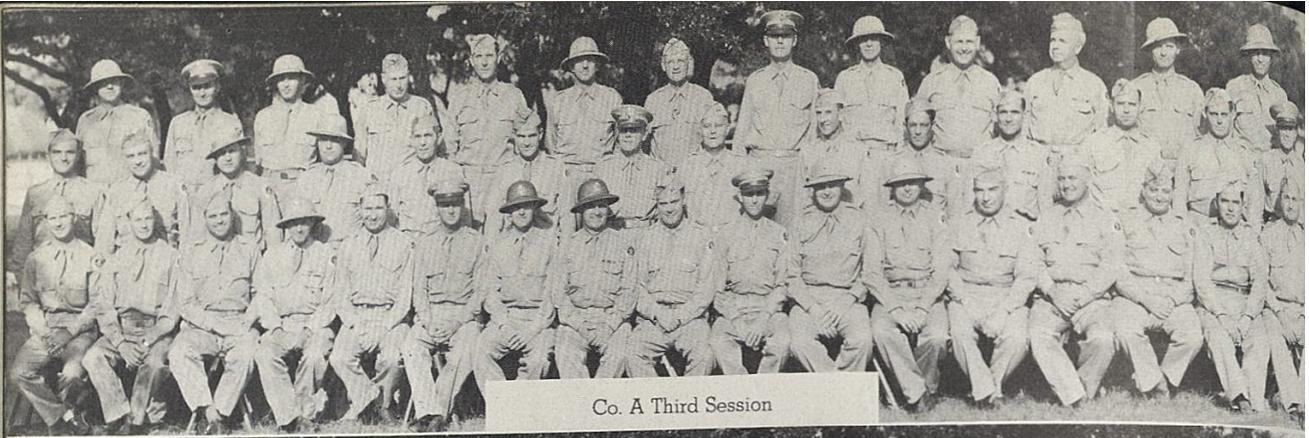
Pfc. Al Barstis and Pfc. Joe G. Barham cut up meat for eager-to-eat Guardsmen. Students dined on roast, steak, chops, ham, and chicken.



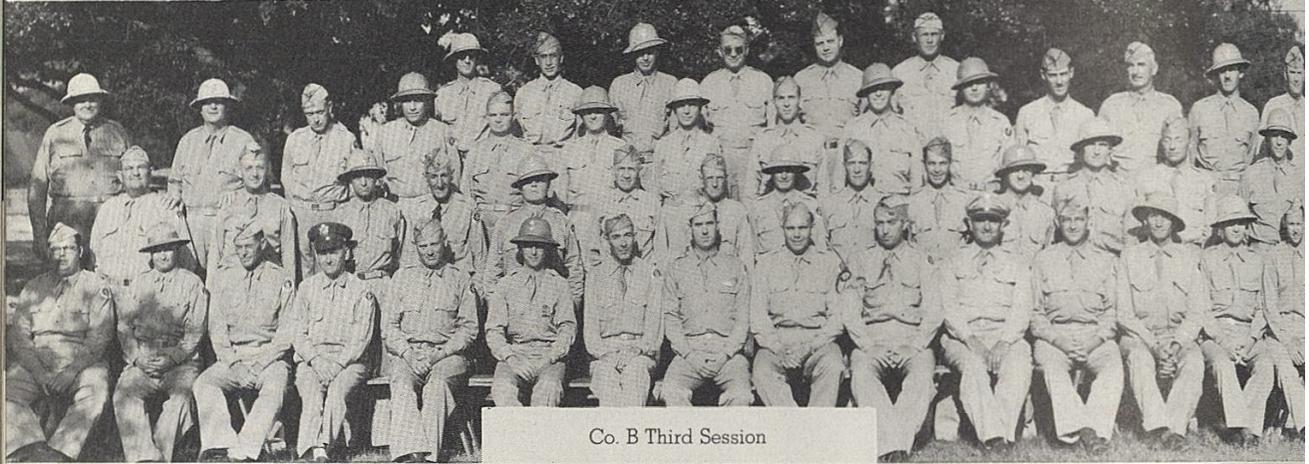
Testing these broiling steaks with a fork is Pfc. Fred Browning while Pfc. N. J. Broussard watches the operations. Note size of pot on range.



Tossing knives, forks, and spoons in a table cloth to make them shine is called "dining room ordnance."



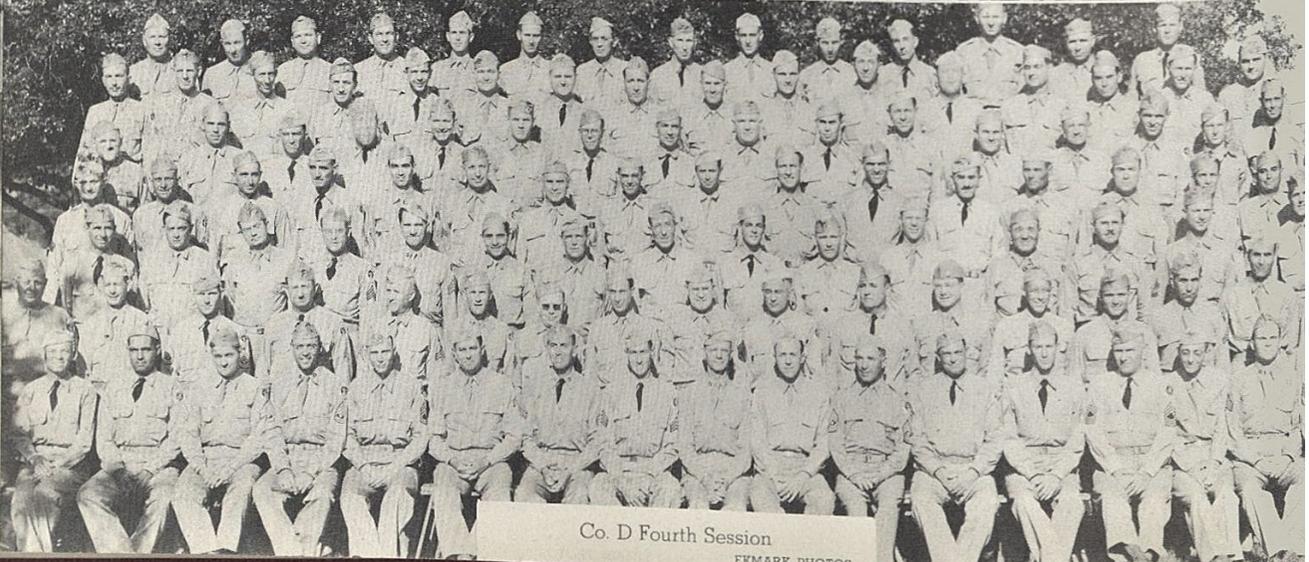
Co. A Third Session



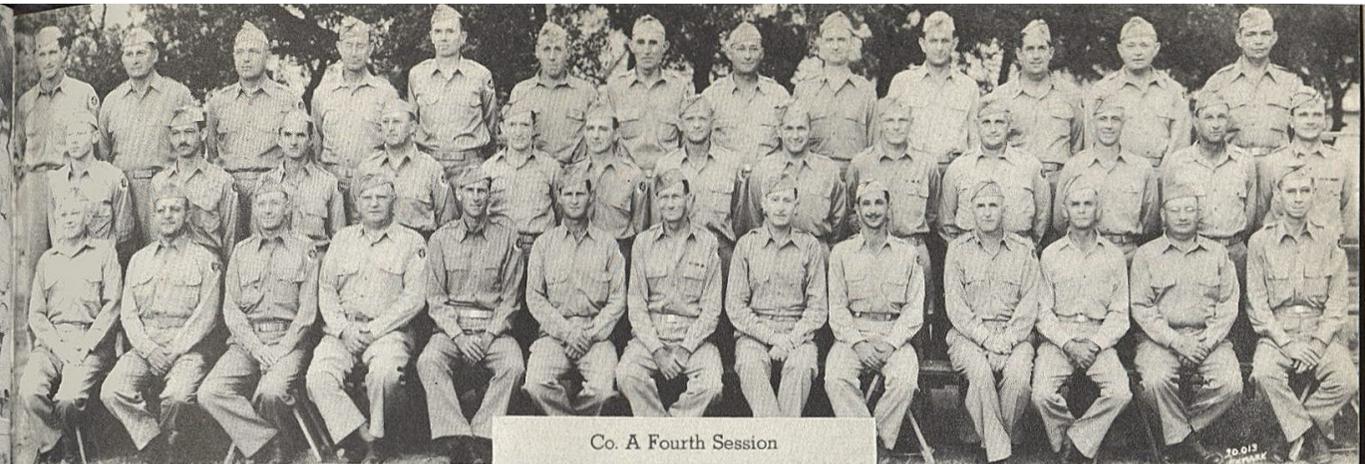
Co. B Third Session



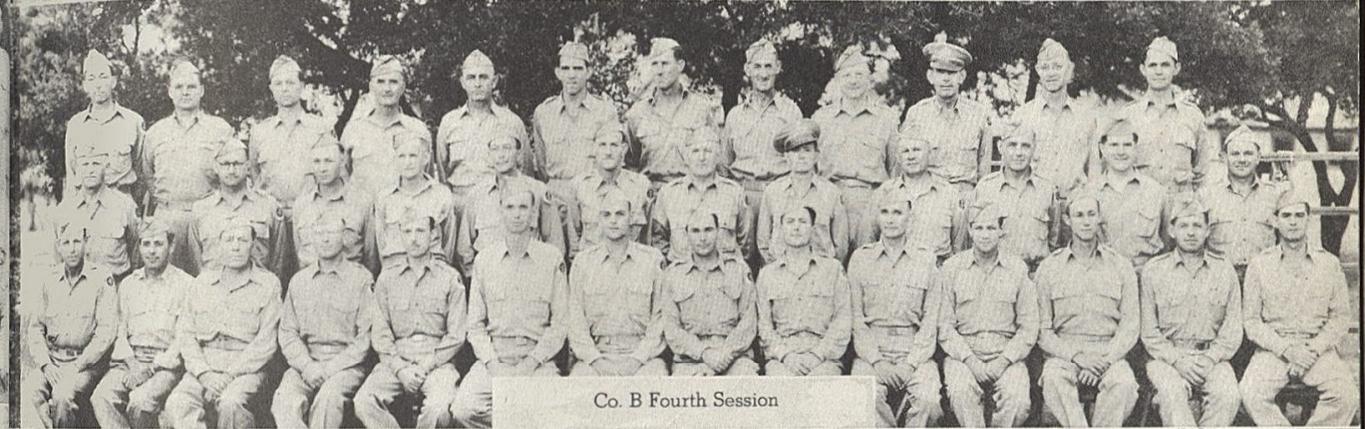
Co. C Third Session



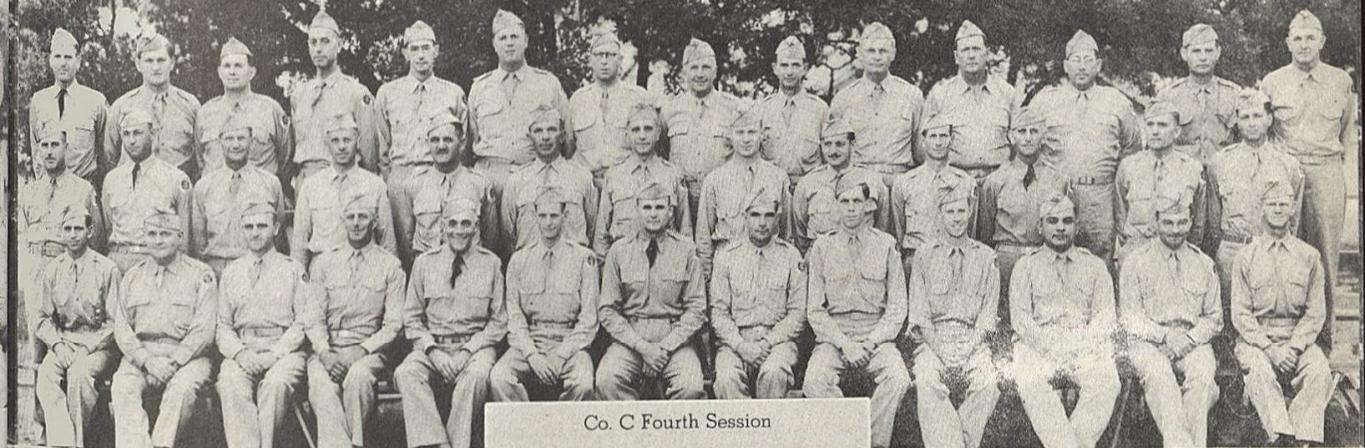
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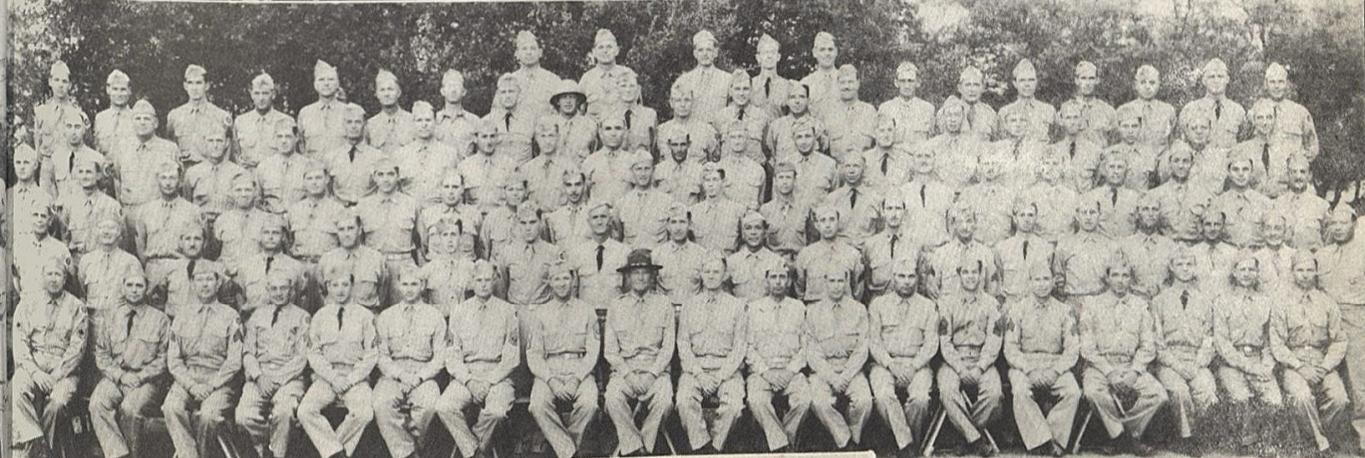
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Co. B Fourth Session



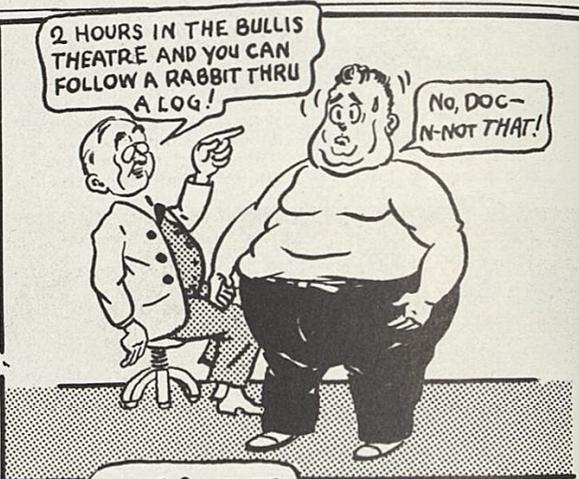
Co. C Fourth Session



Co. D Fourth Session

-ALL THIS AND TRAINING, TOO...!

8th SERVICE COMMAND STATE GUARD SCHOOL
CAMP BULLIS, TEXAS-JULY, 1943





Close-up of the rat-trap "booby" trap. Capt. B. B. Banks, of the regular army, has his hand on the spring which fires the trap, and Lieutenant Crowe is inserting the cartridge (from which the shots have been removed) into the barrel.



Lieutenant Crowe, left, demonstrates to Captain Banks how the booby trap is set up for use in the field. They have an audience now, but the soldiers "dissolved" when it came time to fire the rat-trap "booby" gun.



Maj. Charles O. Betts, center, holds the potato "grenade" as Corp. Louis Kincannon inserts firecracker. Watching, left to right, are Capt. Victor Land, Sgt. Maj. Charles Gamble, Lt. Geo. Baker, Lt. E. C. Duke, Capt. W. Swenson, Lt. Carl Hardin.



This is what it looks like when a "hot potato grenade" explodes. The advancing Guardsmen get the full effect. "Grenades" are painted black with white lines so they resemble the real thing. If a piece of potato hits a Guardsman he is "dead."

HOW TO MAKE "BOOBY TRAPS" AND "POTATO" GRENADES

Rigging up "booby" traps to scare the daylight out of unsuspecting Guardsmen on maneuvers, and making hand grenades out of potatoes to resemble and explode like the real thing is the sideline work of Lt. J. P. Crowe and his men of the 2nd Camouflage Platoon, Austin.

Both the "booby" traps and the "hot potato" grenade are enough like the real thing to give the men of the 5th Battalion the jitters on maneuvers. They have taught the Guardsmen to be wary of and not "monkey" with innocent-looking objects along the line of march.

With an inventive and mechanical turn of mind, Lieutenant Crowe devised a simple rat-trap "booby" trap which explodes a shotgun shell (with the shots removed!) when a careless Guardsman touches a concealed string.

The spring of the trap is released, and drives the firing pin into the shell.

Officers of the regular army saw the "booby" trap in action on battalion maneuvers near Austin and were so impressed with its training possibilities in the infantry that they requested Lieutenant Crowe to build a model. This model has been sent to various posts over the United States to be copied and used in training the soldiers in the field.

The rat-trap affair consists of a six-inch piece of ordinary water pipe, fastened to a 4x4 block about eight inches long. It has a firing pin at one end of the pipe, and the rat trap is fastened to the block so that the spring of the trap hits the firing pin, which sets off the cartridge.

Another member of the camouflage unit, Corp. Louis Kincannon improvised

the "potato" hand grenade from an ordinary Irish potato about the size of a man's fist, by inserting into it a firecracker. Painted black with white lines, it looks like a real grenade. Hurling in a bunch of soldiers, the cracker explodes and throws the potato in every direction. If a piece hits a Guardsman, he is "dead."

Unable to obtain firecrackers, Lieutenant Crowe and his men are making their own firecrackers. They are also working on a machine which will fire a two-pound sack of flour about 60 feet to burst like a shell. Another machine they have up their sleeves is a device to fire papier-mâché shells about the size of golf balls from a "spider trap."

The boys of the 5th Battalion, Austin, do not know it yet, but they are in for some real battlefield noise when they go on their next maneuver.



—From the painting by McArdle.

THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO

THE SIXTEENTH DECISIVE VICTORY IN WORLD HISTORY
WAS WON ON TEXAS SOIL WHEN A TATTERED BAND OF 900
PATRIOTS DEFEATED A WELL-EQUIPPED ARMY OF 1,350

By PEARL HENDRICKS
Well Known Texas Historian

History has recorded few more decisive battles for freedom than the battle fought on the western shore of the San Jacinto River just below its junction with Buffalo Bayou near Houston by Texas patriots led by Sam Houston against the commander-in-chief of the Mexican armies, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, president of Mexico, on the 21st of April, 1836.

It changed the map of North America; paved the way for the extension of the United States to the Rio Grande (after Texas joined the Union) and to the Pacific Ocean along the coast of California. It sealed the Texas Declaration of Independence (March 2, 1836) creating a new nation of Americans, the Republic of Texas, overthrew tyranny and raised the banner of liberty.

For fifteen years, ever since Mexico had granted the Austins—first, Moses Austin, then at his death, his son Stephen F. Austin—the right to settle colonists in the province of Texas, the colonists had been improving their lands, doing their best to obey the laws of Mexico. But when Santa Anna had overthrown the organic laws which gave the colonists protection and had made himself dictator, announcing his determination to drive the Americans back across the Sabine or exterminate them, they rose in rebellion.

Santa Anna's army of invasion had slaughtered 182 Texans at the Alamo; at La Bahia (Goliad) more than twice this number had fallen martyrs to the cause of Texas liberty, shot by order of Santa Anna although they had surrendered as prisoners of war when they had found themselves surrounded while they were attempting to retreat.

So it was with the hoarse cry of fury, "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!" that General Houston's ragged patriots charged across the plain of San Jacinto, less than 800 of them, to meet twice their number of well-trained, well-equipped fighting men.

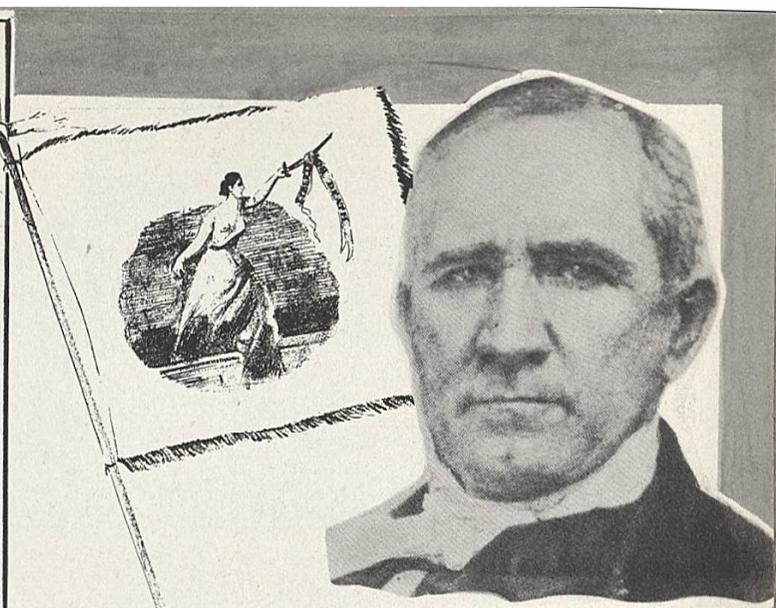
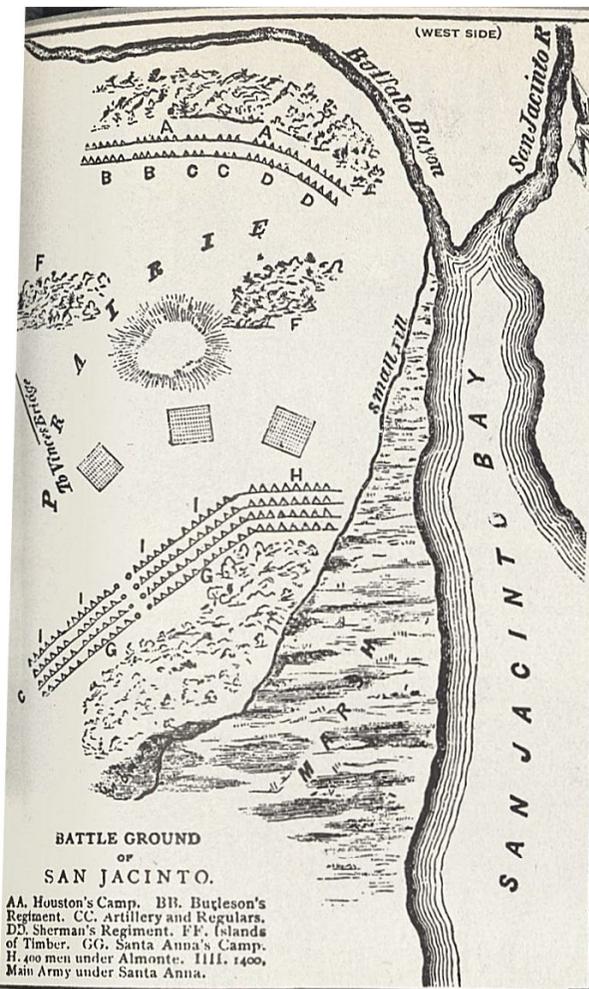
Ever since word of the fall of the Alamo and the slaughter of Fannin's men at Goliad had reached the settlements, most of which were north and east of the Guadalupe, the settlers had been in panic, especially as the invaders were known to be advancing, intent on annihilating the entire "rebel" population of Texas. The famous "Run-away Scrape" was the result, families flying for safety towards the Sabine River. In his efforts to protect them, to keep his small volunteer army between the invaders and the colonists until they could reach a haven, General Houston soon found himself being accused of an unnecessary and cowardly retreat. From the Colorado eastward to the Brazos and from the Brazos eastward. His men grumbled, some of them; some deserted.

Houston kept his counsel. His little

band needed organization. He had to wait for his spies to bring whatever word could be got as to the enemy's movements. Cannon were being sent him; against the sputterings of his men he was trying to wait for them, but learned some other had ordered them to be sent to the village of Harrisburg on Buffalo Bayou. Reports as to the whereabouts of the Mexican forces were conflicting—and no wonder, for Santa Anna had divided his army of invasion into three parts, one to work north to Bastrop, one to work south along the coast to Velasco at the mouth of the Brazos, while Santa Anna, leading the main army, attempted to follow Houston's army.

There had been heavy rains, the Brazos was high; and Houston had the use of the only steamboat, the *Yellowstone*, in getting his men across at a point near the present town of Hempstead. When Santa Anna reached the Brazos, some miles below, he had to march his army down to the settlement of Fort Bend (the present town of Richmond) before he could find a ferry crossing. And all this time neither military leader knew where the other was.

Santa Anna marched to the village of Harrisburg (now part of Houston), burned the town, then moved on southeast to the town of New Washington on Galveston Bay (now Laporte) where James Morgan had a warehouse filled with valuable stores and a number of boats. The Mexicans were in need of



General Sam Houston

Above is pictured the "Sherman Flag," the only flag borne by the Texans at the Battle of San Jacinto. It was made by the ladies of Newport, Kentucky, and presented by them to Capt. Sidney Sherman on the night before his company left to fight in the Revolution.



General Santa Anna

Below is an aerial view of the monument which rises 570 feet above San Jacinto Battle Grounds, a state park 22 miles southeast of Houston. It is the tallest masonry building in the world.



The San Jacinto Monument

both supplies and boats; for it was planned to cross the San Jacinto at Lynchburg.

By April 18 (1836) Houston's army, arriving below Harrisburg but on the opposite side, learned for the first time from scouts how near they were to the long-hoped-for clash with the invaders. The scouts, Henry Karnes and Deaf Smith, captured two Mexican couriers bearing dispatches for Santa Anna. And this, says history, was the first time Houston knew Santa Anna was in personal command of the forces the Texans were about to meet.

The Texans crossed Buffalo Bayou, formed in marching order and moved on into history, without the beat of drum, without an inspiring banner, "resolved to conquer or to die."

The boats Santa Anna had expected to find at New Washington were missing; fleeing Texans had used them to cross the bay. The Mexicans moved on up towards the Lynchburg crossing where there was a ferry—and found themselves "at sea"; Houston's men had charge of all available boats as well as one loaded with supplies by the Mexicans and sent ahead which had been captured by the Texans.

By April 20 Houston's men were in camp in a grove of trees on the south bank of Buffalo Bayou, opposite the house of the patriot vice-president of Texas, Lorenzo De Zavala, and guarding the road to Lynchburg at the mouth of the San Jacinto.

Here, on the margin of the rolling prairie, the artillery, the famous "Twin

Sisters," was planted ready for battle. The Texans were concealed by the semi-circular stretch of timber. And Sam Houston permitted his half-starved men to light fires to finish cooking some beeves captured on the way and half-cooked before word of Santa Anna's nearness had reached them. But again the cooking had to be abandoned—for scouts came racing in, saying the Mexicans were coming.

Santa Anna's bugler sounded charge. The Twin Sisters spoke—to the Mexican leader's surprise; and after a brief skirmish the Texans drove the enemy back. Santa Anna retired his forces to high prairie ground with timber and water in the rear and commenced throwing up breastworks.

Houston was satisfied. He could have given real battle but it would have been costly, "while tomorrow," he told one of his officers, "I will conquer, slaughter, and put to flight the entire Mexican army, and it shall not cost me a dozen of my brave men."

For the first time in two days the Texans rested, feasted, slept; and dreamed of the hour when they could deal vengeance for the slaughter of their comrades, when they could set Texas free forever from cruelty, treachery and tyranny.

On the morning of the fateful 21st Houston held a consultation with his officers. Careful preparations were made for battle.

Santa Anna's forces were in high spirits, for General Cós had arrived with

(Continued on page 30)

HARLINGEN



The 31st Battalion's headquarters message center is shown here. Supervising the work is Lt. J. B. Ashcraft III, detachment commanding officer, standing behind table. At typewriter is Sgt. Mynatt Smith, and at telephone Pfc. Dan Junkin. Messengers at rear are: Pfc. William Hohman of McAllen, Pvt. Sidney L. Hooper of Donna, and Pvt. Leon S. Hatcher, McAllen.



The prisoners came in from the field of battle, wet, muddy and completely disarmed. This group is made up of men from Co. G, Rio Grande City, 31st Battalion, who had been assigned as enemy paratroopers. Maj. Donald W. Peacock, member of the task force command staff (in raincoat, extreme left), talks with the prisoners' commanding officer, Capt. John Pope.



Lt. Lloyd W. Davis of McAllen, medical officer for the 31st Battalion, treats a wounded man, Pvt. Leopoldo Castro (on stretcher) at battalion first aid center. At left is Tech. Sgt. Howard Smith of Alamo. Others in photo are Pvt. Arcadio Guerra, red cross on arm, and Pvt. Eddie Cannon of McAllen.



Left to right are Major Lloyd M. Bentsen, commanding officer 31st Battalion, Sgt. Thornton Thacker of McAllen, Lt. Frank Van Ness of Mission, Tech. Sgt. Charles Owens of McAllen, and Capt. Franklyn Ewers of Mission, battalion adjutant. Sergeant Owens served as sergeant major for battalion headquarters.



A soldier draws a bead on a low-flying CAP plane.



Rain and mud added difficulties to the maneuver.
The Texas Guardsman

M. T. C.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following excellent article on the recent Mobilization Training Camp held in the Valley appeared in the Harlingen Valley Morning Star.

Valley people attended their places of worship Sunday morning unaware that at the same moment just a few miles away 1,000 Texas State Guardsmen were fiercely battling several hundred crack enemy paratroopers who had been successfully landed a short distance southwest of Harlingen in a sneak invasion attempt.

The battle, which lasted for several hours, was part of the Valley mobilization program, but had it been real, these guardsmen would have fought with the same valor and tenacity to protect the Valley against a treacherous foe.

The maneuvers, during which three battalions of guardsmen worked under actual invasion conditions, although simulated, were conducted under personal command of Brigadier General Arthur B. Knickerbocker, adjutant general of Texas, and his official staff including Major Donald W. Peacock of San Antonio and Major Olney H. Bryant of Austin, co-task force commanders in charge of the planning and execution of the military orders, Capt. C. S. Daugherty and Capt. John Koker, assistant G-3. High ranking U. S. Army officers were present in the capacity of observers and consultants.

The problem of Saturday and Sunday's mobilization was to effectively cope with a situation occurring unexpectedly. General Knickerbocker emphasized as he placed battalion commanders on their own initiative to plan their tactics at the spur of the moment and under pressure of the emergency.

The crisis in Sunday's problem developed unexpectedly. When and where the enemy would strike was unknown to Valley battalion commanders until 9 a. m. Sunday, when a flash received over the military field radio at task force headquarters revealed that enemy paratroopers had been landed on the Harlingen airport, a mile southwest of town, and had taken possession of the port. Battalion commanders were ordered to attack at once. Speed in dislodging and capturing the invaders was essential since additional air-borne troops could be expected momentarily to strengthen the enemy positions.

Valley troops found the enemy opposition extremely tough. All approaches to the airport were blocked and defended by well-equipped paratroopers. The surrounding terrain offered very little concealment for the attacking forces. The arroyo on the south and the canal on the north of the captured area, with open fields beyond, were easily defended. Reconnaissance revealed that the enemy strength consisted of approximately 200 paratroopers and nine airplanes. Due to the unexpected invasion the guardsmen had no air support.

Troops of the 31st Battalion, under command of Major Lloyd Bentsen, moved to the attack from the northeast in the vicinity of the golf course while Major J. B. Taylor's 26th Battalion moved in from the northwest to the vicinity of the canal bridge. Major Isadore Dorfman's troops advanced to po-

(Continued on page 33)

ASSOCIATION CONVENTION SET FOR OCTOBER 2-3

TO BE HELD AT AUSTIN; MEMBERS URGED TO PLAN NOW TO ATTEND

The dates for the annual convention of the Texas State Guard Officers' Association have been set for October 2 and 3 at Austin, it has been announced by Maj. Donald W. Peacock, president.

This is the first annual convention to be held since the organization meeting at Austin in April.

Since the affairs of the association are conducted by vote of the members attending the annual convention, it is strongly urged that all members make their arrangements to attend.

Officers are to be elected, and policies to guide the association during the coming year are to be determined.

Convention headquarters are to be at the Driskill Hotel, Maj. Charles O. Betts, association adjutant, who heads the convention committee, announced.

Registrations will begin at 10 a. m. Saturday, October 2, at the Driskill on the mezzanine floor.

At 4 p. m. Saturday there will be a meeting of the Board of Directors, which consists of all the captains of the Texas State Guard who are members of the association. This meeting will be held in a private room off the Driskill mezzanine.

A smoker and cocktail party will be held at 7 p. m. Saturday in the Maximilian Room, honoring distinguished guests, among whom the governor is expected.

There will be a banquet at 8:30 p. m. Saturday in the Crystal Ballroom at the Driskill.

The main business session of the convention will begin at 10 a. m. Sunday in the Ball Room at the Driskill.

Arrangements have been made for those officers who wish to do so to lodge at Camp Mabry. Bed rolls and personal articles, including towels, should be brought by those members who wish to stay at Camp Mabry. Officers who intend to put up at Camp Mabry are asked to advise Major Betts, Post Office Box 660, Austin 4, not later than one week in advance of the convention.

The Driskill will endeavor to take care of all those wishing to stay at that

hotel, but reservations must be made before September 15. All hotel reservations are to be made directly with the hotel, and will not be handled by the association. Other hotels in Austin are the Stephen F. Austin, the Texan, and the Alamo. Due to wartime congestion, reservations should be made as far in advance as possible.

Officers who are not members of the association may attend the convention and enjoy full participation by paying their dues upon registering.

All officers who plan to attend the convention are urged to advise Major Betts not later than September 15. This is urgent because of food and beverage shortages.

Arrangements will be made to provide transportation from the station to Camp Mabry for officers arriving by train and bus, provided they advise Major Betts at the time of their arrival in Austin.

The convention at Austin is to be held on the same week-end as the meeting of the executive committee of the Texas organization of the American Legion. However, sessions of the two meetings will be arranged in such a way that Guardsmen who are Legionnaires can attend both without missing any of either.

The dates of October 2 and 3 were chosen at an emergency board of directors meeting, held at Camp Bullis in July, for the purpose of consolidating travel for the many Guard officers who would normally attend the Legion meeting. Austin was selected as the convention city for the same reason.

During the short time the association has been in existence it has accomplished three things widely acclaimed by Guardsmen: (1) the change of the name from the "Texas Defense Guard" to the "Texas State Guard"; (2) the change of the shoulder patch from the old circular patch with the words "Texas Defense Guard" to the new, small, spade-shaped blue patch with the white star and the red "T"; and (3) the bringing into existence of your magazine, THE TEXAS GUARDSMAN.

TEAR OUT

AND MAIL NOT LATER THAN SEPT. 15

Maj. Charles O. Betts, Adjutant,
Texas State Guard Officers' Association,
P. O. Box 660, Austin 4, Texas.

I will be present at the Texas State Guard Officers' Association Convention to be held at the Driskill Hotel, Austin, October 2 and 3.

I expect to arrive in Austin on October _____ at _____ A.M. P.M.
(Check one)

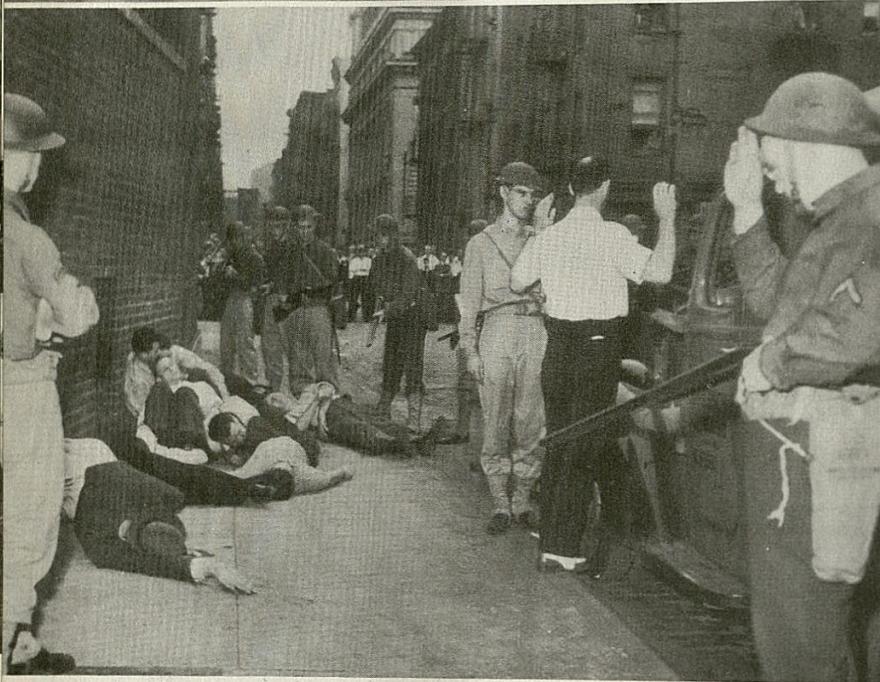
I will make arrangements for my own quarters. Yes No
I wish to stay at Camp Mabry and will bring my own bed roll and personal toilet articles. Yes No

(Name and Rank) _____

(Organization) _____

(City) _____

THE NEW YORK STATE GUARD



When the New York National Guard was inducted into United States service under the Training Act of 1940, the Governor directed the Adjutant General to organize the New York Guard in order to comply with the provision of the State Constitution which provides that the State shall at no time be without at least ten thousand enlisted men, fully uniformed, armed, equipped, disciplined, and ready for active duty.

To accomplish this, an organization was formed consisting of a State Guard Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment; five Brigades and Brigade Headquarters Detachments; and twenty Regiments of Infantry. This organization was later expanded to include a Signal Company, attached to State Guard Headquarters, two additional Regiments, and three separate Battalions of Infantry. These 32 organizations together with the Company of State Staff and Detachment of the Adjutant General's Office have an authorized strength of 1,703 officers and 16,938 enlisted men, or an aggregate of 18,641.

The Regiments are made of a headquarters, band (optional), medical detachment, headquarters and service

During a recent maneuver in New York City, New York Guardsmen took over a large area of Manhattan to battle "saboteurs" and a theoretical "enemy."

In the topmost picture above members of a task force of the First Brigade, NYG, take up positions facing the entrance to the south wall of Central Park at 59th Street and Sixth Ave.

In the picture immediately above, the detail of the First Brigade stands guard over huddled "saboteurs" who tried to "take" a water pumping station in New York City's lower East Side.

In the photo at right the Guardsmen close in on a group of "saboteurs." New York Guardsmen have some rifles as well as shotguns. They get paid for field training as well as active duty.



The Texas Guardsmen

company, and three battalions of three companies each; this, with the exception of two of the regiments—one of which has one battalion of four companies; and one regiment which has two battalions of four companies. The separate Battalions are composed of headquarters and four companies.

The officers for this organization were selected to a great extent from the State Reserve List but many men who had had previous military experience either as officers or enlisted men were commissioned direct from civil life.

The age limits for enlisted men were set from 18 to 55 for original enlistments. With the reduction in the Selective Service age to include the 18-year-old group, the age limit for the Guard was lowered to 17, with parental consent.

The turnover of personnel, both officers and enlisted men has, unavoidably, been high—the chief cause being enlistment or induction into the armed forces of the United States.

The problem of uniforming and equipping this force was not an easy one—a portion of the uniforms and arms were secured from the Federal Government and the rest bought from State Funds, where priorities could be secured. At the present time the men are uniformed in a woolen O. D. uniform for winter wear; cotton khaki shirt and trousers for summer wear; and a one-piece coverall type garment for informal Armory Drill and Field Training wear; with black four-in-hand tie; leggings; and "overseas" cap, with all uniforms. They are armed—some with rifles and some with shotguns—with a few sub-machine guns and gas guns in each organization.

The training program has laid special stress on proper methods of dealing with civil disturbances should the Guard be ordered out in aid of the civil authorities. An effort has been made to have the training of all units as uniform as possible insofar as this could be accomplished with so many of the Regiments scattered as separate companies throughout the State.

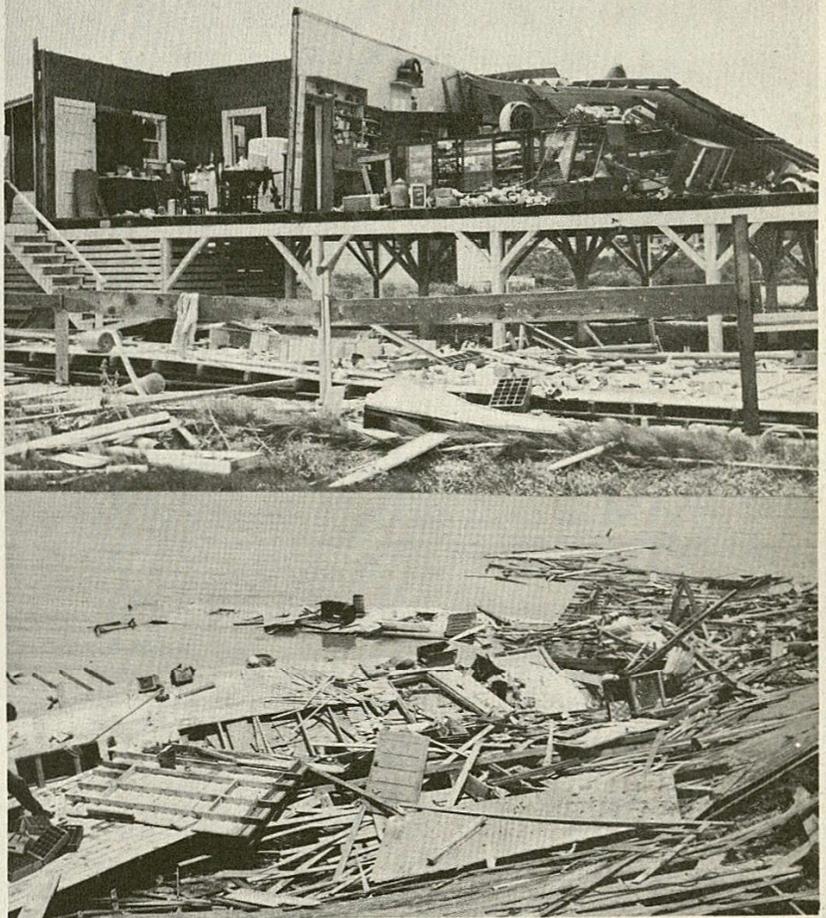
In the summers of 1942 and 1943, all organizations were given ten days of Field Training at the State Camp at Peekskill, New York. The Second Service Command organized a Tactical School at Hackettstown, New Jersey, for the officers of the area and the New York Guard was given a generous allotment of student officers for the courses which were of a week's duration. These courses have now been made available to non-commissioned officers as well and both officers and non-commissioned officers have taken full advantage of the opportunities offered. The results obtained have been most satisfactory.

New York Guard troops are paid the same as prescribed for the Army whenever they are ordered out for active duty, including field training.

The New York State Military Law authorizes an allowance of money to all regimental and brigade headquarters or similar units to be expended for necessary administrative expenses and all units of the Guard receive a Military Fund annually for administrative expenses and also to be expended for the benefit of the members of the units, as prescribed by state military regulations.

All commissioned officers receive an allowance of fifty dollars (\$50.00) annually for the purchase of uniforms and equipment.

GUARDSMEN BATTLE FIERCE HURRICANE



The force of the hurricane which struck the Galveston-Houston district on July 27 is plainly indicated by these two pictures. In the top picture is shown the havoc caused by the wind at a combination store-dwelling at Seabrook. In the lower picture is the remains of a resort inn at Clifton - By - The - Sea.

The hurricane that swept the Galveston-Houston area July 27, with winds that at times reached 132 miles an hour, kept Texas State Guardsmen busy with patrol and rescue duty.

It was not the first time that Guardsmen on the Gulf Coast had done storm service, but it was one of their toughest assignments. Several persons were killed, scores injured, and millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed. No Guardsmen were seriously hurt.

Blown-down live electric wires, flying debris and high water added to the danger of the wind in many communities. The Guardsmen, who served on a volunteer basis, brought refugees to places of safety, and patrolled downtown areas and vital installations to prevent looting and sabotage.

Units of the 16th Battalion at Goose Creek and Baytown; of the 49th at Galveston, Seabrook, LaPorte, Dickinson, and other bay cities; and of the 2nd, 7th, 22nd and 48th at Houston turned out for storm duty.

The 48th (Marine) Battalion set up a refugee relief station at their armory, housing and feeding about 350 men, women and children. A detail from the 7th Battalion commanded by Lt. Fred

Pontella operated a field kitchen at the 48th's armory for the benefit of the storm refugees.

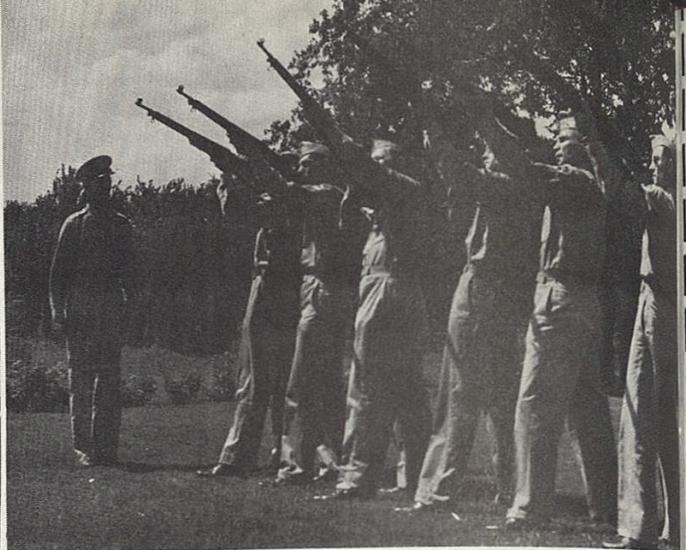
The 2nd Battalion cared for about 100 women and children at their armory.

A rescue detail commanded by Capt. Wilson Fraser of the 7th Battalion evacuated an apartment building, the security of which was threatened by an advertising display, a huge mechanical world globe, which the wind tried to push from its pedestal and send crashing through the roof. The 40 evacuees from this building were sheltered at the 7th's armory.

Maj. Julian A. Weslow headed a detail to save CAP planes and hangars at the Skyport airport. Like many others whose missions carried them into open areas at the height of the storm, they found they could not stand upright in the wind at times. The headquarters building at the airport was blown away before their eyes.

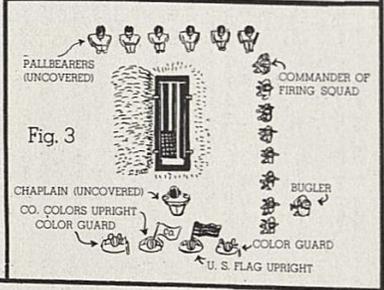
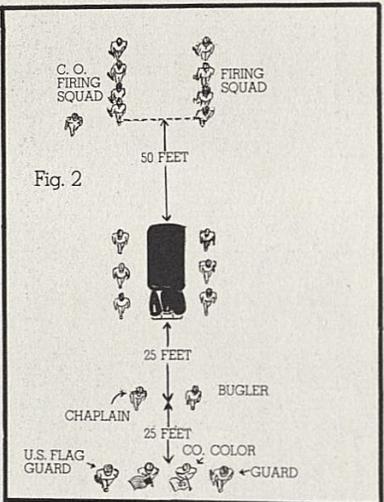
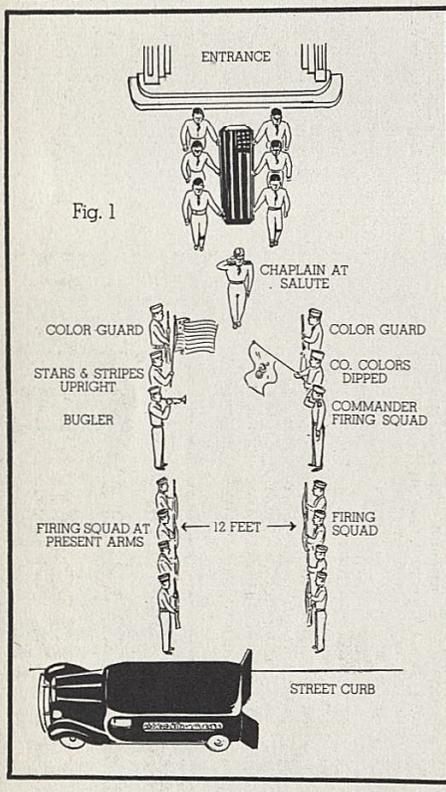
Several details from various Houston battalions were unsuccessful in attempts to reach the Municipal airport, because of the raging wind and high water.

It was all-night duty for everyone concerned.



At left, Col. O. H. Cohee, Chaplain, 8th Service Command, stands by the casket of Staff Sergeant Jack L. Parker, U.S.A., while Bugler W. F. Waters sounds taps. At right is the firing squad, under command of 1st Lt. E. C. Angell, Co. D, 19th Bn., Dallas.

HOW TO HOLD A MILITARY FUNERAL



form in a column of twos facing each other with about 12 feet between ranks. The National Color on the Chaplain's right as he leads the casket from the building to the hearse. Chaplain marches uncovered.

When the Chaplain with the casket comes into view the commander of the firing squad commands: 1. ESCORT, 2. ATTENTION, 3. PRESENT, 4. ARMS. Then the commander salutes. As the Chaplain leads the pallbearers with the casket through the escort he holds the right hand salute. National Color is held erect, but the company banner is held at the dip position.

The escort remains at PRESENT ARMS until the casket is placed in the hearse and both of its doors are closed.

When the escort is moved from one position to another location they are at TRAIL ARMS.

As the Chaplain brings his grave service to position the escort commander brings the escort to PARADE REST and they remain in this position until the Chaplain has completed his service.

Then the command of 1. ESCORT, 2. ATTENTION is given and two pallbearers immediately raise the flag from the casket and hold it in a horizontal position, waist high, over the casket until the bugler has completed "Taps." (If possible, use two buglers, the second bugler playing the "Echo" of Taps from some distance away.)

At the conclusion of "Taps" the flag is properly folded and placed upon the arm of the Chaplain.

As the two pallbearers, one at the head and the other at the foot of the casket, pick up the flag the commander of escort commands: 1. ESCORT, less firing squad, 2. PRESENT, 3. ARMS, 4. FIRING PARTY, 5. FIRE THREE VOLLEYS. The firing party then fires three volleys of blank ammunition, assumes the position of READY, and remains in this position until "Taps" is sounded.

At the command of ARMS the Bugler takes position at the head of casket and sounds "Taps" immediately following the last volley without command.

At the last note of "Taps" the Firing Party comes to ORDER ARMS without command.

The diagram at left shows the procession coming out of the church; the diagram at right, top, shows the procession to the cemetery; and the diagram at right, lower, shows the arrangement at the graveside.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The number of requests by the regular army for the Texas State Guard to provide military rites for soldiers returned home for their last resting place has increased noticeably in recent months.

It becomes Guard units to be able to perform this solemn service capably.

Toward this end the accompanying diagrams and text were prepared

by Lt. W. A. Cole, Co. C, 35th Bn., Dallas.

If the funeral is held inside, then the entire escort should go inside of building. Those with sidearms should not uncover. Pallbearers and the firing squad should sit as separate groups. Pallbearers are uncovered whenever carrying the casket.

After services inside are completed, the color guard and the firing squad

Home Study Course

FOR TEXAS GUARDSMEN
LESSON NO. 3: School of the Soldier With Arms (Dismounted)

(14) Attention—Being at Parade Rest the command is: 1. SQUAD, DETAIL, ETC. 2. ATTENTION. At the command ATTENTION, resume the position of Order Arms.

(15) Left Shoulder Arms—Being at Right Shoulder Arms the command is: 1. LEFT SHOULDER. 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, execute Port Arms in two counts as described in paragraph 10. (THREE) Let go of the gun with the left hand and with the right hand still grasping the small of the stock, place it on the left shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in the hollow of the shoulder. At the same time, grasp the butt with the left hand, heel between the first and second fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock, left forearm horizontal, left elbow against the side, the gun in a vertical plane perpendicular to the front. (FOUR) Drop the right hand quickly to the right side.

(16) Port Arms—Being at Left Shoulder Arms the command is: 1. PORT. 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, grasp the gun with the right hand at the small of the stock. (TWO) Let go with the left hand and at the same time carry the piece with the right hand to the position of Port Arms and then regrasp it with the left. Movements described after the count of (TWO) are executed simultaneously, and not as separate movements. NOTE: Left Shoulder Arms may be ordered directly from the ORDER, RIGHT SHOULDER, or PRESENT. At the command ARMS, execute Port Arms and continue in cadence to the position ordered.

(17) Right Shoulder Arms—Being at Left Shoulder Arms the command

is: 1. RIGHT SHOULDER. 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, execute Port Arms as described in paragraph 16, and then Right Shoulder Arms as described in paragraph 12.

(18) Order Arms—Being at Left Shoulder Arms the command is: 1. ORDER. 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, execute Port Arms as described in paragraph 16, and complete the movement of Order Arms as described in paragraph 6. See Plate 8-A.

(19) Gun Salute—Being at Right Shoulder Arms the command is: 1. GUN. 2. SALUTE. At the command SALUTE, carry the left hand smartly to the small of the stock, forearm horizontal, palm of hand down, thumb and forefingers extended and joined, first joint of forefinger touching the stock of the gun approximately one inch below the frame. Look toward the person saluted. (TWO) Cut away the left hand smartly to the side; turn the head and eyes to the front. Study Plate 10.

(20) Gun Salute—Being at Order Arms the command is: 1. GUN. 2. SALUTE. At the command SALUTE, carry the left hand smartly to the right side, palm of the hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forearm and wrist straight, first joint of forefinger about six inches above the operating handle as nearly as the conformation of the man permits, and look toward the person saluted. (TWO) Cut away the left hand smartly to the side; turn the head and eyes to the front. See Plate 11. This salute is given only when at a halt. In movements, the gun should be brought to the Right Shoulder Arms before the salute is given.

ANSWERS TO AUGUST QUESTIONS

1. Place your heels together on the same line. Allow your feet to turn out slightly, make an angle of 45 degrees. Keep your knees straight, your hips up under your body, and your shoulders back and head up and your shoulders back. Let your arms hang straight along the seams of your trousers. Turn both the backs of your hands out. Let the weight of your body rest equally on the heels and balls of your feet.

2. The position is At Ease.

3. No.

4. Clasp your hands behind your back, palms to the rear, the thumb and fingers of your right hand clasping your left thumb.

5. Place the toe of your right foot a half-foot length in the rear and slightly to the left of your left heel. Do not move your left foot. Keep the weight of your body mainly on your left heel. Keep your

right leg straight without stiffness. Your heels should come together on the same line without the necessity of moving either foot forward or backward.

6. Route Step and At Ease.

7. You take one step in the double time and then commence marching in the cadence of quick time.

8. In quick time the command is given as either foot strikes the ground, take one step in quick time and place your rear foot alongside the leading foot and assume the position of attention. To halt when marching in double time, take one step in double time then one step in quick time and then place your rear foot alongside the leading foot and assume the position of attention.

9. Right foot.

10. Silence should be maintained when on the march At Base.

1. Manual of Arms for Shotgunners
A. Rules governing the manual of arms for all types of shotguns.
(1) In all positions of the left hand at the balance, the thumb clasps the rifle at a point below the wooden part of the operating handle as shown in Plate No. 1.
(2) In all positions of the gun, diagonally across the body, the barrel is up, butt in front of the right hip, barrel crossing opposite the junction of the neck with the left shoulder.
The gun is grasped at the balance with the left hand, palm toward the body, wrist straight.
(3) The cadence of the motions is that of quick time. Recruits are first required to give their whole attention to the details of the motions, the cadence acquired gradually as they become accustomed to handling the gun. Instructors may require counting aloud in cadence with the motions.
(4) The manual is not executed in marching except to pass from right shoulder to left shoulder or port arms; and the reverse in marching at attention. These movements may be used to add interest to the drill or to prevent fatigue in long marches at attention. The manual is taught at a halt and the movements for the purpose of instruction may be divided into motions and executed in detail. In this case, the command of execution determines the prompt execution of first motion, and the commands TWO, THREE, FOUR, etc., that of the other motions. To execute the movement in detail, the instructor first cautions, "By the numbers." All movements divided into motions are then executed as explained above until he cautions, "Without the numbers."
(5) Any appropriate position of the manual of arms may be ordered from a previous position by giving the suitable commands. Under exceptional conditions of weather and fatigue, the gun may be carried as directed.

B. Positions.
(1) Order Arms—The butt of the gun rests on the ground, barrel to the

rear, toe of the butt on line with the toe of, and touching the right shoe, right hand holding the gun between the thumb and fingers, left hand as in position of the soldier without arms. Study Plate 2, showing front and side view.

(2) Trail Arms—Being at order arms the command is: 1. TRAIL. 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, raise the gun and incline the muzzle forward so that the barrel makes an angle of about 15 degrees with the vertical, the right arm is slightly bent. Study Figure 3 which shows front and side view.

(3) Order Arms—Being at Trail Arms, the command is: 1. ORDER. 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, lower the gun with the right hand and resume the order.

(4) Port Arms—Being at Order Arms the command is: 1. PORT. 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, raise the gun with the right hand and carry it diagonally across the front of the body until the right hand is in front of and slightly to the left of the chin (See Plate 4, Figure 1), so that the barrel is up, butt in front of the right hip, barrel crossing opposite the junction of the neck with the left shoulder. At the same time, grasp the rifle at the balance with the left hand, palm toward the body, wrist straight. (TWO) Carry the right hand to the small of the stock, grasping it, palm down, holding right forearm horizontal; left elbow resting against the body; the gun in a vertical plane, parallel to the front. (See Plate 4, Figure 2).

(5) Present Arms—Being at Order Arms the command is: 1. PRESENT. 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, carry the gun with the right hand in front of the center of the body, barrel to the rear and vertical, grasp it with the left hand at the balance forearm horizontal and resting against the body. (TWO) Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand. (See Plate 5, Figures 1 and 2.)

FOLD ALONG THIS LINE

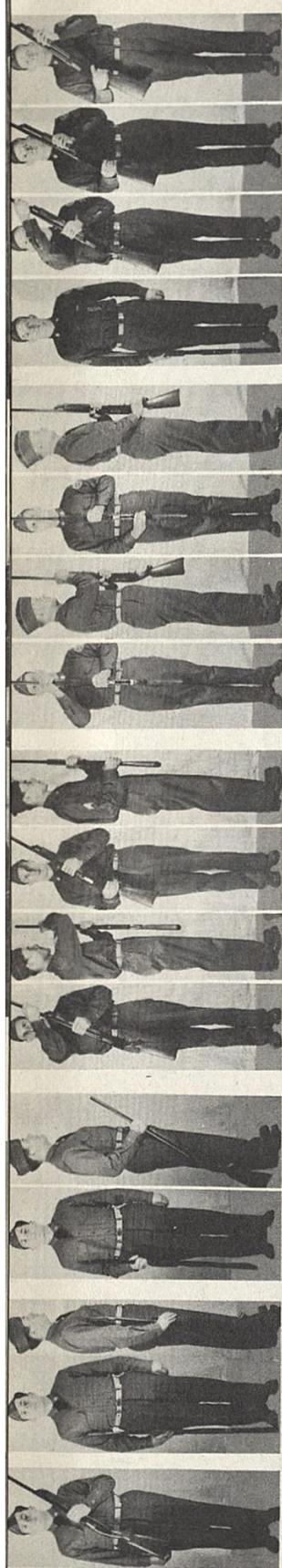


Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Plate 1
Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Plate 2
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Plate 3
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Plate 4
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Plate 5
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Plate 6



Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Plate 7
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Plate 8
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Fig. 5 Plate 9
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Fig. 5 Plate 10
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Fig. 5 Plate 11

(6) **Order Arms** — Being at Present Arms or Port Arms the command is: 1. ORDER. 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, let go of the gun with the right hand and regrab the piece at the barrel above the magazine tube. (TWO) Let go of the gun with the left hand, lower the gun, forearm and wrist straight and inclining downward. (THREE) Complete the order by cutting away the left hand smartly to the side. If this position is retained any time but momentarily, the position of Order Arms will automatically be taken by easing the butt of the gun to the floor or ground.

(7) **Inspection Arms**—Being at Order or Trail Arms the command is: 1. INSPECTION. 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, take the position as shown in Plate 6, Figure 2. (TWO) (THREE) Bring the right hand to the small of the stock and moving the left hand to the wooden part of the operating handle, as shown in Plate 6, Figure 3. (FOUR) With the left hand slide operating handle (wooden part) as far back as it will go, as shown in Plate 6, Figure 4.

(8) **Trail (Order, Right Shoulder, Port) Arms**—Being at Inspection Arms the command is: 1. TRAIL (Order, Right Shoulder, Port) 2. ARMS. At the preparatory command, push the operating handle forward as far as it will go with the left hand, at the same time the trigger will be pulled, using the index finger of the right hand as shown in Plate 7, Figure 1, and the left hand will grasp the gun just below the operating handle as in the position of Port Arms as shown in Plate 7, Figure 2. This is not another count but a continuation of the movement shown in Plate 7, Figure 1. At the command ARMS, complete the movement ordered.

(9) **Right Shoulder Arms**—Being at Order or Trail Arms the command is: 1. RIGHT SHOULDER. 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, raise and carry the gun diagonally across the body with the right hand as shown in Plate 8, Figure 2. At the same time, grasp it at the balance with the left hand. (TWO) Regrasp it with the right hand on the butt, the heel between the first two fingers, thumb and fingers

closed on the stock, as shown in Plate 8, Figure 3. (THREE) Without changing the grasp of the right hand, place the gun on the right shoulder, barrel up. In this position the right forearm is horizontal, the right elbow held against the body; this will place the gun in a vertical to the front. The left hand is carried so that the thumb and fingers are extended and joined to the small of the stock, first joint of the forefinger touching the rear of the frame, the wrist is straight and the elbow is down, as shown in Plate 8, Figure 4. (FOUR) Cut away the left hand smartly to the side, as shown in Plate 8, Figure 5.

(10) **Port Arms**—Being at Right Shoulder Arms the command is: 1. PORT. 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, press the butt of the gun down quickly and throw the gun diagonally across the body, at the same time turning to the left so as to bring the barrel up, the right hand retaining its grasp on the butt, the left hand grasping the gun at the balance. (TWO) Change the right hand to the small of the stock.

(11) **Order Arms** — Being at Right Shoulder Arms the command is: 1. ORDER. 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, press the butt down quickly and throw

the gun diagonally across the body, the right hand retaining the grasp on the butt, the left hand grasping the gun at the balance. (TWO) (THREE) Execute the last two movements as in Right Shoulder Arms from Order (Trail) Arms, as shown in Plate 8, Figures 3, 4, and 5.

(13) **Parade Rest** — Being at Order (Trail) Arms the command is: 1. PARADE. 2. REST. At the command REST, move the left foot smartly 12 inches to the left of the right foot, keeping the legs straight so that the weight of the body rests equally on both feet. At the same time, incline the muzzle of the gun to the front, the right arm extended, the right hand grasping the gun just above the operating handle. Hold the left hand behind the body, resting in the small of the back, palm to the rear, as shown in Plate 9. (Note: At the command REST, the right hand is moved about 4 inches above the operating handle, as shown in Plate 9.)



DESERT WARFARE

EL PASO UNITS HOLD JOINT PROBLEM IN RUGGED WESTERN TERRAIN WITH SUPPORT BY C. A. P. PLANES

PICTURES

- 1—Sgt. Willie White demonstrates the butt stroke at the expense of Sgt. Pete Payan's chin.
- 2—Wearing gas masks and armed with rifles, these men of Company B, 4th Bn., El Paso, advance through cover of smoke.
- 3—Company B falls in. Actual strength of company is 132. Is there a larger company elsewhere in the State?
- 4—Riot formations by squads is included in maneuver schedule.
- 5—He's a dead duck! A casualty during the maneuver dramatically prepares to bite the dust.
- 6—Everybody has a chance at bayonet practice after the problem has been concluded.

The problem offered advance training in tactics for the units. The desert provided perfect terrain and cover.

Company D established their bivouac area at sundown and immediately we sent our patrols on a scouting mission of the area and established our reconnaissance preparatory to the problem.

Company B established camp one mile east of Company D, and set up defenses under cover of darkness. This gave the men valuable experience in bivouacking under the handicap of complete darkness. There was no moon during the week-end. This condition gave both companies great experience.

The problem stressed many phases of night fighting. Setting up outposts, interior guards and communications, infiltration, movement under cover of darkness, and advancing under fire were all brought into play in the maneuver.

The night problem terminated at 2 a. m. and both companies bedded down for the night.

The morning problem started at 7:30 o'clock with Company B taking the initiative and advancing, while Company D was on the defensive. Company D moved their camp during the night and left the problem wide open for reconnaissance and patrol on the part of Company B.

Patrols were sent out to contact the enemy. This movement was assisted by five airplanes of the Civil Air Patrol, which scouted out the enemy, and strafed and bombed their Command Post from the air.

The planes strafed the unit from a height of eight feet from the ground, giving Company D's C. P. a taste of battle action that really made them feel they were under actual fire.

Both the night and daytime problems were considered a draw by the umpires, who were Major McBride, Capt. James Turner and Capt. John Pangman, of the battalion headquarters staff.

The problem was directed by Capt. C. L. Linthicum, P. M. S., and T. of the El Paso R.O.T.C. units.

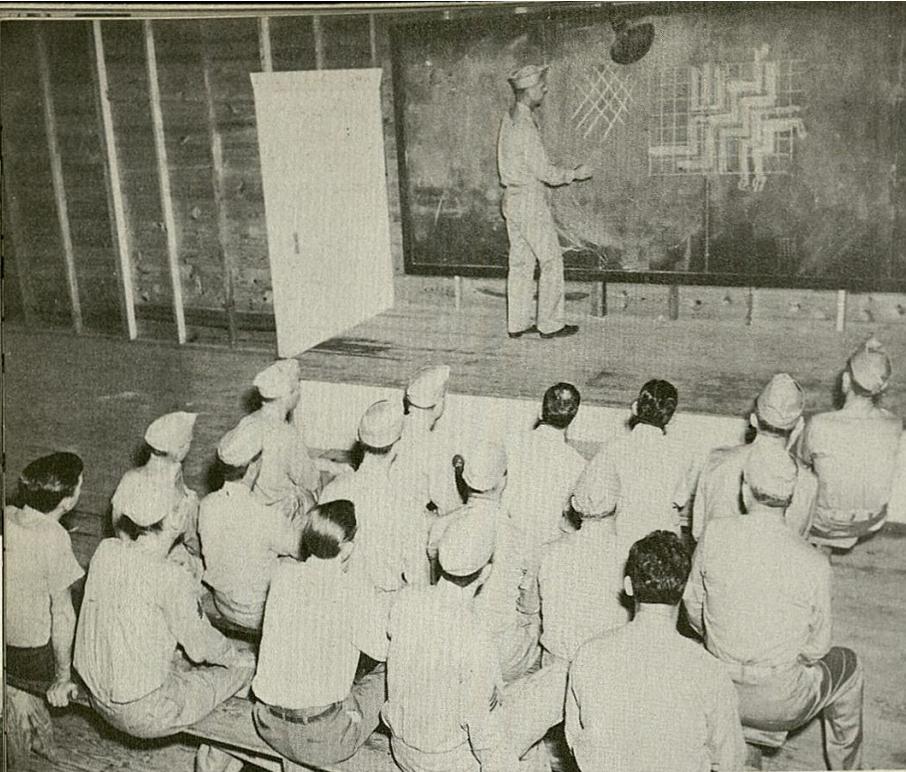
Following the problems, Company B demonstrated defenses against gas, advancing under cover of smoke, hand-to-hand combat and Judo.

Company B is commanded by Capt. Charles B. Paul, who was assisted by his lieutenants, 1st Lt. Sydney S. McMath and 2nd Lt. Pedro Echaniz.

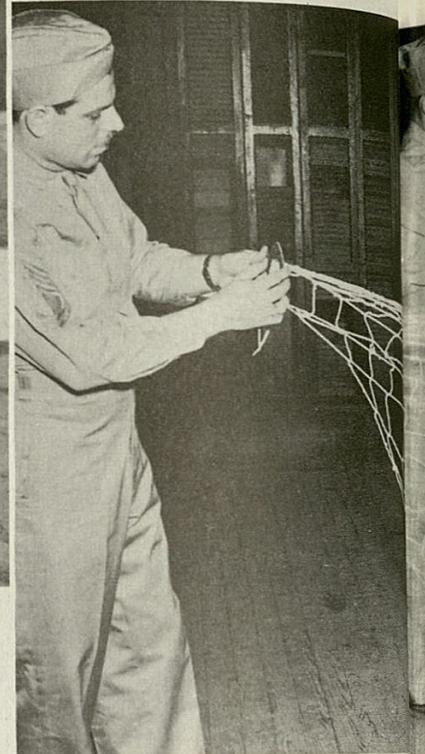
Company D is commanded by Capt. Harrison Hughey, who was assisted by 1st Lt. Orme Johnson and 2nd Lt. J. M. Whitaker, Jr.

A joint problem held in the desert west of El Paso earlier this summer provided plenty of action and excellent training for Companies B and D of the 4th Battalion, commanded by Maj. Robert E. McBride, Jr.

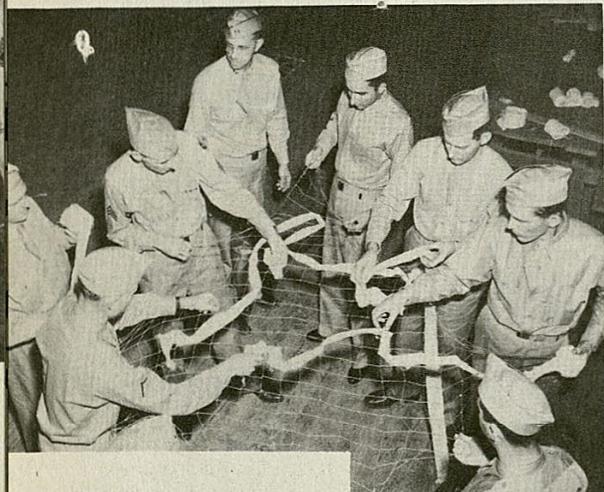
A report submitted by Sgt. William White, Company B, relates:



Capt. Harry L. McKee lectures to the Austin camouflage platoon on the use of nets, and shows how a flat-top is constructed.



The boys learn how to make nets, used in camouflage work. Left to right, Sgt.



At left, Captain McKee shows the men how to use artificial materials in the construction of a flat-top. Instruction is based on regular army procedure. Camouffleurs also get basic and guerrilla training.



Above, Captain McKee demonstrates how to hide a man wearing a concealment suit. On maneuvers the Austin platoon operates as snipers and guerillas, working closely with infantry troops at all times.

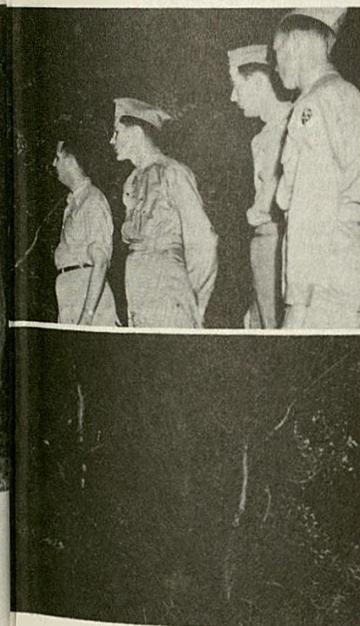
At right, the camouffleurs are hard at work with paint and brush learning to make their field uniforms blend with the ground and vegetation for absolute concealment when they go out on maneuvers.



S ON THEIR PANTS



Harold Eichenbaum, Pvt. Milton Smith and Pvt. U. S. McCutcheon.



Try to find Pvt. U. S. McCutcheon in this picture. He is in plain view but camouflage conceals him.

By SGT. JOE AUSTELL SMALL
2nd Camouflage Platoon, Austin

You can hear the thudding tread of their heavy shoes advancing toward you. There is a subdued tenseness in the air. The glint of their rifles sends a shower of goose-pimples over your body and provokes a feeling like a cold-bellied snake crawling up and down your backbone. There are three of them. They are hunting for you. They are coming directly at you. They are tense, expectant. You can even see the white of their knuckles as rifles are gripped tightly.

One of them hesitates now. He is no more than three feet away. He looks directly at the thin spray of shinnery brush where you are crouching. This is it! You can almost feel the hot lead in your back. He turns then and walks away. He hasn't seen you!

The big troop transport approaches. Your heart is pounding hard now. You leave the bomb suddenly and stifle the victory cry in your throat. The bomb strikes then. A white cloud of flour covers the hood. "You're dead — you guys!" you shout. "Deader'n hell!"

And they are, too—technically.

Bombs were only one of the worries that the 5th Battalion from Austin, the 6th from Georgetown, and the 45th from Lockhart, had to worry about in the recent district war games and maneuvers held in Austin. The 2nd Platoon, commanded by Capt. Harry L. McKee and Lieut. J. P. Crowe, and composed of 35 men, had the three battalions jumping about like grasshoppers on a scorched tin roof! They "bombed" troop transports from trees, set "booby" traps, and "blew up" bridges. About the time the three battalions thought they were coming, they found themselves going—blown up by a booby trap or an unexpected bombing!

"You can look right at the so-and-so's," one Guardsman commented, "and you can't see 'em! They're covered all over with paint and they've got plants on their pants!"

Enthusiastic praise was given the men of this Austin camouflage unit in a critique after the war games by Lt. Col. George D. Thomas and Lt. Col. James T. Jones, of the Adjutant General's Department.

Since the State Guard organized the 1st Platoon in Houston, consisting of 30 men, and the 2nd Platoon in Austin, consisting of 35 men, the boys have worked hard. Capt. McKee has proven a very efficient commanding officer, and has created a desire in the men to learn. The Army badly needs men trained in the science of camouflage. And, since this is the only state guard camouflage unit in the U. S. as far as is known locally, the Army is watching this unit closely. It may be the fore-runner of many.

The training literature is sent from Fort Belvoir, Virginia, directly. The camoufleur is taught the science of personal concealment and the concealment of implements of war, buildings, troop movements, encampments, etc. Along with this training, the boys also receive regular basic training and the guerilla type of warfare.



EDITOR'S NOTE: Introducing herewith a column where you can pop off steam! It's a letter-to-the-editor column, or you can call it a letter-to-your-fellow-Guardsmen column. Whatever you choose to call it, it's here to provide you with a forum for whatever you want to sound off about.

You can be constructive, or you can be pesky. You can be controversial, or you can drip sweetness and light. You can be serious or you can be funny—IF you can be funny.

As Barnum put it, we don't care what you say, or how you say it—but for Pete's sake, SAY IT, because we want to keep this column going.

Address your letters to THE EDITOR, THE TEXAS GUARDSMAN, 426 Washington Avenue, Houston, Texas. If you don't want your name used, say so, and we will run the letter with your initials or a fictitious signature—but sign the letter for our confidential information.

Sirs:

Here is my pet peeve for your Gripe Column.

The outfit to which I am assigned is a strong exponent of rifle and pistol marksmanship and the majority of our men have qualified with both arms.

Due to the scarcity of medals, many of these men have no recognition other than an order placed on the bulletin board.

Why can't the Adjutant General's Department design a ribbon that will take the place of the marksmanship medals that were awarded in the past?

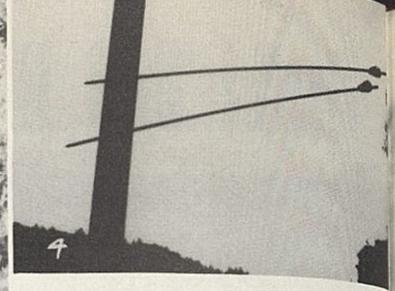
E. C. ANGELL, 1st Lt. Inf. TEX Co. D, 19th Bn., Dallas.

Sirs:

It seems to me some of the inspecting officers assigned to inspect units of the Texas State Guard underestimate the military spirit of the men, and approach their job in the manner of a present-day employer toward an irreplaceable employee, who he knows would quit and get another job at twice the salary, should the employer so much as make a derogatory remark about the color of his necktie, or frown at his tardy arrival for work in the morning.

True, the Texas State Guardsman isn't getting paid. He's a volunteer, signed up, sworn in, fingerprinted and self-delivered several times a week. He's got a pretty substantial personal cash investment in his outfit. Car expense, clothing, manuals and what-not come out of his own pocket. He assumes the responsibility for keeping his domestic relations on an even keel in the face of not-too-infrequent extra Guard activities that take him away from his kids, victory garden, or painting-the-baby-bed type of household chores. What for? He's trying to learn to be a soldier who can creditably discharge a military duty when and if called upon. He can't yet shoot Japs on Guadalcanal or Nazis in Africa, but he can learn the business of soldiering for the protection of his native state, and you can bet he'll be there when he's needed.

(Continued on Page 50)



In Picture No. 1, Sgt. Donald A. Brown, of the Maine State Guard Reserve archery unit, bends his stout bow to send a silent arrow into the back of an unsuspecting "enemy" sentinel. Archery is a very effective guerrilla weapon.

In Picture No. 2 Sergeant Brown sights along his shaft at a target in the distance. Maine archers attach dynamite to their arrows and get the same result as using a trench mortar. Arrows carry 100 to 150 yds. with complete accuracy.

In Picture No. 3 there are several bowmen taking full advantage of cover, and ready to release noiseless but deadly 28-inch shafts. In Picture No. 4 two target arrows have penetrated a one-inch pine board. Hunting arrows have much greater penetrating power.

MAINE STATE GUARD

THEY BOAST AN ARCHERY UNIT THAT SHOOTS DYNAMITE-TIPPED ARROWS AND THEY PATROL BY SKI, SNOWSHOE AND DOG TEAM DURING MAINE'S FROZEN WINTERS

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following interesting article was prepared for THE TEXAS GUARDSMAN by Col. L. M. Hart, assistant adjutant general of the State of Maine.

There's no need of any member of a Maine State Guardsman's family singing that old song, "Oh, Where Is My Wandering Boy Tonight?"

The explanation is simple: every member of the Maine State Guard is perfectly able to care for himself, no matter what contingency may arise. There are many big, wide open spaces in Maine. There are forests that have rarely been trod by the feet of white men. There are rivers and lakes and a seacoast so indented that if it could be straightened out it would extend for 2500 miles.

The membership of the Maine State Guard is a living refutation of the old adage, "Jack of all trades and master of none." While the average Maine Guardsman may not know ALL trades, he is an expert along many lines. A check of both the officer and enlisted personnel shows that a great majority here were virtually born with a rifle or shotgun in their hands. Others make their living by braving the rough waters of the ocean as fishermen. There are professional woods guides and contractors as well as every other occupation or profession represented.

Because their business may have demanded it, men in the Maine Guard know all the rivers and lakes, the little coves and inlets on the coast, "short cuts" through the forest and everything else that may be required. They can sail a boat on a lee shore, shoot the rapids in a canoe, or track a man or animal where the ordinary city law official would be lost.

One company of the Maine State Guard has a ski and snowshoe patrol. Another has dog teams, while still another has an archery squad. This last named group is made up of men who

pull hundred-pound bows. They fasten a stick or half a stick of dynamite to a hunting arrow and with the trajectory of the arrow are able to shoot over an obstacle and demolish about anything that may be giving them trouble.

Statistically, the Maine State Guard is now going into its third year. Created in the winter of 1941 by the State Legislature in accordance with War Department regulations, the Guard originally consisted of two battalions, made up of one headquarters company and four rifle companies each. Later this force was enlarged by the addition of a State headquarters company, a State medical company, a State service company, and six more rifle or shotgun companies.

But this is by no means the entire strength of the Maine State Guard. There have been organized under authority of the State, certain State Guard Reserve companies. These are locally sponsored and locally equipped. Regular State Guard organizations are maintained by the State. The Reserve companies are maintained by the individuals who compose them or the communities in which they live. The State appoints the commanding officers, furnishes instructors and training manuals and identifying shoulder patches for the Reserve.

The schedules of training of both State Guard and State Guard Reserve follow the same lines and field maneuvers include the two branches without distinction. There are 35 Reserve organizations.

The strength of all State forces at the present time is approximately 2500 officers and men, every one of whom serves without pay.

Up to April 17, the State of Maine had sent 104 commissioned and non-commissioned officers to the First Service Command Tactical School at Concord and Sturbridge, Massachusetts. These men gave a week of their time

to this intensive training without any monetary compensation. All expenses, of course, were paid by the State.

The graduates of the Tactical School have learned the very latest in the way of modern warfare so far as it applies to the defense of the State of Maine, and these graduates have, in turn, passed this information on to their organizations.

With the knowledge that Maine men have acquired through long years of experience in the woods and on the ocean, added to the instruction they have received as State Guardsmen, it is safe to say they would be able to cope with any paratroops or other invading force that might enter the confines of the Pine Tree State.

Texas State Guardsmen should give some thoughtful consideration to the possibilities of including bows and arrows in their armament, when employed as used by the Archery Squad of the 3rd Company, Maine State Guard Reserve, commanded by Capt. Frank A. Bean, at Locke's Mills, Me.

Arrows, when loaded with dynamite, come close to pinch-hitting for a mortar, and when tipped with fire, Indian-style, they suggest numerous uses to the imaginative guerilla.

The following report, prepared by Sgt. Donald A. Brown of the Maine archery squad, outlines some of the activities of that unit:

In the reserve companies of Maine we are handicapped by the fact that equipment is not issued us. Therefore, we have to use our hunting rifles and shotguns for weapons.

Having no grenades or other explosives it was only too obvious that our hunting rifles alone would not be a sufficient amount of firepower to withstand an enemy force. We did have, though, a small supply of dynamite.

We had made a few hairbrush grenades but were not entirely satisfied

(Continued on page 37)

This Month's FRONT COVER



Distinguished visitors at the opening of the final session of the second annual Eighth Service Command State Guard School at Camp Bullis were Gov. Coke Stevenson, commander-in-chief of the Texas State Guard; Brig. Gen. Arthur B. Knickerbocker, commanding general of the Guard, and Lt. Col. H. A. Pollock, D. S. O., Royal Scots Fusiliers, of the British Army Staff at Washington, who was chief instructor at the first Bullis school in 1942. The governor praised Guardsmen for their loyal service to the State.

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.

YES-YOU

Now that the dates and the place for the first annual convention of the Texas State Guard Officers' Association are known, it behooves every member to arrange his affairs so that he can attend. There is ample time in which to plan ahead.

The dates: October 2 and 3. The place: Austin.

Many important items of business are on the calendar, including the election of officers.

Who will head the association and what the association's policies will be next year are matters entirely up to you.

All members have equal voices in the conduct of the association's affairs. Whether you are a major or a second lieutenant, you have only one vote.

But you must be present at the convention to vote. You cannot cast an absentee ballot.

The value of the association has been amply demonstrated in its accomplishments to date.

However, if the association is to continue to be a useful instrument, working in the best interests of the Texas State Guard and its entire personnel, then it must have the vitality which can come only from a genuinely active membership.

The heart of such vitality is the annual convention.

So—be there!

PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES — AND BE THERE!



CLEAN-CUT

The way a soldier looks is an index to the way he can fight. Appearance is an outward sign of his morale, his spirit, his alertness, his pride in service and his discipline.

You can bet the Guardsman with the dull belt buckle, the rumpled trousers, the slightly soiled shirt, the stubble of beard, the slouch, the lackadaisical salute—you can bet this man will be out-classed in active service by his neater, snappier fellow-Guardsman.

An editorial in the Infantry Journal recently reported: "The highest commanders we have in the war theaters already have said how vital they consider the maintenance of discipline. Leaders back from battle have said how easily a difference in the outward signs of discipline distinguish the unit trained and ready for battle from the unit that wasn't ready — and how battle itself proved the difference.

"Such things as the left-off legging, the half-zipped jacket, the flopping helmet strap, the dodged salute, the three-day shave — these were unmistakable signs of laxness in an outfit before it went into the fight and after it came out. They pointed to the unit that wouldn't measure to the rest in battle itself."

There are those genial souls who defend the Guardsman lacking in spit-and-polish neatness because 1) you can't control his home habits, 2) he's a volunteer serving without pay, 3) perhaps he bought his own uniform, 4) he probably got off from work dog-tired just 15 minutes before drill time.

But the honest leader will look himself squarely in the eye and know there is no one to blame but his leadership. By proper instruction, planning and insistence, Guard commanders can instill that pride in soldiering that makes good soldiers look clean-cut.

She: "I'm perfect."
Pfc.: "I'm practice."



THE ADJUTANT *Speaks*

At the risk of inviting criticism as a "viewer with alarm," your Adjutant wants to sound off again about the vital necessity of our keeping the units of our State Guard up to full strength and maximum efficiency in training.

In this war more than any other in history, great emphasis and effect has been given to the psychology of war, or a war of nerves, creating by rumor, propaganda and other fifth column employment, a systematic undermining of morale, fomenting of doubt and indecision, a stirring up of dissension and disunity, the belief in false hopes and unwarranted optimism not only in military units but more especially among the rank and file of the Home Front.

One of the most dangerous of these is the over-optimism now rampant in this country coming as a result of the recent partial successes of our armed forces. France thought that the Maginot Line was impenetrable. England thought that the North Sea and the English Channel would forever keep them from harm of a military nature. Our own United States thought that two oceans would be an insurmountable barrier against the effects of any war, behind which we could live in complacency, peace and prosperity, regardless of what was happening in the other parts of the world.

Such beliefs culminated in the destruction and degradation of the great French Republic and the enslavement of its people. It nearly resulted in the same for the British Isles. The only thing which saved England from such an end was the formulation of a War policy of "Defense in Depth," in which plan the British "Home Guard" was a vital and prominent factor. It has been said by reliable authorities that the

(Continued on page 51)

BLOCK-BUSTERS CAN LICK JAPAN

By WALLACE DAVIS

EDITOR'S NOTE: Wallace Davis, Houston advertising man, is Public Relations Officer of Squadron 814-4, Civil Air Patrol, and spends considerable of his time flying his own plane in CAP Courier Service.

I have had the unpleasant experience of living in Japan. I believe I know something of the Japs, as a people . . . of their philosophy, their ambitions, their aim in life . . . for two reasons: First, my purpose there was to learn the human interest side of the people as a traveling correspondent for a group of American newspapers, to write about them. Secondly, I worked for a while on the Japan Advertiser, the then "Voice of America in Japan."

There is no better means of getting the true insight into the lives of people than being in the editorial end of the newspaper business. Particularly was this true of B. W. Fleisher's Japan Advertiser, for practically every detail of interest to Americans filtered, in one way or another, into this publication, be it printable or not. And, a lot of it was not, for reasons likely better known today than then.

My sojourn there was quite a while ago, and a lot of water has gone over Japanese dams since then. They've done a lot of post-earthquake rebuilding, a lot of strength gathering, a lot of subtle stealing, a lot of preparation for war (which they were slyly doing then), but two facts remain: They're still Japs, and they still live on an island of volcanic ash!

They're the same basically as they were a hundred or a thousand years ago, a misguided nation of people thriving nervously on a foundationless principle. They're utterly devoid of individual initiative. They act aggressively only one way . . . mob-style. Individually, the do-or-die courage you hear so much about in the Jap is nothing short of a myth. I believe any American soldier who has come into actual combat with them, excepting rare situations, will confirm this.

The Japs went into this war, man for man, thinking they had a sure-shot victory . . . else they'd never have made the move. They've been taught that since they were born. More than one Japanese-born graduate of American universities told me they were taught in school as small children that the United States was their enemy; that some day they'd have to whip (not fight, but whip) us. They sincerely thought they could do it. They never stopped to wonder just why, or how they were going to do it. Being told was sufficient. That's just the Jap in them.

Being thoroughly sold on the idea they would win, and therefore moving as a mob, they got off to the excellent start that made such quick and sad history. This winning spirit, plus the well-known element of treachery, together combined with at least a temporary healthy supply of every conceivable fighting material, kept them on the unbroken winning streak that surprised all the world except Japan. The far-reaching success of their "world conquest" was definitely no surprise to the Japs. Their bronze gods had guaranteed it. Now the "bee" is on the bronze gods. And, when these metal gods leave

(Continued on page 32)



HOUSTON UNITS COMMENDED FOR BEAUMONT RIOT DUTY

PICTURES

1—Rear Admiral Percy W. Foote, vice-chairman of the Houston Chamber of Commerce military affairs committee, speaks from the stage of auditorium at the 2nd Battalion armory, Houston.
2—Capt. Kenneth P. Morrison, c. o. of Company D, 2nd Bn. (left), presents a certificate of merit to Lt. A. L. Huntley. Such certificates were presented to all officers and men who served at Beaumont.
3—Capt. Michael Murphy, S-1, 2nd Bn., serves a drink to Col. LeRoy Nelson, commanding officer of Camp Wallace, at the buffet following the ceremony. Capt. Rex D. Brown, CMP, stands at Captain Murphy's elbow. To Colonel Nelson's left are Lt. W. H. Seemann, captain of the Port of Houston; Col. Harold R. Jackson, of Camp Wallace, and Capt. Lester Callaway, 22nd Bn., TSG.

Unexpected rain on the evening of August 10 drove indoors a review and parade planned by the Second Battal-

ion, Houston, to commemorate the Houston TSG units' martial law duty at Beaumont during June.

Ceremonies scheduled to take place at a bunting-decorated reviewing stand outside the armory were held in the auditorium instead, while rain beat against the windows.

Speaking from the stage of the auditorium, Rear Admiral Percy W. Foote, vice-chairman of the military affairs committee of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, presented Maj. Ed D. Konken, commanding officer of the Second Battalion, with a resolution adopted by that committee commending the Texas State Guard for its service at Beaumont.

In part the resolution declared: "This committee is deeply impressed

(Continued on page 54)

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS OF THE TEXAS GUARDSMAN

Below are listed the Contributing Editors of THE TEXAS GUARDSMAN. They are THE GUARDSMAN'S correspondents in the field. Their contributions of news and pictures and articles make THE GUARDSMAN an interesting and informative magazine for you.

If there are any omissions from this list, THE GUARDSMAN would like to know about them right away. If your unit has neglected to appoint a Contributing Editor to provide THE GUARDSMAN with material about your unit, please don't postpone longer.

Capt. Carl F. Murray
S-3, 2nd Bn.—Houston
2nd Lt. J. E. Gregg
Co. B, 3rd Bn.—Marfa
Sgt. William White
Co. B, 4th Bn.—El Paso
1st Lt. Stewart Harkrider
S-2, 5th Bn.—Austin
Corp. William S. Leppard
Co. A, 7th Bn.—Houston
2nd Lt. W. A. Combs
Co. C, 7th Bn.—Houston
Capt. Harry M. Provence
S-1, 8th Bn.—Waco
Capt. William L. Sikes
Co. A, 9th Bn.—Port Arthur
1st Lt. John H. McGauhey
Co. E, 10th Bn.—Albany
Pvt. Homer Baxter
Co. F, 10th Bn.—Sweetwater
Capt. V. D. Duble
Co. G, 10th Bn.—Stamford
2nd Lt. R. E. Capshaw
S-2, 11th Bn.—San Angelo
Capt. Lewis E. Garrison
Co. A, 12th Bn.—West
1st Lt. Paul W. Carrell
Co. A, 15th Bn.—Breckenridge
Capt. J. E. Belcher
Co. E, 15th Bn.—Mineral Wells
Cpl. M. S. Wade
Co. B, 15th Bn.—Ranger
1st Lt. B. E. Wilson
S-3, 16th Bn.—Baytown
Capt. John G. Pew
S-1, 19th Bn.—Dallas
Capt. Sam H. Schleicher
S-1, 20th Bn.—Uvalde
Capt. Hobart Huson
S-1, 21st Bn.—Refugio
Capt. Daniel B. Briggs
Actg. S-1, 24th Bn.—Brownsville
Capt. John S. Newlin
Co. A, 25th Bn.—Wichita Falls
Pfc. Richard H. London
Co. C, 29th Bn.—Dallas

Pfc. Ted A. Workman
Co. D, 29th Bn.—Dallas
Capt. Lillard H. Ligon
Co. A, 30th Bn.—Denton
Sgt. Mynatt Smith
Hdq. Det. 31st Bn.—McAllen
Sgt. Leon H. Brown
Co. A, 31st Bn.—Mission
Pfc. C. W. Lisenby
Co. D, 33rd Bn.—Marshall
Capt. C. S. Dougherty
S-1, 36th Bn.—San Antonio
Capt. Joseph C. Luther
36th Bn.—San Antonio
Capt. Sidney Berkowitz
36th Bn.—San Antonio
Lt. E. H. Brister
S-4, 37th Bn.—Corsicana
1st Lt. Tom B. Craig
39th Bn.—Lubbock
Sgt. L. L. Hendrick
Hdq. Det., 40th Bn.—Sherman
Capt. John S. Horton
42nd Bn.—Greenville
Pvt. E. C. Mueller
Co. B, 45th Bn.—Gonzales
Capt. Hubert S. Lackey
Co. D, 46th Bn.—Pecos
1st Lt. George Baker
Co. E, 46th Bn.—Pt. Stockton
1st Lt. Albert L. Nibling
S-3, 48th Bn.—Houston
Capt. R. H. Brewer
Co. C, 49th Bn.—La Porte
Sgt. George McCoppin
Co. C, 50th Bn.—Texarkana
1st Lt. Earl Elliott
Hdq. Det., 51st Bn.—Dallas
Sgt. Haskell A. Dyer
Co. A, 51st Bn.—Dallas
Cpl. C. J. Skelton
Co. C, 51st Bn.—Dallas
2nd Lt. J. P. Crowe
2nd Pltn., Camouflage Co.—Austin



EDITOR'S NOTE: Here's a new feature that we believe will prove of real value to TSG units throughout the state.

Every month we will publish in THE TEXAS GUARDSMAN this "Swap Column."

The purpose of this column will be to provide a place for Guard units to get together and swap "don't wants" for "wants."

It will function very much like the "Swap Column" in the Classified Advertising Section of a newspaper, only of course there will be no charge for listings in THE GUARDSMAN'S "Swap Column."

It's a free service. THE GUARDSMAN aims to be of service.

So, Supply Officers and Unit Commanders, check your supplies for wrong-size trousers, shoes or what-have-you; for surpluses; for whatever you have that you don't need or don't want that you might like to swap for something some other unit might have.

Let us have your listings NOW for publication in the October GUARDSMAN.

Here is a sample listing from the 48th Battalion at Houston:

AMMUNITION — Will swap 5000 rounds 30.06 calibre rifle ammunition on dollar basis for shotgun shells, No. 7, 7½, or 8, chilled or soft. Communicate with Maj. Julian A. Weslow, commanding 48th (Marine) Bn., City Auditorium, Houston.

48TH MARINE BATTALION CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

"Friday the Thirteenth" Is
Evening of Review, Parade
and Watermelon Party

Snubbing their noses at Friday the Thirteenth in true Marine tradition, the 48th (Marine) Battalion, Texas State Guard, Houston, celebrated its second anniversary on Friday, July 13th, with a review and parade, followed by a watermelon party.

Officers of the 726th M. P. Battalion (ZI) and other notables were guests for the occasion. Among the officers from the 726th, which supplied the demonstration company for the Camp Bullis school, were Lt. Col. F. W. Staples, commanding officer; his executive officer, Maj. Wilson Williams; Capt. Rex D. Brown, S-2; and 1st Lt. C. S. Pressman, of Company B.

Addressing his battalion, Maj. Julian A. Weslow, commanding the 48th, praised his officers and men for their loyal service in the state military forces.

He related that approximately 900 men had passed from the 48th Battalion into the United States armed forces, and of this number 700 were still in service. Of these, 4 were commissioned officers in the U. S. Marine Corps, 35 commissioned officers in the regular army, and 15 commissioned officers in the navy.

Following the review, the four letter companies demonstrated various formations and drills.

GUARDSMEN HELP SAVE CROPS



In answer to the call for voluntary help to save the 1943 cotton crop, in critical condition due to shortage of manpower, Company D, 29th Battalion, Dallas, under the command of Captain Jack F. McCain, inaugurated a program to chop cotton every other week until the situation was relieved. More than four hundred man-hours were contributed to cotton farmers in the Dallas area by Company D, 29th Battalion.

Although many admitted with apologetic grins they didn't know the first

thing about cotton chopping, Guardsmen bankers, accountants, executives, and men from many types of businesses marched together down row after row of cotton into a hot wind and blazing sun in their eagerness to help farmers.

The Guardsmen were highly complimented for the conscientious and thorough manner in which they did their job. The farmers were well pleased and were deeply grateful for the help received from the guardsmen.

Who Says . . . IT CAN'T BE DONE!

This war is not being won simply because we have an abundance of machine tools and machine operators. It's that intangible thing called "will power" plus the machines and men that is pacing us to victory. Take Oil Center as an example. Today, without benefit of special machine tools, we are producing urgently needed

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.



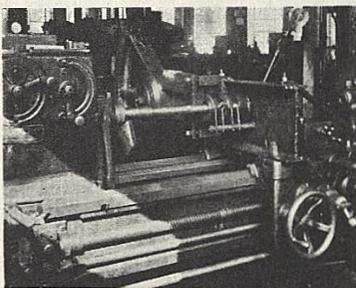
A milling machine with special rigging machines odd-shaped parts that would have required several separate machining operations and welding.



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



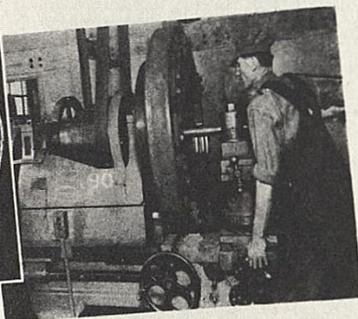
O-C-T proudly flies this prized Treasury Flag because 100% of its employees are buying war bonds and stamps.



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, "jacked 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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BULLIS CONCLUDED (Continued from page 7)

erably. One afternoon in the theatre I was suddenly awakened by loud cannon fire. I saw a long barrel, 155 or something, lower its muzzle and point at me. There was a gust of smoke, and I ducked down behind the seat in front of me.

"I felt sheepish, and looked around, but nobody else had waked up, so it was all right. I was badly frightened, but soon went back to sleep. However, I slept fitfully through the rest of the training film."

BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO (Continued from page 15)

an additional 500 well-trained men. All were resting now through the heat of mid-day behind the breastworks. By mid-afternoon most of them would be having their usual siesta — for who wants to work or fight in mid-afternoon?

Three o'clock, April 21, 1836. Again the Twin Sisters roar defiance, this time spouting a steady fire of grape and canister, dealing punishment wherever they strike. Sam Houston gives the order to charge. Even as he speaks, "Remember the Alamo — Remember Goliad!" comes in a thrilling shout from the throat of every Texas patriot. There is no holding them back. In mounting fury they plunge headlong across the prairie towards the breastworks of the sleeping enemy. Sam Houston, leading the center column, rides in their midst.

The Mexicans are in panic; but every effort is made to bring order out of chaos. Quickly their army, infantry and cavalry, is drawn up to meet the onrushing Texans. And it is the Mexican troops, not the Texans, who fire the first shots—for the Texans have been ordered to hold their fire until every bullet is certain to find its mark. But the bullets from the excited Mexicans do little harm—they go over the heads of the charging ranks of patriots.

Houston is wounded; the Texans go on, each choosing his target; and before the Mexicans can reload, the Texans are on them. They have no bayonets, these maddened patriots; so they club with their rifles, make war clubs of them. Breaking their rifles at the breach, they fling the remnants at the foe, draw their pistols, continue the slaughter. Their pistols emptied, they draw their Bowie knives "and carve their way to victory."

The Mexican soldiers were not cowards; but they were not fighting to avenge slaughtered comrades nor to save their families and their homes, nor for civil and religious liberties. When they saw that the terrible onrush of the Texans could not be resisted, Santa Anna's men fled, only to be caught and knifed. Some fell to their knees wailing, "Me no Alamo! Me no Alamo!" The well-mounted Mexican cavalry, seeing resistance useless, spurred their fast mounts and headed for Vince's Bridge on the road to Harrisburg. The bridge was gone, cut down and burned by Houston's orders. Down the steep bank the horses plunged, only to become a tangled, struggling mass of men, animals, and trappings. Vince's Bayou was in flood. Pursuing Texans with their deadly fire made escape impossible. And in the marshes back of the Mexican camp it was the same for those who tried to reach the bay. And General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna had disappeared.

Houston said: "You will find the

The Texas Guardsman

hero of Tampico, if you find him at all, making his retreat on all fours, and he will be dressed as bad at least as a common soldier. Examine every man you find closely." And this was the way he was found, trying to hide in tall grass near the demolished bridge over Vince's Bayou, wearing a skin cap, a round jacket, blue cotton "pantaloons," and rough shoes. But one of his captors saw beneath this disguise a bit of fine cambric. He was taken before General Sam Houston, a prisoner. Guards were placed over the captured supplies, arms, provisions, clothing, tents, equipment for officers and men, 300 mules, 100 horses, and twelve thousand dollars in silver.

Only three Texans were killed, 34

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

A new magazine always faces many distribution problems, and THE TEXAS GUARDSMAN has been no exception. We have been using various experimental mailing procedures, with the hope of improving our service, until we could qualify for a second-class mailing permit.

Negotiations are under way now for our second-class post office permit, and we are hopeful that it will come through within the immediate future. When it does, we shall be able to make deliveries correctly and on time to all unit and individual subscribers.

* * *

In the meanwhile, to assure prompt delivery of THE GUARDSMAN to members of the Texas State Guard Officers Association, we are mailing THE GUARDSMAN individually to members, individually wrapped or in an individual envelope and addressed personally to the association member and to the address which he has furnished to the association. This service commences with this issue.

* * *

To those officers who are not members of the association, and to those units and individuals who have not subscribed to THE GUARDSMAN, we must make the announcement that this is the LAST SAMPLE copy to be mailed to them. Commencing with next month's GUARDSMAN, the magazine will be sent to association members and subscribers ONLY.

So if you have not joined the officers' association (a one-year subscription to THE GUARDSMAN is included in the dues) or if your unit has not subscribed (the subscription price is \$1.00 a year when sent with the unit bundle—\$1.50 a year when wrapped and addressed individually), this is the LAST copy of THE GUARDSMAN you will receive—unless you subscribe (or join the association, if you are an officer).

We suggest you send in your subscription order with your check or money order AT ONCE so you will not miss the big RECRUITING NUMBER of THE GUARDSMAN next month . . . and the parade of other interesting issues to follow month after month.

wounded, six of whom died later. The Mexicans lost 630 killed, with 730 captured. Among the killed or captured were some of the highest ranking officers in the Mexican service.

Texas was forever free.

:::

A sweet young thing: "I'm very discouraged. Everything I do seems to be wrong."

Sgt. LaTorre: "Is that right? What are you doing Saturday night?"—*The Shermanian*, Sherman Field, Kansas.

:::

A deaf woman entered a church with an ear trumpet. Soon after she had seated herself, an usher tiptoed over and whispered, "One toot, and out you go."—*Scott Field Broadcaster*, Scott Field, Illinois.

:::

Sgt.: "What makes you think they are male mosquitoes?"

She: "They won't leave my legs alone."—*Bom Bay*, Barksdale Field, Louisiana.

M P OFFICERS WHO SERVED AT BULLIS ARE PROMOTED

Texas State Guardsmen who attended the Eighth Service Command State Guard School at Camp Bullis will be interested to learn that Capt. W. R. Weightman, who commanded Company B, 726th M. P. Bn. (ZI), the school demonstration unit, and his first lieutenant, Lt. C. S. Pressman, have both been assigned to more responsible posts.

Captain Weightman is now Acting Executive Officer of the 726th, stationed at Houston, and Lieutenant Pressman is acting Commanding Officer of Company B. Their promotions to major and captain, respectively, are expected immediately.

The advancements followed the transfer of Maj. Wilson Williams, Jr., Executive Officer of the 726th, from that battalion to the post of Provost Marshal at Houston.

WHAT THE "E" STANDS FOR

We are very proud that the Army-Navy Production Award is being given this month to the men and women of our Hoskins Mound mine in Texas and our Grande Ecaille mine in Louisiana.

The production of sulphur at these mines is — in the words of Under Secretary of War Patterson — "Helping our country along the road to victory."

The "E" of the award stands for "Excellence" in production of a war material. But for us it stands also for "Expectation" of greater accomplishments ahead, an "Expectation" we shall do our best to fulfill.

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BLOCK-BUSTERS CAN LICK JAPAN

(Continued from Page 28)

them holding the bag a long way from home, and the "Sons of Heaven" find they're on their own, then those of you who have never known the true nature of the Jap will be just as happily surprised as you were sadly surprised with, and after, Pearl Harbor. You can believe it or not, but when their mob spirit is broken, their spirit, in toto, will be gone. And, their mob spirit will last just so long as they have the enemy ridiculously outnumbered.

The second reason for Japan's inevitable crumble in a hurry, once the boomerang turns back, is that people must have houses to live in and ground to walk on to live, not to mention feeding an army.

The Japs, despite tremendous modernization of their housing situation in recent years, still live in firetraps, except in comparatively few cases. And their homes and factories are still sitting on a land composed of volcanic ash. This is true especially of the industrial section of the nation, embodying Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe, along the southern coast. Have you ever walked on volcanic ash soil? With hard leather or wooden heels you create an echo as you walk along an unpaired street in Tokyo.

Prior to the great earthquake (which took 101,300 lives in five hours) a two-story guest house was located across a 12-foot alley from the Japan Advertiser office building. Trucks delivered 250-pound rolls of newspaper paper to the Advertiser office and the drivers, taking the line of least resistance, ordinarily dumped the rolls from the back of the truck to the ground. The owner of the guest house (approximately 25 feet away) complained three times in one week and finally threatened suit against the newspaper for shaking the plaster from his walls. During minor earthquake tremors, which ordinarily are frequent in Japan, it is not surprising to be walking north along a street and suddenly find yourself heading northwest or northeast, even when you haven't been near a barroom.

What I'm driving at is that a block-buster dropped on the Nazis should be equivalent to a prefecture (6 to 12 blocks square) buster for the Japs, and that the incendiaries required to start a 100-house fire in Germany should burn an entire section of one of Nippon's chief cities.

My chief job on the Japan Advertiser was rewriting Japanese translation handed me by six Jap translators from Tokyo's more than a dozen daily papers. Their efforts at English translation came to my desk attached to the Jap paper clipping. I can't help today recalling with some amusement a story from the well-known Nichi-Nichi headlined "2300 Homes Destroyed by Fire Last Night." This wholesale destruction got about the same space one of our newspapers would give to the burning of a barn. The brief story said something about the wind being in the wrong direction. Perhaps they weren't very well constructed homes. But Japs lived in them. Anyway, it's an idea.

Sgt. Snooks, in barracks five: "Hey, don't spit on the floor."

Pfc. Wood: "What's the matter? Does it leak?"—*The Shermanian*, Sherman Field, Kansas.

She: "Would you like to see where I was operated on for appendicitis?"

He: "No—I hate hospitals."—*Arizona Contact*, Phoenix, Arizona.

HARLINGEN M. T. C.
(Continued from Page 17)

sitions where they could reinforce either one or the other battalions as the battle progressed.

Strafed by enemy aircraft from the moment they approached for the attack, Valley troops had to advance under the most harassing aerial assaults as dive-bombers bombed them and fighter planes machine-gunned them. There were casualties theoretically, and ambulances and hospitals of the three battalion headquarters were soon busy taking care of the wounded, also theoretically.

At 11:33 a. m. Major Bentsen had consolidated his forces ready for the attack, but Major Taylor's troops were still under devastating aerial bombardment hurled at them to stop their advance. Flour bombs were used, but under the maneuver rules they caused the same theoretical devastation as real bombs on actual battlefield.

A total of 300 bombs were dropped upon the guardsmen.

At 12:05 Major Taylor advised Major Bentsen that his troops had captured the northwest bridge and were moving in for the attack. In a well effected and coordinated pincer movement both commanders hurled their forces into the battle for the airport. The final stages of this battle were fought in a blinding rainstorm.

The problem was satisfactorily solved, military commanders declared, and commended the officers and troops on the efficient way in which they handled the situation. The lesson is two-fold. It could happen here, and if it did the Texas State Guard would play a major role in the defense of this area.

Alerted by considerable subversive activity in this area, the three battalions of the State Guard from Rio Grande City to Brownsville and Port Isabel were commanded to assemble at Harlingen and to bivouac at Fair Park ready for any emergency which may arise. At 8 p. m. Saturday the guardsmen started arriving at Fair Park and by midnight the Valley-wide mobilization was completed. The task force command established headquarters near the south gate of the park entrance while three battalions and their companies were camped in other sections of the park. A field radio communications system and also a telephone communications system was immediately set up to keep in touch with every battalion command and also with patrols in the surrounding area. Saturday night was devoted to interior guard duty and the showing of films in the methods and types of fighting which state guards may be called upon to do.

An inspection tour during airport attack the next forenoon revealed that many of the men used the methods of camouflage and concealment, taught in these films, to good advantage. Most of the guardsmen got a good rest during the latter part of the night. After reveille at 5:30 a. m. and mess at 6 a. m. the maneuvers swung into full action.

Battalion commanders were summoned to task force command headquarters and advised to detail several companies from each battalion for immediate patrol duty in the vicinity of Harlingen. Reports had been received from state police of considerable fifth columnist activity and subversive groups were reported as converging from various points into Harlingen. Each battalion commander was furnished with a two-way radio car to enable him to stay in constant contact

(Continued on Next Page)

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with headquarters during the patrol activities. Major Bentsen and Major Taylor moved out at 7:30 a. m. with their respective troops to patrol the highways and all approaches leading to the city, which seemed to be the major objective of enemy activities. The 24th Battalion under Major Dorfman was held in mobile reserve. The patrols did effective work, taking prisoners and breaking up the subversive movement. At 8:55 Major Peacock called in the three battalion commanders for the major assignment of the day, the capture of the airport from enemy paratroopers.

Contributing immeasurably to the success of the maneuvers was the Civil Air Patrol of Mission-McAllen under the personal command of Lieut. C. H. Hausinger and Flight Officer Jack Lindsay. These nine planes, during Sunday's battle, were on the enemy side, but in any regular emergency would be fighting in defense of the Valley. They provided the guardsmen with aerial opposition as tough as in actual battle. Their four bombs scored with accuracy, which merited for them the warmest praise of General Knickerbocker. CAP pilots participating in the airport battle in addition to Hausinger and Lindsay were Lieutenants Haney, Blackwell, Miller, Hodson, Wells, Grael and Young.

Captain Gordon of the State Highway Patrol and Cameron County officials were also extended appreciation for their cooperation in furnishing two-way radio cars and drivers for the battalion commanders during Sunday's activities. Mayor Hugh Ramsey and the Harlingen city commission made available the use of Harlingen's short wave radio station KAHR to the task force command.

General Knickerbocker and Col. Geo. W. de Armond, Chief of District No. 1, Internal Security Division, 8th Service Command, praised the efficiency of the three Valley battalions. "They demonstrated that they are prepared to assemble and move by motor quickly to any locality in the Valley threatened by enemy troops or subversive elements," they said. "The troops displayed excellent morale and enthusiasm throughout the problem."

"The entire problem was carried through to a successful conclusion in spite of the rain," Major Peacock, co-task commander, said; while Major Bryant, also co-task commander, commented, "A thorough inspection of all equipment and communications installations showed they were in excellent condition which shows that all of these units have gone through a rigid training period, and that they are prepared in every way if there should be an emergency." Major Bryant said a rating of "excellent" is being given the three battalions for the efficiency demonstrated in these maneuvers.

Capt. Phillip N. Spiller and Lieut. J. E. Oakes of Fort Ringgold, regular army umpires, said, "We were really surprised at the efficiency of the troops and their enthusiasm and morale."

The "enemy troops," which in these maneuvers were represented by four companies of Valley guardsmen, also were given the same type of praise. They operated under the command of Captain Daugherty of the adjutant general's department. Capt. John Kokernot, who was official umpire for the enemy forces, praised Daugherty for his efficiency in defending the airport. He personally went up in an airplane for reconnaissance and a better appraisal of the attacking forces. Kokernot gave the major portion of the success

of the airport defenders to the CAP planes for the efficient and enthusiastic way in which they bombed and harassed the advancing attackers. Only two planes were lost. One was brought down by machine gun fire from the 26th Battalion and the other one by hitting a wing in throwing out a bomb. The two co-task commanders were also impressed with the equipment as well as with the ingenuity employed by many of the Valley units in their bivouac facilities. Much of this equipment is of an improvised nature, showing that guardsmen, who serve without remuneration and without adequate funds to buy equipment, are sufficiently ingenious to cope with every situation.

BASIC FIELD MANUAL

Beer Bottle M-1 AAAH
Barroom Type 3.2 PU

1. General — The Beer Bottle M-1 AAAH, barroom type 3.2 PU, is a hand weapon. It has a body of smooth glass 1/16 inch thick. The filler is an H. E. amber liquid, Falstaff or Budweiser. (See Fig. 1.)

2. Nomenclature — The Beer Bottle has the following named parts: The cap is located on the top of the bottle. The cap has a beveled-speveled-leveled rounded shoulder with serrated edges which rests in the notch-slot-slit groove of the lips of the bottle neck. Immediately below the notch-slot-slit groove is the knurled portion of the neck which serves the combined function of a camming surface for the bottle opener and a lip-rest. The neck converges with the body, forming the shoulder. On the end opposite the cap is the bottom. The bottom serves as the base and allows the bottle to sit in an upright position when not in use. Most important, it keeps the filler from running out. (Fig. 1.)

3. Opener — The Beer Bottle M-1 AAAH, barroom type 3.2 PU, is equipped with an opener M-1A2BO. The three principal parts are the handle, the ring, and the projecting reep-plet-teeth of which there are three.

4. Mechanical Training — a. To open the Beer Bottle M-1 AAAH, barroom type 3.2 PU, grasp the body of the bottle firmly in the left hand, cap up. Grasp the handle of the opener M-1 A2BO with the right hand. Insert the fore-tooth of the reep-plet-teeth under the serrated edges of the cap, resting the side reep-plet-teeth on the beveled speveled-leveled rounded shoulders. This forms a fulcrum of elasticity similar to that of the well-known snatch-catch-latch. With a brisk downward motion unseat the serrated edges of the cap from their recess in the notch-slot groove. b. Rate of Fire. The bottle is then ready for action. Lay the opener, M-1A2BO, aside and chug-a-lug the H. E. amber liquid. Slap your hand on the counter and order up another. Fire one round every three minutes. c. "Spirit of the Beer Bottle." Each leader down to and including the squad leader should instill in his men the "Spirit of the Beer Bottle."—Camp Edwards News.

::

CQ: "Two privates are asking for overnight passes. They say they are pals of the 1st sergeant."

Adjutant: "Nuts—No 1st sergeant ever had two friends."—*Bom Bay*, Barksdale Field, Louisiana.

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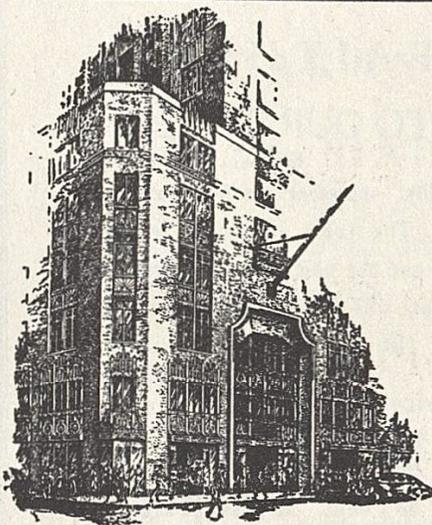
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FORT STOCKTON GUARD FIGHTS "FLYING FORTS"

Big Bombers Hurl Flour Sacks on
All Who Show Their Heads

Company E of the 46th Battalion, stationed at Fort Stockton, and Company E, 1st Battalion, stationed at Grandfalls, with a number of members in the neighboring Pecos Valley town of Imperial, staged an interesting problem in infiltration and brush fighting on Sunday afternoon, June 27, with special war-like effects added by the presence overhead of two low-flying Flying Fortresses which simulated strafing and bombing attacks against members of either unit who showed themselves.

The 1st Battalion unit was presumed to be an hostile force which had seized and fortified the bed of an abandoned irrigation reservoir 4 miles west of Imperial and 30 miles north of Fort Stockton, with intention of using the reservoir as an advance base from which to bomb vital Permian Basin oil fields in Pecos, Crane, and Ward Counties.

Company E of the 46th, from Fort Stockton, was mobilized, and transportation and mess arranged, to move against the hostile force and dislodge it from the old lake bed, which is largely overgrown with dense thickets of salt cedar and mesquite, with the exception of open areas which could be used for runways.

Limits of the combat area were defined with lime markers, and the supply dump of the hostile group was likewise indicated by a limed circle.

The 1st Battalion men scattered through the brush to guard against approaching members of the Fort Stockton company, and capture numerous prisoners; but they did not prevent approach of several Fort Stockton Guardsmen near enough to the supply dumps to toss flour-sack grenades into the circle, thus winning a tactical victory.

Both companies secured highly valuable training in the use of cover, advancement under hostile attack, and taking cover from airplanes. The Fortresses dropped flour-sack bombs on visible members of either unit, giving the men excellent practice in taking cover and staying concealed in the face of enemy air superiority. They participated through cooperation of army officials at nearby Pyote Army Air Base.

Members of both companies averred that the hottest place on earth on a June afternoon is the brush-grown bed of an old lake. One Fort Stockton guardsman reported he stepped on a rattlesnake, but was several yards away before the snake could strike.

Men of both companies enjoyed the problem and found it gave excellent chance to put into practice the theory in which they had been instructed in preceding drill nights. A return visit to Fort Stockton is planned by the Grandfalls-Imperial company soon, in which the Fort Stockton Guardsmen will be defenders and give the visitors the preferred role of offense.

Capt. A. J. McGee and Lieutenants W. O. Walker and J. A. Mitchell planned the problem and led Co. E of the 1st Battalion, while Capt. Loyd Ligon of Co. E, 46th Battalion, planned the attack by the Fort Stockton unit, with Lt. George Baker and 1st Sgt. William T. Posey leading platoons in the advance.

MAINE STATE GUARD
(Continued from Page 26)

with these. We knew that we must devise some means of getting distance to our throws. Our archery squad solved our problem.

They hit upon the idea of attaching dynamite to their arrows; thereby getting distance as well as accuracy into their casts. It was some change—from fifty or sixty feet to one hundred or one hundred and fifty yards.

They found that they could, with bows, throw a third of a stick of dynamite one hundred yards as accurately as we could throw the same amount fifty feet.

The dynamite is attached to the arrow with ordinary friction tape. A percussion cap should be used when shooting against a hard surface, but if the ground is soft and marshy in the vicinity a fuse must be used in its place.

We recommend using one-third of a stick for a one hundred pound bow and a half stick for one hundred and fifty pound bow.

The dynamite thrown by the bow and arrows has many advantages. For instance: It takes the place of a trench mortar which, of course, is unavailable for the State Guard. It would have its advantage over hand-thrown dynamite in stopping a motor vehicle because it would go off on contact, or if a fuse were used, it would stick into the car whereas the hand-thrown dynamite would probably roll off the vehicle. It would be most effective at night.

There is a use also for the arrow alone. It is a very silent and effective way to get rid of a sentinel. An arrow through an enemy's back, especially at night, would panic a whole company.

We also throw flame with our arrows which is very effective. We attach oily rags to the ends of the arrows and then ignite them just before shooting.

The 24th Company, Maine State Guard Reserve, commanded by Capt. Harvey Lacombe, Sr., at Madawaska, Me., is divided into two units—infantry and a ski troop.

Led by Lt. Edson Ferrell, the ski troop practices regularly, commencing with the first skiing weather. The troop also uses snowshoes and dogteams when conditions require.

This equipment gives the 24th Company a mobility which enables them to cope with any kind of weather.

FURNISH PROGRAM

Officers and non-commissioned officers of Co. C, 31st Battalion, Texas State Guard, with headquarters in Pharr, furnished the program July 1 at the meeting of the Pharr Kiwanis Club, thereby making an appeal for the recruitment of more men from the community to fill out the ranks of the company.

1st Lt. Hal S. Alcorn presided at a round table discussion of Guard activities which proved to be the feature of the program. He capped the discussion with a strong appeal for more support of the company, declaring all interested men should at least attend one drill session and learn a bit about what the Guard is doing.

Taking part in the program were 2nd Lt. Joe E. Bowen, 1st Sgt. W. J. Mountz, Sgts. Lloyd Glover and Joe Leddel, Corps. Francis Roby, Bob Cartwright, Frank Guioco, and Homer C. Bentley. Others of the guard attending the luncheon were Pfc. L. M. Flowers, and Pvts. Jerry King, Bill Skinner, Charles Belew, R. M. Riggs, and G. H. Wilson.

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41ST BATTALION ACTIVE

Things have hummed recently for the 41st Battalion, with headquarters in Childress.

It all started with the reorganization of the battalion when the Floydada Company was moved to the 39th Battalion at Lubbock, and Memphis and Quannah were organized and added to the 41st.

In order to help the two new companies, members of Company A and the Headquarters Detachment at Childress staged an extended order drill demonstration at Fair Park, near Childress. The demonstration was under the direction of Lt. Hoyt Crain.

Following the demonstration, in which live ammunition was used, the group was inspected by Lt. Col. John W. White, commanding officer of the Childress Army Air Forces Bombardier School.

The following Sunday the world's first Bombing Olympic was held at the Childress AAFBS, with representatives from all bombardier schools in the United States on hand. It was not open to the public but Guardsmen were honored guests and had ringside seats.

The following week Col. White inspected the Quannah Company and gave it a top rating.

The month of June saw the hardest training schedule ever presented to the 41st Battalion. The entire program points toward an elaborate maneuver which will be held "somewhere on the caprock" and in which the Guardsmen will be subjected to gas and as much real war as can be put into the affair, according to Maj. Morris Higley, Battalion commander.

"Plans for the maneuver are being worked out with officers of the Childress AAFBS and cadets of the school will be the 'enemy,'" Maj. Higley said.

31ST HAS NEW UNIT

The newest organization in the 31st Battalion of the Texas State Guard is Co. G of Rio Grande City, which is now five and one-half months old. The unit was organized for a time before its formal admission into the Battalion, which now includes seven rifle companies at Rio Grande City, Mission, McAllen, Edinburg, Pharr, Alamo and Donna, and a headquarters detachment at McAllen.

The "baby" company in Rio Grande City boasts one of the largest number of men now in the armed forces of any unit in the battalion.

Twenty-five men have graduated from the company's ranks into Uncle Sam's fighting units. The company's strength at present is 25 enlisted men and three commissioned officers. It is rapidly developing into a well-trained unit, but more depletion of its manpower is expected with the next few draft calls. Twenty of the 25 men now in the service came from the first platoon alone.

"SPOONERS" ROUTED

Spooners in the Zilker Park area, Austin, found themselves in the midst of a simulated "battle" staged by Co. A, 5th Battalion, and they were routed out of their parking places by tear gas let loose by the guardsmen as part of the night's maneuver.

The tear gas, entirely harmless, was used to cover the maneuver of a squad of guardsmen, but the wind shifted it to parts of the park occupied by the parkers who beat a hasty retreat to town as the first fumes of the gas sifted through the parking area.



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HOW MAJ. ROOKE DID IT

An example of how to put your organization 100% into the Texas State Guard Officers' Association and 100% behind THE TEXAS GUARDSMAN is provided by Maj. Allen D. Rooke, commanding the 21st Battalion, Woodsboro. He sent the following memo to all Unit Commanders in his battalion:

"1. You are requested to notify all your officers that their membership dues for the first year in the Texas State Guard Officers' Association have been paid. This Battalion is now 100% in membership in the above-mentioned organization.

"2. You are directed to subscribe to the Texas Guardsman for every enlisted man in your organization, using such amounts necessary from the funds donated for that purpose by Bn. Hq. several months ago.

"3. In cases where unit strengths are not up to maximum, the full 75 subscriptions should be sent in. Until the unit reaches its maximum strength surplus subscriptions should be presented to prospective recruits.

"4. You are requested to appoint a company "News Hound" and "Picture Hound," (these may be one or two, preferably enlisted men, officers if necessary). They should have a nose for news and some talent for presenting it. Writeups and pictures for The Texas Guardsman should be sent to Bn. Hq. where they will be checked by the Battalion "News Hound" and sent to The Guardsman.

Allen D. Rooke
Major, Inf., T.D.G.
Commanding 21st Bn."

NAZI WAR PRISONERS ALERT 5TH BATTALION

Active state service for the first time loomed for the troops of the 5th Battalion, Austin, recently when two escaped Nazi prisoners from Camp Hood were reported in the general vicinity of Austin, and north part of Travis County.

Maj. Charles O. Betts, commanding the 5th Battalion, conferred with Sheriff Rip Collins of Travis County, and after the conference issued a warning order to the troops of the guard to be ready for active service.

Reported in the north section of Travis County, the escaped Nazis were in the general area which was used by the 5th, 6th, and 45th battalions on the district war maneuvers held in May. Complete maps of the county were ready, and plans were drawn up by the staff to be ready to take the field in case it had been necessary for the men of the 5th battalion to join in the search for the Nazis.

CO. F, 10TH, COMMENDED

Capt. John B. Darnell of Co. F, 10th Bn., Sweetwater, has received an official report on the recent federal inspection held in Sweetwater. "We want to commend you and your command on the splendid showing made at this inspection," commented Lt. Col. L. V. Lyng, U. S. Army, who was the inspection officer.

On Sunday, July 4th, Co. F, 10th Bn., attended church services of the First Baptist Church in a body. Major Rufus Higginbotham of Camp Barkley was the guest speaker.

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SOME OF THE BOYS



Pvts. A. G. Koenning, Hurley Halsey, Joseph E. Janca (FC), Jack Vick and Robert P. Kimball with Capt. C. R. Mackey, adjutant of 45th Bn., Luling.

45TH BN. UNIT DESTROYS ENEMY PARATROOPERS

"A" Company Makes Swift Work of Enemy Paratroopers at Plum Creek

Immediately upon receiving word that "enemy" paratroopers had landed on the Taylor farm on Plum Creek three miles east of the Magnolia Tank Farm, Company "A," 45th Bn., Luling, mobilized and moved out swiftly to cover the area.

Reconnaissance squads were sent ahead and returned with information that the road had been mined and blocked near the entrance to the farm, thus necessitating that a demolition squad be sent to clear the obstacles from the path of the main body.

These having been cleared from their path, the main body moved up with the first platoon under Sgt. G. D. Thorman building their line on the north boundary of the field, while the second platoon under Sgt. M. W. England moved around and came in from the southeast. The company had advanced only a short distance when their scouts were attacked with "potato" bombs which were thrown by the paratroopers who were scattered along the crest of the hill. (These bombs were made by coring potatoes and placing firecrackers in the centers). This action caused the troops to move forward more slowly and cautiously as they were unable to locate the position of the well-camouflaged enemy, who were later revealed to be seven members of "A" Company under the command of 1st Sgt. M. W. Payne.

As both sides were well armed with "flour" grenades (made by placing a firecracker in the center of a small sack of flour), the hillside was soon engulfed by rising puffs of smoke which put the paratroopers on the run. Because some of the paratroopers refused to surrender as they ran out of ammunition, they had to be sought out and annihilated by the attacking troops. All the enemy were either captured or destroyed with a very small loss to the company.

Bn. Commander Walter W. Cardwell, Bn. Adjutant, Capt. C. R. Mackey, and Capt. H. A. Pressler acted as umpires for the battle, after which all were served coffee and doughnuts by Mess Sgt. Lee Landry and staff.

After having rested and discussed the maneuver, Captain Mackey and some members of the Headquarters staff demonstrated the disadvantages of showing lights and making sounds at night.

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TRY IT AND SEE WHAT YOU GET

The Provost Marshal's headquarters were located in the City Jail of a Texas municipality. One evening 12 quarts of whiskey were confiscated and the officer in charge ordered a PFC recently arrived with the detachment to destroy the liquor by pouring it down the sewer of the jail, and to submit a written report on same. The PFC took pencil and paper, along with the confiscated liquor, to the lavatory of the jail, and later submitted this written report of the fulfillment of his orders:

"I withdrew the cork from the first bottle and poured the contents down the sink, with the exception of one glass, which I drank. I extracted the cork from the second bottle and did likewise, with the exception of one glass which I drank. I then withdrew the cork from the third bottle and emptied the good old booze down the sink, except a glass which I devoured. I pulled the cork from the fourth sink and poured the bottle down the glass, which I drank. I pulled the bottle from the cork of the next and drank one sink of it and then threw the rest down the glass. I pulled the sink out of the next glass and poured the cork down the bottle. I pulled the next cork from my throat and poured the sink down the bottle and drank the glass. Then I corked the sink with the glass, bottled the drink and drank the pour.

"When I had everything emptied I steadied the building with one hand and counted the bottles and corks and glass with the other, which were 29. To be sure, I counted them again when they came by and I had 74, and as the jail came by I counted them again, and finally I had all the jalls and bottles and corks and glasses counted except one jall and one bottle which I drank."

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

Submitted by: Sgt. L. O. Collins,
Hdq. Co., 16th Bn., TSG
Baytown, Texas

DONNA COMPANY APPROVED

The recent federal inspection by Col. George Dillman, commanding officer at Fort Brown, Brownsville, saw Co. E, 31st battalion, Texas State Guard, of Donna, pass all tests with flying colors.

Full approval was given the company on training work, training facilities, rifle range, equipment, supply and kitchen, hall and offices and book records.

The inspection also saw several veterans of other wars displaying their campaign ribbons. Sid Hooper was in the Mexican border service and was with the First Division in France, and thus is entitled to wear the fouraguerre. He holds 12 ribbons, the miniature fouraguerre and the marksman bar. Jens Pederson also is the owner of more than a dozen awards from the last World War, including the Silver Star, Order of the Purple Heart, and U S. Victory Medal with five stars. He also wears three six-month overseas chevrons and a wound chevron. Cedric Wood has several awards from the last war.



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STATE GUARDS AND THE ARMY

Mission of State Guards.—The mission of the State Guards, during the absence of the National Guard in Federal Service, is to provide an adequately trained force for employment within the boundaries and jurisdiction of their respective states as directed by the State Executive or Legislature thereof, so as to:

a. Maintain the laws; suppress disorders; and protect the life and property of individuals within the state.

b. Meet such domestic emergencies as may arise within the State, including civil disturbances and disasters resulting from both war or other causes. (War Disaster Relief.)

c. Guard and protect vital industries, installations, communications and facilities essential to the war effort when other means such as local police or protection by civil guards are deemed inadequate by authorized State or Federal agencies.

d. Prevent or suppress the activities of enemy agents such as fifth columnists and parachute troops either in the absence of, or in support or conjunction with, Federal troops.

e. Cooperate with Federal military authorities in extreme emergencies, especially in information and observation duties at or near frontiers and in the evacuation of civilians.

f. Perform such other duties as were assigned to the National Guard when not in Federal Service.

State Guards shall not be called, ordered or in any manner drafted as such into the military service of the United States. Nevertheless, in the event of extreme emergency such as threatened invasion or disaster caused by hostile action, it can be assumed that practical control may and will be exercised over those forces through voluntary and wholehearted cooperation. In order to prepare now for just such eventualities and in order that State Guards may be included as an integral part of any plans relative thereto, Corps Area Commanders will contact the Governor of each of the states in their respective Corps Areas, requesting that State Guards be assigned a mission of cooperating with appropriate Federal Military Authorities in the event of extreme emergency. In the accomplishment of cooperative missions, it is not contemplated that State Guards will be either employed outside the boundaries of their respective states or commanded by Federal Military authorities, but, rather that they will undertake and carry out such missions as may have been previously planned by mutual agreement or which they may be requested to undertake at a critical moment.

The statement of mission and that on employment are the keys to the State Guard Mission and their relation to the Army. The emphasis on training and employment of the State Guard here might differ considerably from that in another Service Command such as the Fourth (Southern Atlantic) and Seventh (Middle West). More will be said presently about specific Missions, but before that is done it seems advisable to explain something of the organization of the Army in the matter of internal security. Actually the State Guards are internal security forces for the states and accordingly their actions and operations are closely related to internal security measures of the Army.

The Army is organized into Ground Forces, Air Forces and Service Forces. The Service Forces procure personnel, equipment and supplies for the other forces and secure the continuity of the

war effort in the zone of the interior. The ASF guarantees the internal security of the country during the war time. Internal security includes everything that keeps the war effort going, including not only the security of a continuous effort, but providing against emergencies which might arise to disrupt or interrupt the war effort. The staff agency of the ASF charged with the internal security function is the Provost Marshal General's Office. This function is transferred into the field to the Commanding Generals of the Service Commands and from there to Internal Security Districts. These districts differ as to size and organization in the several Service Commands.

The Commanding General of a Service Command, or the Service Commander as he frequently is called, is directly responsible for ASF functions in his Service Command, including internal security. If a sudden serious emergency arises, he is responsible that appropriate action be taken and he has authority to take necessary action. The military forces available to him are not large because the War Department policy is to make every possible man available to the field forces. He has a number of Military Police Detachments and Battalions and small detachments from Station Complements organized into Flying Columns, but in only exceedingly serious emergencies would field forces be made available to him. Accordingly, he must plan carefully for possible contingencies. He does this through The Internal Security Division and the Internal Security Districts. The Internal Security Division of a Service Command is responsible for many staff functions in addition to internal security in the strict sense. Among these are coordination of State Guard operation plans with those of the Service Command, assisting in training, organization and equipping State Guards and conducting training inspections for State Guards. Internal Security, strictly speaking, may be thought of as:

1. Continuous security dealing with safety, fire and sabotage protection of plants manufacturing war products and of vital facilities.

Continuous security is effected by the Internal Security Districts through inspectors and militarized civilian guards.

2. Emergency Protection, mainly concerned with emergencies involving:

War Disaster Relief.
Domestic Disturbances (Enemy inspired or otherwise).

Counter Fifth Column Activity.

Protection of vital industries, installations, communications and facilities essential to the war effort.

Continuous security measures are now being carried out. Plans have been made for Emergency Protection to meet emergencies which may arise. It will be noted that the details of the latter are almost exactly the State Guard Mission. Where do the emergency protection operations of the Service Commander and the State Guard become one and the same? The War Department Policy is that responsibility for protection is first with owner management, next with local officials, next with state forces, and finally with Federal Government. Only when local and state forces cannot deal with a situation are Federal Forces to be employed. An exception to this would be a sudden very grave emergency in which the Service Commander might act immediately. It can be seen that the State Guards are the first real line of defense in Emergency Protection. Is it any wonder that the War Department and the Service Commander are vitally interested in the State Guards?—From State Guard Training Schedule at Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho.

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BRECKENRIDGE COMPANY CHOOSES SIDES AND FIGHTS

A maneuver of Company A, 15th Battalion, at Breckenridge, is reported as follows:

At 8 p. m. on June 26, Company A left our headquarters on an all-night maneuver under the leadership of Capt. Melvin L. Belknap. The bivouac area located in the Ackers pasture about four miles northeast from Breckenridge was reached about 9:30 p. m. Guard details were set up with Sergeant Dungan acting as Corporal of the Guard.

The Company was then divided into two platoons, being called the Reds and Blues. Sgt. Harry Chandler was placed in command of the Blues and Sgt. Paul Carrell in command of the Reds. The Reds were the enemy force and their outpost was located at the foot of Chalk Ridge, about one mile to the northwest from the Company Bivouac Area. At 11 p. m. the Reds took off for their post and on reaching there immediately laid plans for a patrol to gain necessary information as to location and size of the Blue forces.

At the same time the Blues organized a patrol for the same purposes. The patrols of each force left their headquarters at 11:30 p. m. with instructions to be back to their respective headquarters at 1:30 a. m. Both patrols did a good job with everything according to schedule. The patrol from the Reds learned that the Blues were to attack the Reds at about 2:30 a. m. The patrol from the Blues gained information as to the location and strength of the Red force.

With the information of the coming attack by the Blues and knowing that they had a far greater strength in numbers, Sergeant Carrell of the Reds moved his forces some distance to the west to an area from which he could stage a counter-attack, surprise being the main element to overcome the greater numbers.

The attack by the Blues was carried out as per schedule, there being considerable confusion when it was learned the Reds had moved from the area in which they had been located by the Blues' patrol. However, the Reds delayed their counter-attack too long and were not able to gain a great lot by surprise.

Capt. Belknap and 1st Lt. Walker observed the ensuing battle and declared it a draw. It was pointed out that the Blues made a great mistake in not keeping in contact with the Reds once they were located by the patrol.

DO IT AGAIN, LOOT!

Lt. Boyd Evans, commanding officer of headquarters detachment, of the 40th Battalion, Sherman, called the detachment to attention, and led them off on a cross country hike.

After about fifteen minutes several of the boys noticed that the line of march inclined toward the general direction of Lieutenant Evans' home.

When the command "HALT" was given, the entire detachment was on the lawn completely surrounded by tables loaded with ice cream and cake.

It was a grand evening, needless to say, topped off with the showing of films taken by Lieutenant Evans on recent maneuvers.

HOW TRUE

God gave us two ends to use:
One to think with! One to sit with!
The War depends on which we
choose:
Heads we win! Tails we lose!

DOINGS AT DENTON

The following report was made of recent activities of Company A, 30th Bn., at Denton:

June 7 and 14, picked green beans in Public School garden. Beans to be canned by PTA and served to school children this winter. About 25 bushels were picked each time.

Put on a flag ceremony in city park Tuesday night, June 15 (Flag Week), was only flag ceremony in Denton during Flag Week. After the flag ceremony Co. A, gave exhibition drill for about 15 minutes, which was well received by the crowd.

Each evening at 6 p. m. several of the members of the company meet at court house and are carried out to farms to help in saving the grain and cotton crops.

Owing to these things mentioned in preceding paragraphs, no overnight maneuver was held.

ORGANIZED IN FEBRUARY, 1941

Company B, 45th Bn., Texas State Guard, at Gonzales, was organized in February 1941, with 50 enlisted men and three officers. The officers received their commissions March 25, 1941. The company was sworn in in June, 1941, and stood its first inspection.

The present personnel of the company is 69 enlisted men and three officers. The turnover has been heavy, many of the former members now being in the armed forces, a number of whom are non-coms. One former member has lost his life in the service.

Capt. Witt, 1st Lt. Jones, 1st Sgt. Hoskins, Sgts. Ince, Smith, Troell, Rossetto, Reinhard and Cpl. Fougerat were the men who organized the company. Most of these men have an almost perfect attendance record.

Twenty-two of the original enlisted men are still active. The average drill attendance record is high.

This company formerly occupied the old National Guard Armory but now has headquarters in a city-owned building with a favorable drill ground adjoining.

50TH HAS NEW C. O.

Major H. W. Stilwell has assumed command of the 50th Battalion, succeeding Major Estil Vance who resigned June 1 due to his inability to give the proper amount of time to the organization's work.

Major Stilwell, before taking over the duties of Major, was Captain of Company D, and under his direction built the company up to one of the best groups of soldiers to be found in the state.

Major Vance was well liked and his planning and knowledge of infantry drills, formations and maneuvers was exceptionally good. His resignation was given because he was too busy with other important matters to give the battalion his full cooperation.

1st Lt. George M. Alverson was promoted to rank of Captain of Company D, succeeding Captain H. W. Stilwell who has been made Major of the battalion.

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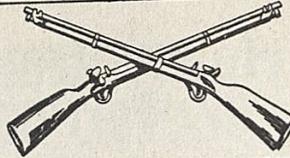
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SOFTBALL GAMES BOOST MORALE AT STAMFORD

Company G, 10th Bn., Finds Sport
Good Exercise and Fun

Softball is boosting morale and stim-
ulating enlistments in Company G, 10th
Battalion, the Stamford unit of the
Texas State Guard. The team plays two
matched games a week, meeting one of
the four teams from the Stamford Fly-
ing School each Monday and Wednes-
day evening.

The Guard team has won two games
and lost one to the Flying School offi-
cers team, which has one major and
two captains in its lineup; won two
and lost none to the Flying School en-
listed men's team, composed mostly of
sergeants and corporals; defeated the
Flying School mechanics and dropped a
game to the Flying School instruc-
tors, making a total of five games won
and two lost for the season thus far.

Holding equal interest with the
games matched with outside teams is
the game each Friday evening between
the two platoons of the company. In
one of these games, the platoon com-
manders, Lt. Chas. Green and Lt. Roy
Duke, pitched for their respective pla-
toons. Next up, the platoon sergeants,
Sgt. Bo Reid and Sgt. Jim Cobb, were
on the pitcher's mound. The following
week, Capt. V. D. Duble pitched for the
first platoon and 1st Sgt. Cleburne Hus-
ton hurled for the second platoon.

The platoon games are especially
popular with the men in that more men
get to demonstrate their skill as ball
players. Besides the physical exercise
received from the ball games, the men
become better acquainted and develop
a spirit of comradeship and teamwork.

EDINBURG UNIT OKAYED

Members of Co. F, 31st Battalion,
Texas State Guard, of Edinburg, stood
their formal federal inspection by Col.
George Dillman of Fort Brown, Brown-
ville, recently and won his approbation
of company records and supplies along
with neatness of uniforms and order-
liness of equipment.

Improvement in drilling is needed,
he told the company, commanded by
Capt. Clayton Baird.

Maj. Lloyd M. Bentsen, commanding
the 31st battalion, and Capt. Roy Con-
way, battalion plans and training of-
ficer, attended the inspection.

Colonel Dillman said he was proud
of the spirit of the men and compli-
mented them on devoting their time to
the work.

A guest at the inspection was Chief
Specialist Lunt of the U. S. Navy re-
cruiting service, who outlined the ad-
vantages of navy enlistment.

PROMOTIONS IN 40TH

Assignments and promotions made
recently in the headquarters detach-
ment and Company A of the 40th Bat-
talion located at Sherman on recom-
mendation of the commanding officer,
Major John T. Nail include: Lt. Clark
Boggs, promoted to Captain and as-
signed as commanding officer of Com-
pany A; Lt. Boyd Evans, made com-
manding officer of the headquarters
detachment; Sgt. R. C. Slagle, Jr., pro-
moted to first lieutenant and assigned
plans and training officer duties; Lt.
Frank Potter, promoted to first lieu-
tenant and transferred from Company
A to Headquarters as supply officer.

NIGHT PATROL

By MYNATT SMITH

Sergeant, 31st Bn., McAllen, and
Managing Editor of the "Valley
Evening Monitor"

Every thorn on every overhanging
tree limb scrapes one somewhere—on
the face, on the arms or hands, or on
the ears.

Sound becomes mighty important
and a frightened whitewing leaving its
nest sounds like a Flying Fortress tak-
ing off. A man walking along by him-
self, suddenly stepping on a dry stick
that cracks, would swear he was head-
ing into a bear trap.

You can see a man up to 10 or 12
feet away, but beyond that it's strictly
imagination.

A smoke never tasted better than it
does to a man on patrol who can't light
one.

The same goes for blowing the nose.
Leaving camp, the nasal appendage
seems to be in fine working order, espe-
cially after that one last blow. But
once on the trail it keeps twitching for
more attention. A white handkerchief
... well, you can guess what it would
look like.

The ordinary procedure of clearing
the throat—and it, too, clamors for
recognition—sounds like the roll of
distant thunder.

There is no point in saying what the
sergeant sounds like when nose-blow-
ing, throat-clearing, or other obscen-
ities on patrol are employed by the men
in his command. The look on his face
is the one thing you can see at 20
paces or more. But you don't see it as
much as you feel it.

Flushing a sentry is quite an expe-
rience, too.

He may own the most sheepish voice
in the neighborhood and he may live
next door to you and know you like a
first cousin, but when he grinds out,
"Halt! Who's there?" you automatical-
ly do a belly landing and keep the
teeth closed tightly; otherwise your
heart would keep on leaping until it
came right on out your mouth.

On about the third or fourth sentry,
however, things turn casual and a fel-
low figures "Nuts, another one!" and
high-tails it off, through the brush,
thinking he sounds like an Indian sil-
ently slinking into the night and actu-
ally resembling nothing so much as a
medium tank in sudden flight.

Even after the arduous rigors of a
three-hour patrol and a fellow's feet
are swelling and defating alternately
with each heartbeat, his troubles have
just begun.

Such questions as the officer in
charge can ask!

Was that fence line 100 yards east
of Objective No. 3 running in a north-
east to east by southwest to west line,
or northeast to north by southwest to
south? What happened to that man on
the patrol who decided to lay low, out-
wait the sentry, and slip into the enemy
camp? (You can bet 99 to 1 he's al-
ready a prisoner.) Why didn't someone
think of raiding the foe's chow truck?
Where were you 34 minutes after you
left camp? How did you get back into
camp if you forgot the second pass-
word?

But after that verbal barrage come
the eats, and that one four-letter word
makes it all worth the trouble.

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serve only choice chow in the state
guard. It's the place for a man with a
good appetite, a strong back, willing
feet and a reasonable sergeant.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL SABOTAGE

By Chaplain Willard H. Pope

(Reprinted from "ON GUARD!", Official Publication of the Oregon State Guard)

There is an invisible war being waged against America, about which the average citizen knows very little. But to those in government, responsible for the internal security of our nation, this offensive is known as psychological sabotage: a form of insidious attack that has been described as the systematic undermining of morale, warping of public opinion, fomenting of doubt and indecision, and stirring up of dissension and disunity.

America's enemies are cunning and wantonly ruthless. They have introduced the psychological offensive as a secret weapon to "soften up" the morale of democratic peoples. The experience of other nations illustrates sadly to what ingenious perfection the Fifth Column has been employed in breaking down military resistance.

A universal error among the laity is to visualize the saboteur in terms of an editorial page cartoon—the slouched figure with cap pulled low over his eyes, lighting the fuse to a stick of dynamite. "Black Tom" disasters, like these cartoons suggest, are effective and shatter the morale of any people. Widespread physical sabotage represents a grave peril within our borders and will continue to challenge the vigilance of every counteracting agency in our government. But equally as effective—and multiplied times more destructive—is psychological sabotage.

The principal method of operation of the Fifth Column saboteur is the use of rumors, illusions, perversions and deliberate lies. Any media may be employed to circulate inspired propaganda, but the most effective is by word of mouth.

Once the saboteur has set off his propaganda charge, he can step back into the shadows and watch his evil effort take on substance—for then innocent people unwittingly become the carrier of his negations. He must depend upon good honest Americans to peddle the stories which he ingeniously deposits in their thinking. These people, confused and deceived, are for the most part sincere and it is easy for them to convince others of what they believe to be right.

The ingrained quality of freedom has made Americans less cautious than other people. They have a propensity for accepting what they want to believe without thorough analysis of its source or accuracy. None other than Joseph Paul Goebbels himself submitted the idea to capitalize upon the credulity of the American people, and to disorganize their thinking by dissemination of false and distorted information.

Skillful lying is an integral part of Axis strategy. Twenty-four hours a day the German radio releases a constant barrage of vicious rumors and corrupt reports—beamed at the North American continent. These efforts bear ripened fruit, as authorities in Washington know well.

What is being said here is not new. The Axis psychological offensive has been pretty thoroughly analyzed in the past year by propaganda experts, and the results of these studies have been released generally. Washington leaders have issued statements of warning time and

again, cautioning the people against loose talk. But, all agree, this matter of caution needs reiteration.

The psychological saboteur has certain objectives in mind. These include the stirring up of hatreds to disunite the American people; the undermining of confidence in governmental leaders and confidence in democratic processes, the generating of hatreds and suspicion of our Allies.

Specific examples of recent radio propaganda, originated by the Axis, illustrate attempts made to confuse the thinking of those who are inclined to accept rumors carelessly:

Jan. 27—(Nazi). The British no longer consider it necessary to conceal the fact that they determine Washington's policy.

Jan. 29—(Nazi). The British determine Washington's policy. Churchill requests, Roosevelt obeys.

Feb. 24—(Italian). Britain would already be on her knees in the dust but for the crutches provided by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

Feb. 25—(Italian). Mr. Churchill is old, England is old. And Churchill is glad that young Americans live who are ready to give up their own lives for the cause.

Feb. 4—(Nazi). So long as the mothers of the United States are willing, England will fight to the last drop of Iowa blood.

Every loyal American should meet the insidious attack with a firm rebuke. What suicidal folly it is to minimize the necessity of military and naval cooperation among the Allied nations. Only those of ulterior motive will question the fact that we must stand or fall with our Allies—no matter what our ideological differences may be.

Propaganda rumors are not subtle. They are simple in text but designed to emphasize the same theme over and over again, until it reaches the saturation point in the American mind. An analysis of the current formula from the Axis machine indicates the following points are being underscored:

1. President Roosevelt is a discredited war leader. 2. Great Britain is putting the burden of fighting the war upon America. 3. The U. S. should withdraw from the Atlantic and fight Japan.

How many times, particularly of late, have we heard this one repeated: "Great Britain and Russia plan to slice up huge sections of territory in Europe and leave America fighting Japan alone in the Pacific."

The source from which we hear these current bits of propaganda reveal that not all saboteurs are paid agents of the enemy. We have heard these tales from "just plain folks"—good men and women who are by no means animated by ulterior motives. But these people are blind to the dangers of repeating such false stories. And for this reason, psychological sabotage is an effective weapon for generating discord, mistrust, suspicion, and fear.

The saboteur will use every agency that he can pervert to further his dastardly work. He will seize upon differences of opinion which divide political parties, factional strife, racial inequalities, and fan the flames of hate and disunity. He will incite political spokesmen to bitter, destructive criticism of the war effort—to magnify blunders and mistakes, and hold up those persons involved to public ridicule and scorn. Labor agitation is a fertile field for the saboteur.

In every campaign of this war, the enemy has used the Fifth Column to "soften up" morale of the people under physical attack. Norway, under Quisling,

(Continued on Next Page)

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PSYCHOLOGICAL SABOTAGE (Continued from Preceding Page)

is an infamous example. In France, overnight, the nation became confused and disorganized.

The propaganda war against America must not gain headway. Notable effort is being made to check rumor-mongering and pernicious criticism. But only when the individual citizen recognizes the danger of lending his ears and tongue to the agent of psychological sabotage, will the machinations of Axis propaganda offensive be completely smashed. The antidote to rumor is "stop, look," and not "listen," but "think!" If we will do this—each one of us—the Axis rumor factory will cease to function effectively.

GRIPES

(Continued from Page 25)

When his officers tell him his outfit is going to stand a federal or state inspection in a matter of weeks, much activity begins. Equipment is cleaned and polished with midnight oil. Manuals are dusted and applied to the skull. He even risks sending his only suit of khaki's to a war-time cleaner, gambling on his ability to bulldoze them into returning same at the last minute before inspection. Finally the big day (night) arrives . . . last minute admonitions are passed in a whisper from the captain down to the newest recruit. Let's see—General Order Number Five is to quit my post . . . Mustn't forget the "Sir!" . . . hope we've got what it takes to make good . . . oh! oh! hereeiz!

And what happens? The inspecting officer, with the best of intentions, keeps a firm mental grasp on one fact: these boys are VOLUNTEERS . . . they don't get PAID for soldiering; and as a consequence he is inclined to politely refrain from a rigid inspection, securing only the required answers for his report, and commending the officers and men for a fine job with a VOLUNTEER organization.

The Guardsman knows he's not a regular, but he knows he's put a lot more into his military training than the inspecting officer has seen beneath the surface. He would feel a lot better for having his deficiencies pointed out in no uncertain terms, than to be passed over lightly and commended for his patriotism. The inspected outfit, instead of feeling there'd been much ado about nothing, would feel themselves more worthy the term "soldier," if the inspector made it his business to take the outfit apart and see what made it tick, with no holds barred because bugler never heard of pay call.

C. F. MURRAY, Capt., Inf., TEX
S-3, 2nd Bn., Houston.

NEWS OF COMPANY A, 7TH

The following non-coms received special citations for their good work at Beaumont during the emergency mobilization: 1st Sgt. R. M. Derby, Sgt. Edmund Polasek, Sgt. Charles B. Wright, Corporal Ernest Tafolla and Sgt. Tom Breed. Nineteen men made the trip to Beaumont with the composite company under Captain Wilson Fraser.

Private William L. Thurman has been discharged from Company A to enter the service in the Marine Corps. Good luck to you, Private Thurman.

On August 7th at the Legion Hall, Drew and Albany, members of Company A and their friends had a dance, the proceeds of which were used in the Company fund for buying ammunition and other equipment.

THE ADJUTANT SPEAKS

(Continued from page 27)

British defense in depth was the sole reason that the British Isles were not invaded in force and completely defeated.

Our own country has established its defense in depth for the internal security of our Nation. The State Guards, together with the O. C. D. and Internal Security units of the Military Police, comprise the major part of that plan. It is vital to our war effort; and we have no reason on earth to believe that this war is practically won yet. As patriotic American Citizens, we cannot fall down on our part of this great job; for, if we do, it will only mean a greater loss of life and material on our battle fronts.

Never let the men of your units believe for a minute that the job they are doing is diminishing in its importance, but constantly impress upon them that it is really and truly a vital part of our defense effort which takes a continuing unselfish sacrifice on their part.

MAJ. CHAS. O. BETTS.

FT. SAM WAACS ARE NOW FT. SAM "WACS"

Fort Sam Houston has real GI Josephines now.

This came about last month when the post's WAAC (Women's Army Auxiliary Corps) Detachment marched to the flagpole on Arthur MacArthur field and took the soldier's oath. They returned to their barracks as a WAC (Women's Army Corps) Detachment.

The oath was administered by Capt. Horace P. Shelton, Jr., post adjutant, and they were then welcomed into the service as full-fledged soldiers by Brig. Gen. Charles K. Nulsen, commanding general of Fort Sam Houston.

In the retreat ceremony which followed, the WACs saluted the colors with a new spirit.

Under the transformation, the WACs become an integral part of the Army of the United States. They are privileged to take out National Service Life Insurance, and to send their letters postage-free.—From Ft. Sam "Blazon."

SERVICE STRIPES FOR OREGON STATE GUARD

The Commanding General of the Oregon State Guard has authorized the wearing of a service stripe by officers and enlisted men of the Oregon State Guard for each year of service therein.

This stripe will be worn on the outside half of the left sleeve of the service jumper, placed at an angle of 45 degrees, lower end being toward the inside seam of the sleeve and placed four inches from the end of the sleeve. For each additional year, another stripe will be worn above and parallel to the first stripe with one-fourth-inch space between stripes, the space being formed of the background.

Stripe will be red to match shoulder insignia. For officers a V-shape stripe will be worn and for enlisted men a stripe one-fourth inch wide by 1½ inches in length.

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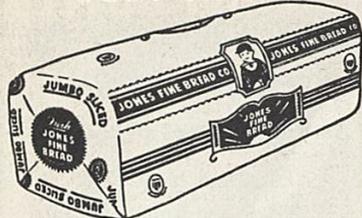
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AMERICA'S HOME TOWN SOLDIERS

By RAY PEACOCK

(AP Features Writer and Member of
the New York State Guard)

Suppose this message should come
spilling off the teletype:

"Flash! Strong enemy force landing
on Long Island."

Or:

"Saboteurs converging on Rock Island
arsenal. . . Situation out of police control!"

What happens?

The nearest regular army force moves
into action immediately, of course. But
the army encampment is a hundred
miles away, then what?

Into the breach moves the state guard
—to contact, harass and delay the
enemy, destroying him if possible, until
sufficient numbers of regular troops
can swing into action.

And what is the state guard?

That man working next to you may
be a member—a civilian soldier who
goes about his regular job in shop or
office, but who has enlisted for the
duration as a fighting man if his services
are needed.

State guards have sprung up to re-
place the national guard in the terri-
tories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto
Rico and all the states but three —
Arizona, Montana and Nevada.

Their respective strengths vary from
a few hundred men to 17,000. And
while the majority of states designate
their force as "state guard," there are
some variations. For instance, it is the
Pennsylvania reserve defense corps,
Virginia protective force, Kentucky ac-
tive militia, and Alaska territorial home
guard.

The composite state guardsman is 36
years old, with two or three dependents.
The U. S. armed services don't want
him—yet. He can't enlist at a private's
pay because of his dependents. But he
wants to be in uniform.

He can, of course, be too young or
too old for the regular army. In New
York the guard takes them from 17 to
51. Or he may have physical defects,
for the guard is less exacting than the
army.

State guards serve under the state's
adjutant generals, who in turn head up
to the original National Guard Bureau
in Washington, of which Maj. Gen. J. F.
Williams is chief. Each state has its
commanding general. Groups of states
are associated with regular army ser-
vice commands, and work on the same
tactical problems. The guard is super-
vised and inspected by the regular
army, and is the only legally constitu-
ted and authorized military force within
the boundaries of each state, aside from
the regular army.

Uniforms follow the army's, but must
have distinctions. In New York, for in-
stance, guardsmen wear black neckties
instead of the tan ties worn by most
army units. The shoulder patch con-
tains the black initials "NY" within a
blue circle, and "NY" replaces "US" on
insignia.

Equipment is issued by both state
and federal governments, and although
few outfits had more than overall com-
bat uniforms while the guards were be-
ing organized late in 1940, today there
is a great improvement.

Also, in the beginning, armories were
barren of weapons. But today again,
there is a good variety and quantity of
modern firearms. While most regiments

are infantry, there is one mobile unit and an outfit using heavy guns.

The guards drill one or more nights a week, have training schools and summer camp periods, with emphasis on engineering, commando tactics, bayonet training, marksmanship and the like. A good guardsman knows how to make Molotov cocktails and road obstructions, and how to behave under fire.

Men who go from the state guard to the regular army find quick favor, often becoming corporals or sergeants literally at sight. Large numbers also have received commissions.

The guard's pay? Heh, heh. You don't get a cent, buddy. You take it out in satisfaction. At least, I do.

Chain Mania: Prop Wash, nifty sheet of the Whidbey Island NAS, has a peach of a chain letter idea for married men. Unlike most chains, this one does not cost any money. You simply send a copy of the letter to five sailor friends, then bundle up your wife and send her to the fellow who heads the list. When your name reaches the top, you will in turn receive 15,176 gorgeous girls. Have faith, they say, and do not break the chain. One man broke the chain and got his own wife back!—*The Penguineers*, U. S. Naval Air Station, Minneapolis, Minn.

This is supposed to have occurred at an eastern Army camp. The OD was making the rounds and came upon a rookie on guard duty. The OD asked the rookie, "What is general order number six?"

"Don't know," replied the rookie.

The OD tried again, "What is general order number four?"

"Don't know," came the same answer.

"What did the corporal of the guard tell you?" asked the OD.

"He said, 'Watch out for the OD, he's a louse.'—*Sacramento Air Depot News*, McClellan Field, California.

36TH HAS NEW C. O.

Capt. Jacob A. Harris was promoted to Major of Infantry and Commanding Officer of the 36th Battalion, San Antonio, effective August 2nd. The promotion was announced at a Battalion Ceremonial Parade by Maj. Donald W. Peacock, General Staff Corps, who pinned the gold leaf of a major on Captain Harris' shirt collar during the ceremony.

The gold leaves were a present to Major Harris from the officers and men of Company A, his former command.

The 36th Battalion consists of six companies, four stationed in San Antonio, one at New Braunfels and one at Kerrville. Captain Clyde S. Dougherty succeeds Harris as Senior Captain and second in command of the battalion.

Out for a drive in her car, an elderly lady got involved in some army maneuvers. As she approached a bridge a sentry stopped her.

"Sorry, madam," he said, "you can't cross this bridge. It's just been destroyed."

The old lady peered at it through her spectacles. "It looks all right to me," she murmured.

Then, as another soldier came along, she asked: "Excuse me, but can you tell me what's wrong with this bridge?"

The soldier shook his head.

"Don't ask me, lady," he replied, "I've been dead two days."

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**HOUSTON UNITS COMMEDED FOR
BEAUMONT RIOT DUTY**

(Continued from Page 28)

with the soldierly manner in which the concentration (at Beaumont) was effected; the troops moved from their home stations; and the efficiency with which the Guard functioned at the scene of the disorder.

"The exceedingly creditable performance of duty by the Texas State Guard in dealing with the Beaumont riot has entirely vindicated the existence of the organization and amply warrants its continued maintenance and development, as an essential factor during the war period."

Mayor Otis Massey and Kern Tips, Harris County coordinator for the Office of Civilian Defense, spoke, praising the Guardsmen for their volunteer service in the Texas military forces.

Other speakers were Capt. Rex D. Brown, Intelligence Officer of the 726th M. P. Battalion stationed at Memorial Park, who was an instructor at the Army school conducted at Camp Bullis, and A. L. Edmundson, president of the Rotary Club.

Other guests at the ceremony included Col. LeRoy Nelson, commanding officer at Camp Wallace; Col. Harold R. Jackson, commanding officer of the anti-aircraft replacement training center at Camp Wallace; Commander C. A. Whiteford, commandant of the V-12 Naval Unit at Rice Institute; Col. Shields Warren, Professor of military sciences and tactics in the Houston public schools; Maj. Charles Chitty, Jr., director of training at Ellington Field; Lt. W. H. Seemann, U. S. Coast Guard, captain of the Port of Houston; L. R. Weber, assistant special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Virgil Scott, president of the San Jacinto National Bank.

Each officer and man in the Second Battalion who served at Beaumont was presented by the Second Battalion command with a certificate of award for meritorious service.

Postponement of the ceremony commemorating the Beaumont service was necessitated by attendance of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Second Battalion at the Camp Bullis school during July.

Identical copies of the Chamber of Commerce military affairs committee resolution were presented to the commanding officers of the 7th, 22nd, and 48th (Marine) Battalions, of Houston, which served at Beaumont.

A watermelon party for the men of the Second Battalion and their families was held following the ceremonies.

**OUR AIR DEFENSE
NETWORK**

By **BRIG. GENERAL GORDON P.
SAVILLE**
Director of Air Defense

The vast operations behind our Aircraft Warning Service—what happens before our fighter planes take to the air and how they are guided to intercept the enemy.

Our raid on Japan a year ago last April was successful—in fact could only have been attempted—because we knew the enemy's air raid warning system

had loopholes through which our planes could and did reach their objectives.

France lost most of her planes on the ground because her warning service was inadequate.

In February of last year at Port Darwin, Australia, American fighters had no warning until Japanese planes appeared overhead; consequently severe damage was inflicted and eight of ten P-40s shot down.

Take away the Army Air Forces' Aircraft Warning Service in this country and in any of the combat zones in which it operates and we might well have another Pearl Harbor or Manila.

In the last twelve months we have developed an Aircraft Warning System operating with an efficiency permitting a performance something like this: Let any enemy plane approach either coast and the Army can have fighter planes in the air within a few minutes after the approaching aircraft have been reported.

To protect our vast coastlines from probable attack *without* a smoothly operating aircraft warning service would take more than all the planes and landing fields we're now using in all theaters of operation. And even then it would be almost impossible to guarantee any real measure of protection.

It has been estimated that one plane on "ground alert" through an adequate warning system is worth more than sixteen planes in the air on "search patrol." The other fifteen planes and their crews can be released to carry the offensive to the enemy in Europe, Africa, the Aleutians, the Southwest Pacific.

The words "forewarned is forearmed" never had greater significance than at this moment. In today's war seconds count. And an alarm system that is built on split-second timing means the complete dove-tailing of many organizations—the Air Forces and its fighter units, the Navy, the Signal Corps and its vital communications network, anti-aircraft artillery, the CAA and other civilian government agencies—and the cooperation of thousands of individuals, both civilian and military.

The Aircraft Warning Service is the spinal cord which activates these groups. None can function until the AWS tells them to.

But it's not only a *warning* system. It goes farther than that, for it is charged also with the vital task of *guiding* the fighter planes: it tells them where to go to effect an interception at our advantage, helps them with the fighting job when they get there, and leads them safely back to base. At the same time, the system is used to instruct personnel for actual combat training by reporting aircraft movements during "trial" interceptions.

The exact operation of this tightly woven network and many of the devices which make that operation successful are closely guarded secrets. But the system can be outlined in general terms. Let us assume that a flight of Japanese bombers is speeding toward our shores to deliver a paralyzing blow on a strategic target a hundred miles inland somewhere in the Pacific northwest.

When it comes, this bombing party will be met by a reception line it hadn't counted on. There will be no Pearl Harbor. There cannot be, for this is what will happen:

First, the long arms of our radio locators will pick up this flight while it is still miles out at sea. These detectors, carefully located so that the radii of their "sweep" overlap, literally are the "ears" of the Air Forces. The "reflections" coming from them can be translated in terms of the altitude and speed

(Continued next page)

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of the approaching planes. Long before it reaches our shores, the Jap flight could be intercepted by fighter craft of our own forces in sufficient strength to smash it or send it running for cover. But remember, 150 miles out might be only thirty minutes by bomber.

So let us continue the assumption and pretend that some of these enemy planes blast their way through our fighters and continue to head inland—or let us pretend that the flight approached under cover of "radio silence" by means of aircraft carrier, or by submarine. And suppose, therefore, that the enemy flight is so close to shore that the interception is too late to keep the flight over the sea. Suppose it actually hits the coast and disperses. What then? The sky is a wonderful place in which to hide, and you can't stretch barrage balloons over 2,500 miles of Pacific coastline. Besides, only one plane with a well-placed bomb load could do the trick on our mythical target.

It is at this point that the "eyes" of the Air Forces have their inning, and the Ground Observer Corps swings into action. On all coasts, and for an undisclosed distance inland, thousands of observation posts dot the map. They are only a few miles apart and are so placed that their fields of vision overlap, making it virtually impossible for a plane to fly unreported.

One and a half million civilian volunteer observers man the posts on a 24-hour basis and report by telephone—or by means of radio in isolated cases—any plane seen or heard at any time of day or night. Within seconds from the time their flash call is placed, the mythical flight in question has been either identified or marked unknown. If it's the latter, fighter squadrons have been notified to take the air.

That's our answer in a nutshell to any enemy plane that invades our shores.

Back of this apparently simple game of remote-control tag lies an intricate and complex organization representing months of careful planning and execution. A good aircraft warning system is made up of four components—*detection, reporting, evaluation, and dissemination*. So far we have dealt with only the first of these—the eyes and ears. We have assumed that an enemy flight invaded our shores and that we intercepted it. In between these two operations plenty of activity has been going on.

Somewhere between Seattle and Portland some of the planes of our mythical enemy flight pass over an observation post. To the two observers on the post, they are just planes at this point, for it's not the observer's job to decide whether they are friendly or unfriendly. As soon as one of the observers spots the planes, he lifts his post phone and says "Army Flash." The operator, having first checked the station from which the call is coming, gives the call precedence over all others and connects the observer to his nearest filter center. There the call is taken by one of several women "plotters," all of whom are volunteers working for the Air Forces.

The observer reports only non-technical facts: "Army flash . . . four . . . bi . . . high . . . seen . . . 5 TOM 89 . . . NW . . . 3 . . . SE"—which means that he has seen four bi-motored planes flying high three miles northwest of his post headed southeast. In a matter of seconds, this call—and preceding calls from a string of observation posts reporting these planes—is plotted on the filter board.

Arrows placed flat on the board beside the "target-stand"—representing a definite flight—show the direction of the flight, which of course may change from moment to moment. At a regularly timed

interval, the color of the arrows is changed, making it easy to compute the speed of the planes in question. The exact distance between the posts of course is known, also the exact minutes or seconds between ground observer calls. By clocking the target at half-minute intervals and allowing roughly two miles a minute for trainers, three miles a minute for bombers, and over four miles for fighters, you can determine the type of ships they are.

Now the "filtered" information is ready to go over leased "hot" telephone wires to the Army Information Center. "Tellers" report the movement of all targets on the filter board to the operations room in the Information Center. This room is the nerve center of the whole AWS. Into it comes the sifted and corrected information boiled down from several filter centers. Here, and here only, the decisions are made that will send up fighter aircraft against the enemy planes. It is here that the call goes out to anti-aircraft units, to the FCC to silence the broadcasting stations, and to the Civil Air Raid Warning Control Centers. It is here that the two final steps of our program are completed: *evaluation* of the information reported, and *dissemination* of it.

We will look carefully at an operations board, for the principles employed here are the same as those in operation in an active air defense program in every combat zone where we have bases and planes in action—in Africa, in the Pacific and in the Aleutians, as well as in the continental United States. It is a system that will render unlikely a repetition of the tragedies of Clark Field, of Nichols Field, of Hickam.

The operations board is like the filter board only larger, for it includes all the filter areas of an Air Defense Wing. Here other plotters—also volunteer workers—receive information, this time from the filter boards, and plot duplicate records of the flight of our enemy ships. But at this moment we still don't know whether they are friendly or hostile. Also in the operations room is the "seaward" board in a vertical position along the one wall, on which all flights approaching from the sea are plotted.

Key men in the defensive phase of combat operations sit along a gallery overlooking the boards. Their names are not known. Theirs is an anonymous behind-the-scenes job, but they may hold in their hands the fate of thousands. In this gallery, every minute of the day and night, are representatives of the Army, Navy and CAA. Since all airplane flights today are scheduled and the proposed route of each plane's flight is reported and approved before a flyer can take off, these men know ahead of time every friendly ship that is going to be in the air, at what time and where.

It was only about ninety second ago that the flight of enemy ships first seen over the observation posts was reported to the operations room and a target-stand representing it is now on the board. The raid clerk, also a civilian volunteer, spots this new flight, picks up her telephone, cuts into a conference circuit which automatically connects her with all three liaison men, and queries them in turn on the identity of the flight. Each man checks the approved flight records for the day. The Naval officer says they are not his planes. So does the CAA representative. The Army officer also disclaims the flight.

This is the moment. Things happen now. A red "X" goes up on top of the target, and now it's the Controller's turn. The show is his and he works rapidly. Until a plane is positively identified as friendly it is assumed to be hostile. The

(Continued next page)

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Controller acts for the Commanding Officer of the Wing and the responsibility is his to get the fighter squadrons into the air. He turns to the pursuit officer beside him. "Get 'em," he says simply.

Alongside the Controller are two boards—a weather board listing latest meteorological conditions and a "status" board which shows the availability, position and condition of all our fighter squadrons in that region. Out on field "Y," planes from the "Blue" squadron are warmed up, their pilots ready at a moment's notice to take to the air. The pursuit officer, who has all this information before him, notifies the Commanding Officer of that field: "Flight 2, Blue squadron . . . climb 15,000 . . . fly vector one . . . eight . . . eight . . . scramble."

The Controller meanwhile has notified other key persons on the gallery: The anti-aircraft artillery officer keeps in constant touch over his own direct wires with the AA units, but he doesn't give them the word to shoot until the Controller says OK; those fighter planes must be out of the way first. Barrage balloons go up, searchlights pierce the blackness. The CAA representative has ordered all civilian craft grounded. Ground force officers are notified. The Civil Air Raid Warning Officer orders a blackout. (Or if all this takes place in a combat zone, a similar warning goes out to all ground units and other installations.)

Meanwhile, what is happening to our Blue squadron? The enemy fight has changed its course, according to the observers' report. So the Blue squadron will have to be notified. Once the planes are in the air, the intercept officer keeps in constant touch by very high frequency radio with his pursuit fight and can guide the planes to the exact point of contact with the enemy where it will be to our advantage. The enemy's course is charted on the operations board and also on an intercept board for tactical purposes. The movements of the Blue squadron, at precisely the same moment, also are charted on the intercept board, around which officers consult the compass rose, measure distances and air speeds, make computations with lightning speed, and tell the flight commander up above exactly how many degrees to vary his course to effect an interception. When the flight commander tells the intercept officer that contact has been made, the latter is then satisfied—and not until then—that the Aircraft Warning Service has done its job.

Remove the eyes and ears of the Air Forces and the whole system collapses. The importance of the far-flung civilian Ground Observer Corps cannot be emphasized too strongly. Because of it, a great network of activity is set into motion long before our planes are ever notified to leave the ground. Because of it, pilots do not have to risk lives or planes unnecessarily.

Last summer, the Army Air Forces assumed complete control of the ground observer organizations and welcomed as a vital and official part of its personnel the 1,500,000 civilian volunteers who keep the posts going. The job they are doing is of such importance that if they were suddenly to be withdrawn soldiers would have to man the posts themselves. On one coast alone this would require two entire divisions.

The Corps fortunately is no respecter of personalities, the chief requisites for a good observer being patience, ability to stand some amount of hardship, on-the-job training, and an overwhelming desire to serve with and for the men in the Army Air Forces and their country. There can be no selfish motives connected with being a volunteer observer, for

these people have taken upon themselves one of the most thankless jobs in the nation. They do not wear uniforms, nor tin hats, nor any other characteristic insignia in public, and they are specifically asked not to talk about their work. The duties of a ground observer are often inconvenient, sometimes physically uncomfortable, almost never glamorous.

Yet collectively they are writing one of the greatest and most exciting chapters in the history of the Air Forces. They are writing it from the top of a windswept mountain in Oregon, from a fog-shrouded hillside in San Mateo, from a rocky cliff in Maine, from a lonesome desert watch near Yuma, from a pine forest in North Carolina, from under scorching suns in Imperial Valley, from the top of a Manhattan skyscraper, from the village church steeple.

Around the clock — day after day — night after night—in calm and storm—every day, war is a reality to the men and the women, to the civilian volunteers and the military personnel of the Aircraft Warning Service. The stakes are high. There can be no time out, no relaxation from this watch to meet the ever-present threat of attack by a desperate enemy. Whether it's on the "deck" of an operations room, the catwalk of a remote observation post, or the "ready" room of a fighter squadron, the deadly seriousness of the whole undertaking means but one thing: We are ready. — Reprinted by permission from *Air Force Magazine*.

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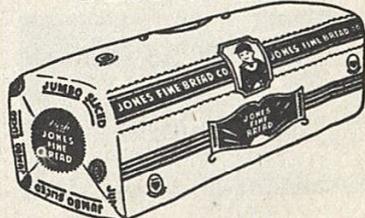
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Tenshun!

Next month's issue of THE GUARDSMAN—the October issue—will be devoted to recruiting, and it will tie up with a state-wide recruiting drive planned by the Adjutant General's Department.

The week commencing October 17 will be proclaimed "Texas State Guard Week" by the Governor, and this period will hum with radio talks, newspaper stories, and other doings that will arouse public interest in the Guard.

The week follows completion of the Field Mobilization Training program, and a state-wide war game may take place sometime during the week.

All this is unofficial, of course. Directives will emanate from the AGD in time. But the October GUARDSMAN will publish the complete details, plus a suggested recruiting procedure for local units to tie in with the state-wide activities and get the best results.

This is the first time in the Guard's history that a state-wide recruiting drive of such proportion has been planned. Interest in the Guard is at a peak now because of Bullis, Beaumont and the MTC's. The recruiting program will hit at the opportune time, and every unit should be able to build up its strength during this week.

The GUARDSMAN will contain many features that will be helpful for interesting recruit-prospects and answering questions that may be in their minds. There will be a history of the Texas State Guard, a question-answer article that we believe will answer almost every question a prospect might ask, an analysis of the composition and characteristics of Guard personnel, giving statistics on occupations, age, domestic status, military background, and other facts. These — and many other pertinent features.

Thus, the October issue of the GUARDSMAN will be a valuable recruiting aid. It is suggested that members of Guard units save their copies to pass out to prospects from recruiting booths or in some similar manner.

If extra copies of the October issue are desired by your unit, it is asked that you place your order in advance so we can estimate how many extra copies to have printed.

Company G of the 10th Battalion at Stamford furnished a newsy item for this month's GUARDSMAN. They sent in a story about their softball league.

There must be plenty of other Guard units that carry on some type of sports program. Let us know about yours. Everybody is interested in sports, and the sports activities of Guard units will have a ready audience in this magazine.

All of which brings up the entire matter of material for THE GUARDSMAN. Unless you send it in to us, we certainly can't print it. Again and again we have asked, and we ask again here:

Please send us news items about your unit, its activities and personnel. Send us pictures whenever they are available, and plan ahead to get pictures of your doings, so they will be available. Send us articles by your own hand, on any subject you think will in-

terest your fellow-Guardsmen. Let us have your suggestions of what you would like to see in THE GUARDSMAN that you don't see.

This is YOUR magazine. Give out with the contributions!

Observe in this issue the column headed "GRIPES," and the one headed "SWAP COLUMN." We think these will prove very entertaining and useful features, if only YOU will put in your two (or more) cents worth.

Everybody may not be a Shakespeare, but anybody can write a letter-to-the-editor, and that's what the "GRIPES" column is for.

The "SWAP" column should unload a lot of "don't wants" and procure a lot of "wants" for those who will take advantage of this gratis service.

CORRECTION

In the RIOT FORMATIONS material which appeared in the August GUARDSMAN there is an error. Fortunately, the error is very technical, and doesn't alter the instruction value of the material.

The error is that, in the text referring to the movements of the squads of the Rifle Section, the RIGHT SQUAD is referred to as the FIRST SQUAD and the LEFT SQUAD is referred to as the THIRD SQUAD, while the designation should be just the reverse—that is, the LEFT SQUAD should be referred to as the FIRST SQUAD and the RIGHT SQUAD referred to as the THIRD SQUAD.

The movements described for the RIGHT and LEFT squads, however, are entirely correct in every respect, the only error occurring in their numerical designation.

The squads of the Shotgun Section are numbered properly, e. g., RIGHT SQUAD as SECOND SQUAD and LEFT SQUAD as FIRST SQUAD.

The sharp eye of Capt. Gerald W. Hildebrand, S-3 of the 13th Battalion, Laredo, detected the error, and THE GUARDSMAN is grateful for his calling it to our attention.

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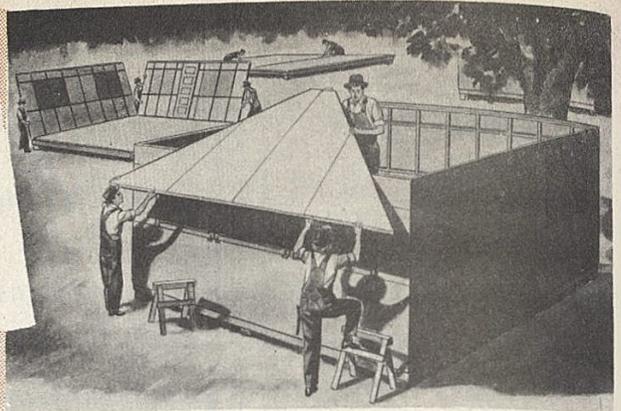
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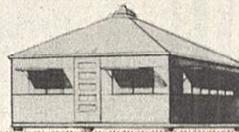
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