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THE Oregon Guardsman



A PERFECT DRILL
ATTENDANCE



MEANS A MAXIMUM
QUARTERLY CHECK

Volume IX

SALEM, OREGON, NOVEMBER 15, 1929

Number 10

THE NEW CHIEF

Major General William Graham Everson, appointed Chief of the Militia Bureau on September 20 to succeed Major General Creed C. Hammond, was born in Wooster, Ohio, July 1, 1879. He entered the military service as a private, Indiana National Guard, in April, 1898; was promoted to corporal the same month, and as such participated in the Spanish-American war until mustered out of the federal service on November 4, 1898. Re-entering the Guard he served as private and sergeant major from June 1, 1900 to June 1, 1903.

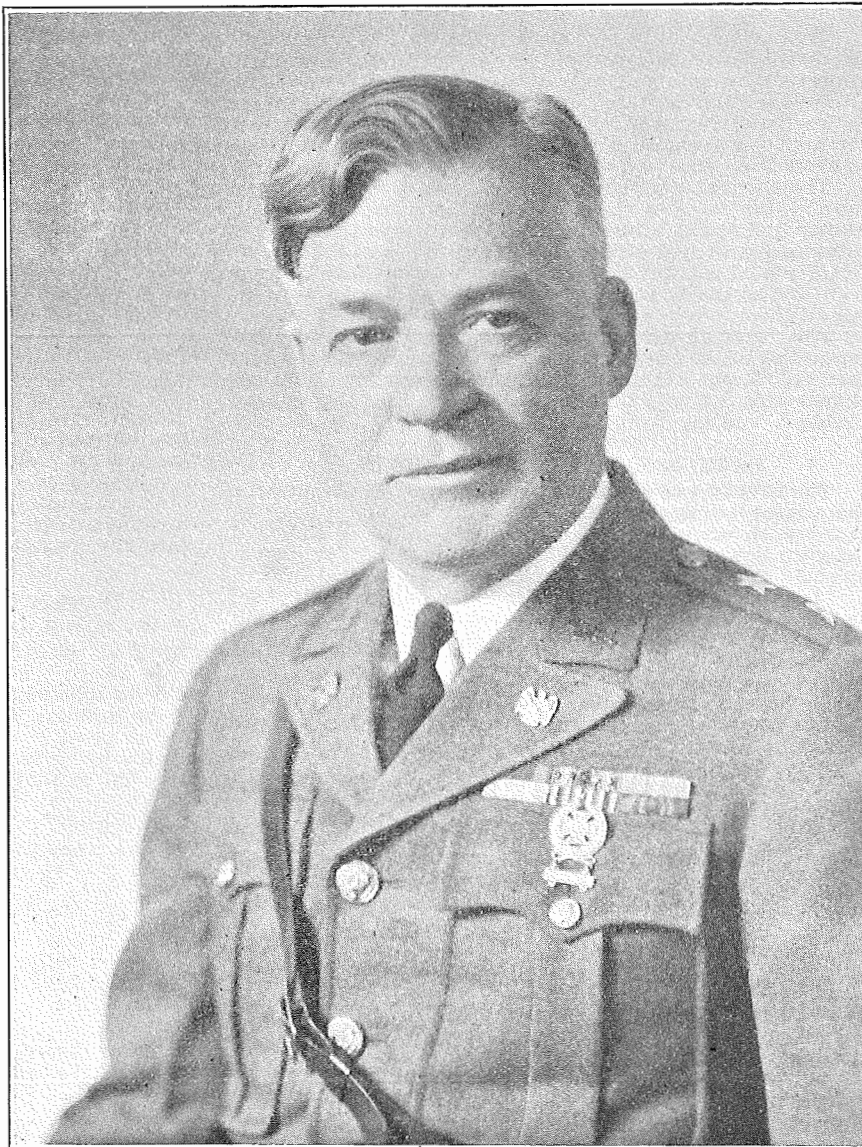
In May, 1905, he was commissioned chaplain, first lieutenant, National Guard of Indiana, and promoted to captain of infantry in May, 1909. In August, 1914, he was commissioned major, quartermaster corps, and transferred to the infantry in May, 1916.

On May 11, 1917, he was ordered to active duty as major, infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps, and promoted to lieutenant colonel on October 25, 1918. He remained on active duty until April 29, 1919. On June 5, 1919, he reverted to his original rank as major, infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps, and was promoted to colonel, August 15, 1919. On November 24, 1922, he was promoted to brigadier general, Indiana National Guard, and on September 30, 1924, was commissioned brigadier general, Officers' Reserve Corps. As Chief of the Militia Bureau he will have the rank of major general.

General Everson saw service with the American Expeditionary Force in Europe, and after the armistice represented the United States in Fiume, and supervised investigations in Austria and Serbia. He has been awarded citations and decorations by England, France, Italy, Fiume and Serbia, and three battle clasps by the United States.

He is a graduate of the Command and General Staff School, National Guard officers' course, 1928, and of the G-2 course, Army War College, 1923.

General Everson holds the following degrees: A. B., Franklin College of Indiana, 1903, and B. D., Newton Theological Institute of Massachusetts, 1908.



MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM GRAHAM EVERSON
Chief of the Militia Bureau

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THE OREGON GUARDSMAN

The official publication of the Oregon National Guard.
Published monthly by the
Headquarters Oregon National Guard at Salem, Oregon
LIEUTENANT COLONEL THOMAS E. RILEAEditor

WEAKLINGS

The Wisconsin National Guard Review, official organ of the Wisconsin National Guard, quotes Knute Rockne, famous football authority, as follows: "I attended a pacifist meeting this year at one of the great universities. I analyzed the crowd as well and as thoroughly as I could. I found that, almost without exception, they were physically below normal. I questioned about half a dozen of the chaps regarding football, and I found that they were just as anti-football as they were anti-military. The thought has occurred to me since that the resentment of these men against things military was the natural thing. These men were lacking in the qualities of courage, physique, loyalty, and such that are a part of the make-up of the football player and soldier—hence their resentment against both."

We are inclined to believe that there is a whole lot in Knute's observation.

OFFICERS AT CAMP

That officers will spend their entire time in actual contact with their commands at the next camp, intensively supervising training, was indicated by the Commanding General in a talk before a large group of officers assembled in Portland, November 1, for the purpose of attending the annual get-together meeting which is an annual affair in connection with officers' school.

The General urged upon the officers the necessity of making the most of the armory schools during the fall, winter and spring months. His contention is that, in the brief period of two weeks the troops are in the field, officers should concern themselves with the welfare of their men, and should be equipped to effectively direct the training of their commands.

The General commented briefly upon the splendid reputation of the Oregon school system, stating that he had received many compliments for the Oregon National Guard from not only the War Department and Corps Area Headquarters but from other states as well.

PORTLAND BATTALION PARADES

The first of a series of battalion assemblies planned for the winter occurred at the Multnomah County armory, October 31, when the entire second battalion of the 162d Infantry less the Battalion Headquarters Company gave a splendid demonstration of a battalion parade and review.

Major Laurence A. Milner, commanding the battalion, announced that a battalion assembly would be held monthly. Various ceremonies and small terrain problems will be featured in the assemblies.

The ceremony on October 31, which was concluded by a smoker with refreshments, was attended by approximately 300 relatives and friends of the members of the battalion.

As the bright sunlit days continue all over the state late into the fall, the weather man continued to search further and further back in his historical files to find a corresponding year in Oregon's history.

With the splendid conditions for outdoor target practice we have had this year, no good reasons are apparent for not qualifying 100 per cent on the outdoor ranges.

A recent communication from the War Department indicates that the new model uniform will be in the hands of troops prior to January 1, 1930. This communication emphasized the fact that great care must be exercised in using the new model uniform in order to keep within the clothing allowance. To do this, it will be necessary to use the old model uniform for armory drills and during routine camp duties and reserve the new uniform for special occasions such as parades and ceremonies.

The resignation of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Ferguson, Jr., 249th Coast Artillery, has been accepted.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN DEFENSE ACT ASKED

After a detailed study covering a period of five years, the National Guard Association of the United States in annual convention at Los Angeles last month approved a resolution of special committee to recommend to the Secretary of War important changes in the National Defense Act.

Of vital interest to our service, if the amendment becomes a law, is the provision that will discard forever any reference to the "militia" as a part of the National Guard. The administrative head now known as the Chief Militia Bureau will become Chief of the National Guard Division.

Another term that has always been objectionable which will be eliminated is "draft." In the event of an emergency under the present law, the National Guard would first receive a "call" from the President and would then be "drafted." Under the proposed amendment the Guard would first be "called" and then "ordered" by the President. There is no place in the lexicon of volunteer troops for the word "draft," and its elimination will be a source of gratification.

The proposed law will put the National Guard on a sounder basis and will make its identity secure and distinct in the event of a call. At present officers of the National Guard are required to be commissioned in the Officers Reserve Corps as well as holding a commission in the Guard. Thus if we went into active service at this time our officers would be called under their Reserve Corps status rather than as National Guard officers. Under the proposed law this would be corrected and would provide for one commission only and that in the National Guard.

Heretofore a "call" to active service has resulted in the complete disintegration of the Guard as a state force. Complete reorganization of the National Guard was necessary. The proposed changes will preserve the identity of the various components of the National Guard indefinitely. Following the end of an emergency requiring national use of the National Guard, units would be returned to their respective states and the personnel would continue to serve until the end of their enlistment contract. Thus they will not return from war to find a "home guard" wearing their shoes, as after the World war.

In event of expansion to war strength a large number of additional officers would be required. These would be secured from the ranks of our own service rather than from the Reserve Corps, under the proposed law.

In a word the changes would create of the National Guard a reserve force of the Army, preserve the identity of the various units and would restrict promotion to the membership of the Guard.

Other important resolutions would increase the daily ration allowance at camp from fifty to fifty-five cents and place the strength of the National Guard at 225,000.

NEW BUILDINGS AT CLACKAMAS

The Commanding General recently authorized the building of an addition to the present machine shop at Clackamas which was necessitated by the increase of motor vehicles following the completion of the F. A. battalion.

An addition to the Lebanon armory was also authorized in order to have adequate storage space for government vehicles and other property issued to Hospital Company 167 at that station.

The 249th Coast Artillery will train at Fort Stevens this year; and the feeling among the men seems to be that they're glad to get back home for their field training.

Sergeant John D. Rouse, Company B, 186th Infantry, and Sergeant Jacob Jossi, Company G, 162d Infantry, have been designated Distinguished Marksmen by reason of having been shooting members of the 1928 and 1929 national rifle teams.

Major George E. Sandy, for several years executive officer of the 116th Engineers, has been transferred to the State Staff as Engineer Officer. Major Sandy is an overseas veteran of the 23d Engineers. Following the World war he became a member of Company A, 116th Engineers, serving as Lieutenant and Captain of that unit until September, 1927, when he was promoted to Major.

NEW REGIMENT POSSIBLE

Possibilities for a brand-new artillery regiment are seen in a communication recently received by the Commanding General from the War Department in which a regiment of 155 Howitzers, tractor drawn, has been allotted to Oregon.

Recently the tables of organization were changed to provide this additional regiment as a part of the divisional field artillery brigade.

The regiment consists of a headquarters battery, service battery, and three battalions, each consisting of a headquarters battery and combat train and two firing batteries.

That the present battalion of the 218th Field Artillery may be made a nucleus upon which the regiment of howitzers will be formed was intimated in a recent conference between the Commanding General and the Commanding Officer of the 218th Field Artillery Battalion at Portland. In such an event it appears likely that an additional allotment will be made to Oregon which will provide for the completion of the regiment during the next two years.

218TH FIELD ARTILLERY PARTY

October 26, 1929, is a date that will be remembered by the officers and men of the First Battalion, 218th Field Artillery. On that evening they were entertained by the Ladies' Auxiliary at the Multnomah County armory in Portland with a Halloween party. The ball room of the armory was beautifully decorated with flags, autumn leaves and huge baskets of brilliantly colored dahlias. A varied program entertained the crowd until 10 o'clock, when dancing became the order of the evening. Later in the evening, refreshments were served by the ladies of the auxiliary.

The auxiliary meets the first Thursday of each month and all the wives and mothers of the field artillerymen are invited to become members. There are no dues, and the object of the organization is to aid and assist the field artillery.

OLD MAN RUMOR AGAIN

Various rumors have gotten about that the 249th Coast Artillery wants to be converted to heavy artillery motorized, to complete a regiment of 155 mm. howitzers, now a part of the divisional artillery. As matters now stand there is insufficient artillery for coast defense, and the conversion of the 249th into field artillery is impracticable. Unofficially, several coast artillery officers have flirted with the idea of heavy artillery conversion, but it never passed the conversational stage. In other words, the idea is one of those fine grapevine reports that come up whenever there's a new branch of the service under consideration.

Howitzer Company, 186th Infantry, is celebrating the completion of armory repairs at Woodburn, which included painting and kalsomining throughout, extensive changes in the heating system, and a new maple floor in the drill hall. It has been reported that the company is planning a series of dances during the winter months.

Major Roy R. Knox has been transferred to Chemical Warfare Service and assigned as Chemical Warfare Officer, 41st Division. Since the World war, Major Knox has served in the Ordnance Department, State Staff. During the war he served overseas.

The Commanding General has received authority for the construction of two additional bath houses at Camp Clatsop. Contracts for the construction of these buildings have been awarded. It is anticipated that these buildings will be completed by November 30, this year. The Commanding General is urging the War Department to appropriate additional funds for this fiscal year for the completion of 17 mess-halls and six additional permanent type bath and latrines. It is hoped that these funds will be received in ample time to complete the buildings prior to next camp.

Requisitions for riflemen's qualification badges should be submitted January 1, with reports for qualification in small arms during the 1929 target season.

DO YOU KNOW

By COL. H. A. ALLEN, Infantry

The English drill manuals of the 17th Century contained in substance, the following first-aid instructions:

The sergeants shall be taught by the surgeons how to mercifully slit the weazands (windpipes) of the severely wounded, with deftness and dispatch.

The usual treatment for a leg or arm shattered or shot away was to trim the stump with a saw and knife, then to thrust the injured member into a kettle of boiling tar; this without anaesthetic.

A bullet wound was treated by probing for the 10 or 12 gauge ball, the surgeon then pouring boiling oil into the wound.

The errors of these practices were discovered by accident during the early part of the 18th century when, during a particularly bloody battle, the French chief surgeon found that his supply of oil had given out. He ordered the wounds of the latest casualties to be dressed with plain bandages and, knowing that they would all die during the night, made them as comfortable as possible, provided quantities of water and left them. On visiting the hospital the next morning he found to his surprise that these men dressed with plain bandages were in much better condition than those treated in the orthodox manner. As a result of his later experiments in the dressing of wounds, we have our First Aid (Training Regulations 112-5).

WEST POINT COMPETITORS MEET

As the Guardsman goes to press, a number of enlisted men from various units are undergoing the preliminary examination for appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Each year the War Department allots a cadetship to the Oregon National Guard, and the preliminary examination is to determine who shall represent the Guard from Oregon in the entrance examination which will be held next March.

Those competing in the examination are: Sergeant Kenneth E. Weaver, Company M, 186th Infantry; Sergeant Harold C. Johnson, Company B, 186th Infantry; Corporal William G. Cox, Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 162d Infantry; Corporal Clarence A. Hawman, Company A, 162d Infantry; Private First Class Franklin T. Hurlburt, Hq. Co., 82d Inf. Brig.; Private First Class Lynn Neeley, Battery B, 249th Coast Artillery; Private Loran L. Stewart, Battery E, 249th Coast Artillery; Private Alton M. Strayer, Company L, 162d Infantry; Private Paul W. Donovan, Company E, 186th Infantry.

GRANTS PASS ARMORY BURGLARIZED

Breaking through several doors, thieves raided the supply room of Company C, 186th Infantry, at Grants Pass during the night of November 1. Check of losses has not yet been completed. The police are working on the case.

The burglar who looted the Tillamook armory some two months ago is now serving sentence at McNeil's Island.

STATE DETACHMENT REORGANIZED

In order to provide adequate details to carry out supply and administrative duties at camp, the State Detachment has been increased to 26 men and subdivided into administrative, supply, finance, utilities and motor transport sections. Each section will be composed of specialists in that particular phase of military duty and the armory training year will be devoted to preparation for camp. Captain Joseph M. Wackrow, Finance Department, has been designated commanding officer of the reorganized detachment.

Replacement requisitions due at guard headquarters December 20, 1929, should include cleaning and preserving material. Especial attention is invited to Memorandum No. 25, Guard Headquarters, with reference to the proper procedure to be followed in submitting requisitions in the future. All unit commanders are cautioned to have their requisitions in on time for the period January 1 to March 31, 1930. Any requirements necessary for the annual armory inspection and the annual camp of field instruction should be included on the requisitions submitted on December 20, 1929.

ATHLETICS

The Multnomah County Armory athletic program for this year got off to a flying start with the initial amateur fight at the armory on Thursday night, November 7, which was sponsored by the Armory Athletic Association and the South Parkway Club.

The card for the amateur fight consisted of 10 bouts, which were well received by the fight fans. The fighters were largely from athletic clubs in Portland. Vancouver Barracks sent three of their fighters to participate.

The cup for the best showing of the evening was presented to Frank Caldwell, all-around high school athlete who disposed of his opponent in the second round.

The card for the fight was as follows:

142 pounds—Jimmy Dimit, South Parkway, vs. Chuck Drew, Jimmy Keyes A. C.

142 pounds—Billy Jenkins, Oregon Athletic Club, vs. Johnny Noon, Keyes A. C.

135 pounds—Jack Webster, South Parkway, vs. Jack Henderson, Multnomah.

126 pounds—Nick Dire, South Parkway, vs. Tafay Weaver, Vancouver Barracks.

160 pounds—Tony Brajivich, Multnomah, vs. Art Hull, Vancouver Barracks.

126 pounds—Carl Petticoard, East Side Y. M. C. A., vs. Gus La Prinzie, Multnomah.

100 pounds—Percy Cohen, South Parkway, vs. Franchy Barker, Bachelors.

147 pounds—Pete Sumski, Spivey's, vs. Fred Jenkins, South Parkway.

135 pounds—Connie Uckert, Spivey's, vs. Charles Michael, W. O. W. 77.

135 pounds—Frankie Caldwell, South Parkway, vs. Willard Blackstone, Multnomah.

175 pounds—Art Mayer, Multnomah, vs. Mickey McGuire, Spivey's.

The proceeds of the fight will be used to carry on the athletic events at the armory during the coming season. Several of the Portland units made a large sale of tickets, but the sale as a whole was not as large as expected. These fights are the only method the Athletic Association has of deriving revenue, and are deserving of the support of everyone.

Major Frederick L. Wiegand, Post Athletic Officer, is formulating plans for other fights and other athletic events.

Once upon a time there was a soldier that never could keep himself "policed up," as all good soldiers should, and was forever late for assembly during the armory training period and his plea was always the same, "They don't give a fellow time enough around here to get cleaned up or dressed." Came the Annual Camp, 5:15 reveille, and a hard-boiled first sergeant. Our hero is again late "on the line" and still dressing when the first sergeant calls, "attention." This is just the opportunity that the "top" has been praying for these long months; he walks over to his "charge" gives the company "at ease," clasps his hands behind him and at a distance of about six inches, and face to face, tells the erring "file" of his shortcomings and derelictions for the past few months, announces that assembly for reveille is at 5:30 a. m. (not p. m.), that henceforth he will be among those present promptly on time, all buttoned up, washed and looking like a soldier, and ends up by giving the soldier two extra days kitchen police. He then turned to the victim's corporal who has been noticed shaking a little and notifies him that as corporal of that squad he better make it his business to turn out a squad of soldiers, or he'd have the captain take away his stripes.

What a changed outfit that first sergeant had next day at reveille. He could almost chuckle and take hope.

While Captain Douglas Burroughs, regimental staff officer of the 186th Infantry, enjoys the reputation of being the soul of courtesy, the Guardsman can not condone his reported ungallant action in replying to an inquisitive curlew who made inquiry as to the purpose of his chinstrap.

It is reported that Captain Burroughs, noting the rather mischievous countenance of the inquirer, said "To rest my chin upon when it gets tired answering fool questions."

THE NEW CHIEF

(Continued from page 1)

In 1901 he was ordained Baptist minister and became pastor of Morgantown and Lewis Creek, Ind., later holding pastorship in First Church, Columbus, Ind.; Glendale Square Boston, Mass.; College Avenue Church, Indianapolis, Ind.; First Church, Newport, Ky.; Fourth Avenue Church, Louisville, Ky.; Norwood Church, Cincinnati, Ohio; and since 1921 has been pastor of First Church, Muncie, Ind.

He is author of "Twenty Outline Studies of the New Testament," 1921, and "World War and Peace Potentialities," 1924, and is listed in "Who's Who in America," "International Blue Book," "First Families in America," and "Who's Who in Lyceum."

General Everson commands the 76th Brigade, 38th Division, with headquarters in Muncie, Ind.

JUST A FLOWER WHILE YOU'RE HERE

It's a long trail from "Private Mike Everson" of Spanish war days to Chief of the Militia Bureau in 1929. Please don't count the years; think of the difference in responsibility.

Many National Guard publications reach my desk. They come with a page of fun, a message from the "Higher-Up" or a kick from some "A. W. O. L."; a story of achievement and of ambition—yep, and a few pictures thrown in for good luck. But, who does all this work?

I want to say a word of appreciation, hang a flower on him or them. You are rendering a splendid service in everlastingly boosting for a more efficient National Guard. Whatever it may cost you in time and effort, please remember that your work is recognized and appreciated. Each publication is highly valued by me.

WM. G. EVERSON,
Major General, Chief, M. B.

In accordance with a request from the War Department, the Commanding General will again establish a central supply depot at the state arsenal, for the purpose of issuing all clothing and equipment to units direct. This will lessen the work of Company Commanders in so far as clerical work is concerned. In some instances where units are located a great distance from the state arsenal, shipment of certain items of property will be made direct from a Federal depot as in the past.

In the near future all unit commanders will be supplied with AGO Forms 40, Certificate of Limited Amount of Unavoidable Losses, which form will be used in the dropping allowance authorized by paragraph 3 M.B. Circular 33 A-31, which became effective July 31, 1929. This form will require the action of a surveying officer and the final approval of the Senior Regular Army Instructor on duty with the Oregon National Guard. When approved, the form will become a valid voucher for dropping the property listed thereon from the property account of the unit commander. Instructions covering the proper method of accomplishing this form are contained on the form.

You as a company officer—do you ever look around the quarters of your unit with the cold and calculating eye of an inspecting officer and try to discover improvements that could be made in its arrangement and care? Try it sometime and see if there isn't cleaning that could well be done, and rearrangements that would be conducive to the greater efficiency and comfort of the outfit.

Happy and fortunate is the unit whose non-coms appreciate their importance and indispensability to the company team and so deport themselves as to form a rock-like structure of discipline and pride of service to which the younger and less experienced members of the company may look for precept, example and help.

Ordinarily it is not the policy of the Guard Headquarters to answer inquiries regarding personal affairs of individuals. However, in justice to the officers concerned an exception will be made in the case of a recent inquiry. Neither Colonel West, Major Wiegand, nor Captain Stryker wears a toupee; the luxuriant growth of hair on each head is natural.