

MAY 1 - 1936

Oregon Guard Bulletin

A QUARTERLY for

OREGON NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS

Volume II

APRIL 15, 1936

Number 4

THE NEW CAMP CLATSOP

The new Camp Clatsop represents the resourcefulness and persistent work of an individual in putting across a model training camp in the face of endless difficulties. With no appropriations provided by state, government, or county for the direct development of Camp Clatsop from its original sand dunes, the Commanding General has managed to perfect what promises to be the crack training camp of the entire United States.

In addition to changing the map of the camp site into a magnificent piece of landscaping that has kept 600 men busy for nearly two years, General White has secured a number of new installations, not least of which is a concrete swimming natatorium representing an outlay of \$80,000. The swimming pool itself will be 100 feet by 40 feet with a depth of four feet at one end and nine feet at the other. It will have a heating plant to keep the water at the proper temperature and be modern in every respect. Attached to the natatorium will be a wing 80 feet by 40 feet for canteen and lounging room. This will also be of concrete. The building is for the use of the enlisted personnel of the command.

Another improvement will be walled tents for the command. Floors, frames, and boarded sides are now being hammered together by carpenters. Each company will have one additional tent and all tents will have greater space. The lumber for the 600 tents cost \$11,000. Nine new mess halls, some new bathhouses and other installations are in various stages of construction.

The camp will not be completed by June, but will be far advanced. Many months of work will be necessary before completion but when the job is done, the Oregon camp will be in a class all its own. The camp area has been increased from the original 363 acres to over 900 acres.

Interesting features are new roads, new curbed company streets, stairways leading from kitchens to camp areas and from tent areas to bathhouses. Over two miles of new graveled roads have been added and more are in the making. Where once the squad tents stood on "stilts" they now repose on level ground since the tent camp area is as level as the top of a billiard table, with a park in front of the squad tents large enough for the entire command to form up.

For the fifth consecutive year, the National Trophy for excellence in marksmanship was awarded to Co. B, 186th Inf. (Portland). The trophy is awarded annually by the War Department to the rifle company of the National Guard in each state attaining the highest figure of merit in record practice with the rifle. The trophy was formally presented by the Commanding General at the quarterly inspection on March 27.

The Commanding General has directed that privileges at camps be accorded again to all who qualify for Perfect Attendance Insignia by April 30. Units should submit promptly lists of personnel so that orders, insignia, and pass cards may be mailed well in advance of camp.

FIELD TRAINING CAMP

Camp now looms in the foreground. In many respects, it will be the most interesting camp yet held and the most important from a training standpoint. The Commanding General has stiffened training schedules and insisted on close organization of each day so that the maximum training benefit will be obtained. There will also be new recreational advantages. For one thing, the Commanding General intends to institute free bus transportation to Seaside and Astoria on week ends. The movie show will run throughout camp and it is hoped to have the new swimming natatorium in operation by June.

Portland units will move to camp by truck, as will the companies from Tillamook and Astoria. All others will go by train. Camp opens Tuesday, June 16, and closes June 30, on which day all troops will arrive at their home stations. An army of carpenters and workers is trying to complete the new mess halls and installations for the 249th Coast Artillery at Clatsop. There will also be several new divisional units by camp time, the total strength mounting to approximately 3,300 officers and men.

NEW TYPE FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDALS ADOPTED

The adoption of a new type Faithful Service Medal was announced recently by the Commanding General. The medal, which is a non-tarnishing bronze, is emblematic of service and is suspended from a ribbon of blue and gold, the official state colors. Periods of service from five to 20 years will be indicated by clasps attached to the ribbon, one clasp for each 5-year period. Roman numerals will be used on the service ribbon, when the medal is not worn, to indicate length of service. A special medal with a distinctive ribbon will be awarded for 25 years service.

The mid-winter conference of the 41st Division Staff was held at the Washington Athletic Club in Seattle February 1. Attending were General White, division commander, and staff officers of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana. At the conference, results of the 1935 divisional camp at Fort Lewis were reported and plans laid for the 1936 field training of the staff which is to take place at Camp Clatsop in July. This will be the first time Gen. White has assembled his staff at Clatsop.

The 1935 Classification of National Guard Coast Artillery Batteries announced by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, includes two batteries of the 249th C.A. with an excellent rating; namely: Btry. C at Marshfield, commanded by Capt. Charles A. Jensen, and Btry. E at Cottage Grove, commanded by Capt. LaSells D. Stewart.

The Oregonian Trophy awarded annually to the unit having the highest percentage of drill attendance was awarded this year to Btry. B, 249th C.A. (Ashland), commanded by Capt. Clyde G. Young.

OREGON GUARD BULLETIN

The Official Publication of the Oregon National Guard
Published Quarterly by the
Headquarters Oregon National Guard at Salem, Oregon
CAPTAIN WILLIS E. VINCENT Editor

DO YOU KNOW

By Brigadier General H. A. Allen, U.S.A. (Ret.)

That Vegetins who wrote on military subjects in 1478 continually lays stress on discipline, note these excerpts from his books.

"Experience even at this time, convinces us, that soldiers perfect therein, are of the most service in engagements and they afford certain proofs of the importance and effects of discipline."

"But negligence and sloth having by degrees introduced a total relaxation of discipline."

"No part of discipline is more essential in action than for soldiers to keep their ranks with great exactness."

"* * * for well disciplined troops, after being broke by the enemy, have thrown themselves into this position (a circle), and thereby prevented the rout of the entire army." "* * * neglect of discipline to such a degree, that in the second Punic War they were not able to keep the field against Hannibal. At last after the defeat of many Counsuls, and the loss of many officers and armies, they were convinced that the revival of discipline was the only road to victory."

"In former time the discipline was so strict that * * * the officers * * * not only caused the troops to be exercised daily in their presence, but were themselves so perfect in their military exercises as to set them the example."

"Keeping up proper discipline among his soldiers, in obliging them to appear clean and well dressed and to have their arms constantly rubbed and bright."

"It is the duty of the Decuion to be attentive to what ever concerns either the health or discipline of the men * * *"

"If the services are made of careful and experienced officers, an army may be raised, disciplined and rendered fit for service in a very short time."

"Length of service or age alone will never form a military man: for, after serving many years, an undisciplined soldier is still a novice at his profession."

"It is much more to the credit of a General to form his troops to submission and obedience by habit and discipline, than to be obliged to force them to their duty with the terror of punishment."

Oregon was successful this year in obtaining a material increase over previous years in allocations to service schools of officers and enlisted men. Those qualifying for detail and now attending schools are: Capt. James A. Meek, 162d Inf., Capt. Willis E. Vincent, Inf., Hq. Staff, 82d Brig., Capt. Martin W. Jones, 218th F.A., Capt. Martin Moshberger, 218th F.A., Staff Sgt. Frank A. Turner, Hq. Co., 162d Inf., and Sgt. George C. Becker, Hq. Btry. and C Tn., 1st Bn., 218th F.A.

The annual dinner of Co. M, 186th Inf., commanded by Capt. James C. Koepke, and Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 162d Inf., commanded by 1st Lt. Charles A. Swarts, was held at the Eugene Armory, on Monday, April 6. Following the dinner, an inspection and parade was held at which a large number of Faithful Service Medals were presented.

Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Rilea, President of the National Guard Association of the United States, left on March 23 for Washington, D. C., in connection with affairs of the association, which included the development of a definite program to be presented on behalf of new armory construction.

Capt. Leland A. Austin, who served at Camp Perry last fall with the Oregon National Guard Rifle Team as range officer, was highly commended by the Chief Range Officer for the manner in which he accomplished his duties.

249th C.A. ESTABLISHES REGIMENTAL AMATEUR RADIO NET

The 249th C.A. has recently established a regimental amateur radio net with net command station at Salem and secondary stations at Junction City, Albany, Ashland, Marshfield, and Klamath Falls. These stations are operated by licensed amateur operators of the units and are located in the armories. This makes a very satisfactory set-up in the handling of official communications between regimental headquarters and subordinate units as well as giving the operators excellent training in army radio procedure.

The net is in operation each Monday and Friday evenings. At the present time all stations operate in the 80-meter band on a frequency of 3623 kilocycles. It is planned to hold classes at camp in army radio procedure with the operators of all net stations attending.

SERVICE COMPANY, 186th INFANTRY, CHAMPION

Pounding away at their opponents throughout all four quarters, the basketball team of Serv. Co., 186th Inf., defeated the team of the Med. Dept. Det., 162d Inf., February 27, 1936, in the final game for the 1936 National Guard Basketball championship. Runners up were the teams of Co. E, 162d Inf., and Hq. Co., 162d Inf. The champions received a fine trophy as did also the Med. Dept. Det., 162d Inf., for having the best offensive team and Co. E, 162d Inf., for having the best defensive team in the Multnomah County Armory Basketball League for the year 1936. These trophies were presented during the recent quarterly muster and inspection at the Portland Armory on Friday, March 27. Lt. Emory V. Lehman, Post Athletic Officer, was in charge of competitions this year.

The problem of reconnaissance and security for motorized commands on the march is being met by putting soldiers in cars and forming "motor covering patrols" that, usually working in groups of three, precede the column as a "point". Moving with a distance between cars of about 200 yards along the route of advance, the leading two cars work alternately, one leap-frogging the other as localities along the route are being reconnoitered by the dismounted occupants of the leading car. The third car proceeds cautiously in the rear with a mission similar to the get-away man in the common foot patrol.

During the quarterly muster and inspection of troops held at the Portland Armory on Friday, March 27, Maj. Gen. George A. White presented 48 Faithful Service Medals to officers and men who have served from five to 25 years with Oregon troops. Lt. Col. Joseph V. Schur, Q.M.C. and Sgt. John Sommerville, Co. E, 162d Inf., received 25-year medals. Following the troop formation, a dance for the enlisted men and their friends was held in the armory ballroom and all officers assembled in the club rooms where a light lunch was served.

Experiments are being made with a new set of officer's field equipment that may replace the present leather field belt and attachments and the musette bag. The set consists of a webbing belt with webbing and canvass suspenders, holster, first aid pouch, canteen cover and haversack. The latter article is fitted with rings to permit fastening to the belt and suspenders. The advantages of the new equipment seem to be in the elimination of the unwieldy musette bag, less conspicuousness of officers in the field, and greater comfort to the wearer.

Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 162d Inf., commanded by 1st Lt. Charles A. Swarts, cooperated with the Lane County Reserve Officers' Association on November 20, in a command post exercise arranged by Maj. C. S. Pettee, Inf., instructor for the reserve officers. The exercise was held in Eugene and full use of the communications equipment of the company was made. In an official communication to the Commanding General, Maj. Pettee expressed appreciation and high praise for the company's work.

Lt. Col. George L. Dutton, Adjutant General, 41st Div., was reappointed military aide to Governor Charles H. Martin for a three-year term, effective April 8, 1936.

ALBERT H. BLANDING NEW BUREAU CHIEF

Confirmed by the Senate on January 30, 1936, the appointment of Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding of Florida to the office of Chief, National Guard Bureau, became effective the same date. Gen. Blanding succeeds Maj. Gen. George E. Leach whose term of office expired November 30, 1935.

Commissioned Capt., Inf., at the outset of his military service in 1899, Gen. Blanding rose through the grades to colonel in 1910, and served in that grade on the Mexican Border in 1916 and 1917. Promoted to Brig. Gen. September 10, 1917, he rendered conspicuous service overseas during the World War and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his services while Commanding General of the 53d Brig., of the 27th Div.

Gen. Blanding was born in Iowa November 6, 1876, and at time of appointment as Chief was Commanding General of the 31st Div. His home is St. Augustine, Florida.

CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN TABLES OF ORGANIZATION, INFANTRY REGIMENT

Under tables of organization for Infantry regiments that are now undergoing tests at the Infantry School, the following features are notable:

Rifle companies at war strength have 5 officers and 162 enlisted men.

There is a company headquarters of 2 officers and 12 enlisted men.

Each of the three platoons has 1 officer and 50 enlisted men.

Each platoon consists of a platoon headquarters of 1 officer and 4 enlisted men and two sections of 23 enlisted men each.

Each section consists of a headquarters of 2 enlisted men and 3 squads of 7 enlisted men each. Two squads in the section are armed with the Gurand semi-automatic rifle and one with the light machine gun.

There are 7 rifles for each rifle squad and 1 rifle, 4 pistols and 2 light machine guns to each light machine gun squad.

Counting arms for the 5 officers, each company has 125 rifles, 12 light machine guns and 30 pistols.

It is planned, in event of an emergency, to use for Army signal purposes commercial types of wire for telephones. That the United States can and does manufacture a large portion of the world's wire is shown in the fact that 57 percent of the telephone wire in use in the world, or 20 million miles, which is 15 times to the moon, is in use in this country.

Mr. Sgt. Leo Vaughn (DEML) sergeant instructor, 162d Inf., at Portland, Oregon, was placed on the retired list, effective February 29, 1936, and advanced to the rank of 1st Lt. Sgt. Vaughn was relieved by Stf. Sgt. Frederick Anderson, who was transferred from Headquarters, Second Reserve Area, in Portland.

Mr. Sgt. James E. Aaron (DEML), sergeant instructor, 186th Inf., at Salem, Oregon, was placed on the retired list, effective March 31, 1936. Sgt. Aaron was relieved by Sgt. Samuel Levinsky, who was transferred from Headquarters, First Reserve Area, in San Francisco, California.

As a result of experimentation, the Army has found that blackened shoes and other leather equipment presents a much more uniform appearance, is easier to keep looking well and generally is more attractive for dress formations and inspections.

Commanding Officers of units who send details of men to camp prior to the arrival of their commands must make their own provision for messing, as no facilities are available at camp for this purpose.

The promotion of 1st Lt. Oscar I. Chenoweth to Captain and his assignment as Aide-de-Camp has been announced by Maj. Gen. George A. White, Commanding General, 41st Division.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS W. MASON CITED

In recognition of his action in establishing a school for officers at the Multnomah County Armory and the zeal in which the school was conducted, Capt. Francis W. Mason, commanding Co. H, 162d Inf., was cited in orders by the Commanding General and the citation read and presented to Capt. Mason at the December muster of troops at Portland. Capt. Mason is the first officer of the Oregon National Guard so honored. The citation is to the following effect:

**HEADQUARTERS OREGON NATIONAL GUARD
Office of the Commanding General**

CITATION

In recognition of exceptionally meritorious service, performed in addition to his normal duties in the Oregon National Guard

**FRANCIS WILSON MASON
Captain, 162d Infantry**

is, pursuant to General Orders Number 12, this Headquarters, December 26, 1935, commended for his initiative and energy in the establishment and highly efficient conduct of a school for junior officers in the use of auxiliary weapons at the Multnomah County Armory, Portland, Oregon, during the school year 1935-1936.

Awarded on December 27, 1935.

George A. White,
Major General,
Commanding.

BANDS OUT OF TIME

The leading organization of a military parade, headed by its band, starts off with an easy swing, the companies all in step. At the proper time a second organization, with its band, swings in line. The leader of the second band pays no attention to the step of the preceding troops but starts off on his own with a different step and cadence.

The result is that the rear third of the first organization is thrown into confusion on their step, the lines wobble, and that part of the parade is out of gear until the rear platoons can adjust their step to the time of the second band, which, of course, throws them out of step with the leading companies and detracts from the effect.

The fault in this respect lies with the commander of the separate organizations in not realizing that they are an integral part of the parade and not independent units.—The New York Times.

An advance copy of Training Circular No. 3, issued by the National Guard Bureau, April 1, 1936, covering weapon training, has been received in the office of the Adjutant General. This circular is effective at once and supersedes National Guard Bureau Training Circular No. 1, April 15, 1933, No. 2, October 19, 1934, and No. 6, September 11, 1935. The subjects covered are Marksmanship and Qualification Courses, Musketry and Technique of Fire, and Combat Practice Firing.

To Mr. Sgt. Clarence A. Potts, Hq. Co., 82d Brig., goes an unusual distinction. The Chief, N.G.B., in his annual report, dated June 30, 1935, lists in a table of enlisted men holding appointments in the National Guard of the U. S., one Captain, J.A.G.D. That captain is Sgt. Potts as he was appointed March 27, 1935, and assigned to a war vacancy on the 41st Div. Staff October 3, 1935.

Attending the National Guard and Reserve Officers' Course at the Infantry School during the current term are 117 National Guard and 72 Reserve officers, a total of 189. In grade, they run as follows: 1 Lt. Col., 71 Capts., 93 1st Lts., and 24 2d Lts. The class is the largest in many years and includes officers from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The Signal Corps is experimenting with a new type field telephone that generates its own electricity for sound transmission. It is "sound powered", that is, by speaking into the instrument the diaphragm is so affected as to generate sufficient electricity to transmit the voice. Good transmission is obtained for a distance of five miles.

BANS A. E. F. CAP FOR DRESS OCCASIONS

Wearing of the overseas cap for dress occasions by enlisted personnel of the Regular Army is not favored by the War Department. According to a recent dispatch in the New York National Guardsman, it appears that the 2d Corps Area in a recent letter to the War Department requested the wearing of the overseas or field cap, as it is designated in Army Regulations No. 600-40, for formal purposes, such as dress parade, but it was disapproved by the department.

Authority was granted for the issue of the overseas or field cap, because there was a demand for its use by personnel of mechanized or motorized units, and it was the most suitable headgear available for use by personnel required to work around motor vehicles. It is almost impossible for a man wearing the garrison cap (with visor) or campaign hat to work in comfort around motors, the reason being the visor or rim protrudes so far that it continually comes in contact with some part of the vehicle and falls to the ground. Personnel of motorized coast and field artillery, mechanized cavalry, and tank units since 1933 have been issued the same familiar type of overseas cap that troops of the American Expeditionary Forces wore during the World War. At the present time, however, its use is restricted to hours of duty. When in uniform off duty or on dress parade, the more formal garrison cap is normally worn by personnel of the Regular Army.

HOW FAR WILL A GUN SHOOT?

This question, which causes unlimited arguments each year, has almost as many answers as there are guns and shooters according to a recent bulletin issued by the National Rifle Association.

The distance a bullet travels is determined not only by the size of the powder charge, the weight and shape of the bullet and the type and condition of the gun, but also on the humidity of the air, the temperature and height of the shooter above sea level. But it may be roughly stated that .22 shorts, used by small boys for "plinking" with their .22 repeaters, can travel about two-thirds of a mile. When they leave the gun they have enough energy to penetrate nine inches of pine boards. Other types of pistol and revolver cartridges have the properties given in the following table:

Type of Cartridge and Most Common Use	Muzzle Velocity	Accurate Range	Extreme Range
.22 short (.22 pistol)	1000 ft. per sec.	50 yds.	1000 to 1200 yds.
.22 long rifle—high speed (target rifle)	1400 ft. per sec.	200 yds.	1400 to 1700 yds.
.38 and .45 calibre (pistol and revolver)	1500 ft. per sec.	100 yds.	1800 to 2000 yds.
.30 calibre (rifle)	2000 to 3500 ft. per sec.	1000 yds.	2500 to 3500 yds.

Information recently received from the National Guard Bureau indicates that a new type wire reel RL 26 will be furnished all units of the 218th F.A. during the fiscal year 1937. This reel, which is designed for power operation, will be equipped to operate by hand.

Maj. Kenneth Rowntree, C. A. C., is detailed as instructor for the 249th C.A., with station at Salem, relieving Maj. Louis D. Farnsworth, who is completing his five-year tour of duty with the Oregon National Guard. Maj. Farnsworth goes to regimental duty at Long Island, New York.

Under provisions of Special Orders No. 80, Hq., 9th CA., dated April 4, 1936, Sgt. Roy L. Shaw (DEML) is transferred to duty as sergeant instructor of the 186th Inf., with station at Portland, and Sgt. Samuel Levinsky (DEML) is transferred to duty as sergeant instructor of the 167th Hosp. Co., with station at Salem.

The Co. L, 162d Inf. (Dallas), basketball team made a big swing around eastern Oregon during January that not only covered a lot of ground but netted them three victories out of four starts. Games were played on January 22, 23, 24, and 26, at John Day, Prairie City, Burns, and Crane, respectively. Members of the team were: Corp. Minnich and Pvts. Shelton, Jones, Vaughn, and Webb.

GENERALS OF THE ARMY

Nine officers of the U. S. Army have held the rank of General during the history of the United States, a research recently conducted by the War Department shows.

George Washington held the rank of General and Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army from June 15, 1775, to December 23, 1783. He was appointed lieutenant-general and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army on July 3, 1798. The office of "general" under the present form of government was first established by section 9 of the act approved March 3, 1799, while Washington was holding the office of commander with rank of lieutenant-general and which provided "that a commander of the Army of the United States shall be appointed and commissioned by the style of 'general of the Armies of the United States'; and the present office and title of lieutenant-general shall thereafter be abolished." While the purpose of this legislation was undoubtedly to confer the title of general upon Washington, no record has been found at the War Department to show that the appointment was ever made.

The following-named officers served in the United States Army in the grade of general during the time specified after each name:

Ulysses S. Grant, July 25, 1866, to March 4, 1869.
 William T. Sherman, March 4, 1869, to February 8, 1884.
 Philip H. Sheridan, June 1, 1888, to August 5, 1888.
 John J. Pershing, October 6, 1917—Emergency; September 3, 1919—Permanent. ☉
 Tasker H. Bliss, ☉ October 6, 1917, to May 19, 1918.
 Peyton C. March, ☉ May 20, 1918, to June 30, 1920.
 Charles P. Summerall, ☉ February 23, 1929, to November 20, 1930.

Douglas MacArthur, ☉ November 21, 1930, to October 1, 1935.

Malin Craig, ☉ October 2, 1935, to —
 ☉ Retired September 13, 1924, with the rank and title of General of the Armies of the United States.

☉ Did not hold the grade of general in the Regular Army, but by the act of Congress approved June 21, 1930, both became full generals on the Regular Army retired list. This act gives war-time rank, without increased pay or allowances, to officers and former officers of the United States Army, upon their retirement from active service.

☉ Temporary rank while holding the office of Chief of Staff, as provided by an act of Congress approved February 23, 1929.—Army & Navy Journal.

NEW RADIO EQUIPMENT FOR 218th FIELD ARTILLERY

Recent dispatches from the National Guard Bureau discloses that new radio equipment to be furnished the 218th F.A. consists of the following:

Hq. Btry.—1 type SCR-161, which has the dual role of working in both the brigade and regimental nets, its principal role being that of working in the brigade net.

Each Bn. Hq. Btry.—1 type SCR-109 A and 2 types SCR-161. The 1 SCR-109 A is used as an airground set. The 2 SCR-161 are issued for exclusive artillery employment in a battalion net; 1 set to be used as a liaison set (forward observers) and 1 to be used at the fire direction center operating with the liaison set.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States, recently gave the following statement to the press of the country:

"Army Day which is annually observed on April sixth should serve to remind us of the splendid service rendered by our soldiers in peace and war during our century and a half of national existence. By their courage and sacrifice the members of our Army have kept our country secure in half a dozen major wars. Through their constructive labors in a score of unrelated fields they have served the nation well in time of peace. In opening to settlement our great domain, in constructing canals and improving navigation, in extending our knowledge of preventive medicine, and in contributing to the advancement of science in numerous other ways the Army has written a brilliant record of constructive service on the pages of American history."