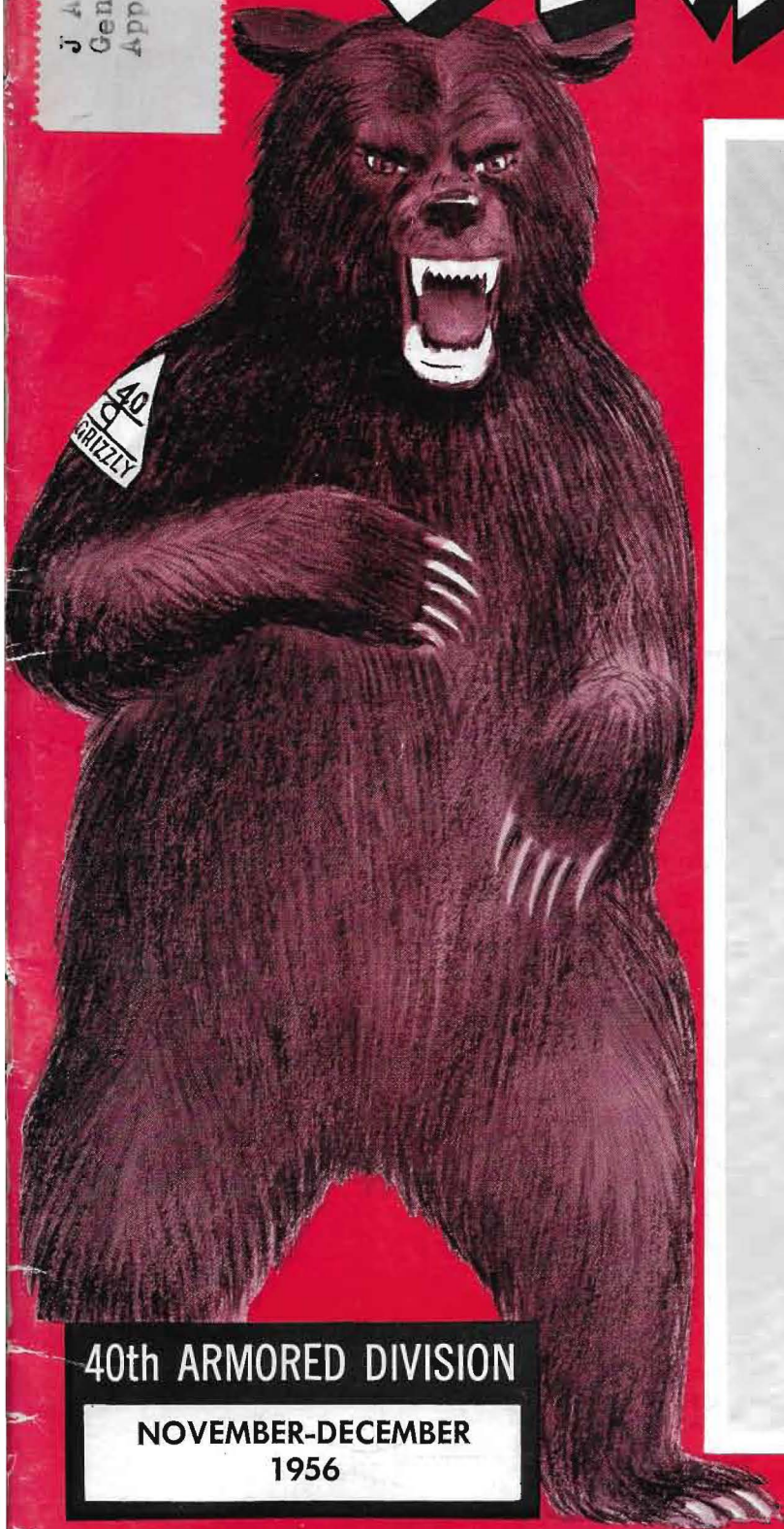


J A Eiam
Gen Del
Apple Valley, Calif

GRIZZLY



40th ARMORED DIVISION

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER
1956

40th Division Comparative Strength Chart

The following tabulation shows the strength authorized for all units of the Division, strengths reached just before Camp on July 31, 1956, and strength as of Sept. 17, 1956.

| UNIT | Authorized | July 31, '56 | Nov. 17, '56 | UNIT | Authorized | July 31, '56 | Nov. 17, '56 |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Hq 40th Armd Div, L. A. | 186 | 96 | 95 | 140th Tank Bn | | | |
| Hq Co, L. A. | 120 | 110 | 109 | Hq & H&S Co, Pasadena | 201 | 149 | 167 |
| Med Det, L. A. | 6 | 6 | 6 | Co A, Victorville | 110 | 106 | 100 |
| 40th MP Co, L. A. | 144 | 72 | 74 | Co B, Barstow | 110 | 91 | 84 |
| 40th Armd Sig Co, L. A. | 303 | 87 | 91 | Co C, Monrovia | 110 | 97 | 95 |
| 132nd AEB | | | | Co D, Baldwin Park | 110 | 103 | 110 |
| Hq & H&S Co, Manh. Beach | 128 | 73 | 71 | Med Det, Pasadena | 18 | 11 | 9 |
| Co A, San Pedro | 152 | 126 | 91 | 223rd AIB | | | |
| Co B, Manh. Beach | 121 | 81 | 85 | Hq & H&S Co, Glendale | 163 | 99 | 95 |
| Co C, Pomona | 121 | 52 | 56 | Co A, Glendale | 155 | 59 | 61 |
| Co D, Burbank | 121 | 27 | 25 | Co B, Glendale | 155 | 56 | 66 |
| Co E, Torrance | 93 | 80 | 81 | Co C, Glendale | 155 | 53 | 49 |
| Med Det, Manh. Beach | 20 | 16 | 21 | Co D, Glendale | 155 | 60 | 67 |
| Hq & Hq Co, CCA | 105 | 96 | 97 | Med Det, Glendale | 30 | 9 | 9 |
| 111th Recon Bn | | | | Div Arty | | | |
| Hq & H&S Co, Inglewood | 114 | 65 | 67 | Hq & Hq Btry, L. A. | 145 | 89 | 96 |
| Co A, Inglewood | 152 | 49 | 54 | Med Det, L. A. | 51 | 24 | 25 |
| Co B, Inglewood | 152 | 59 | 62 | 143rd AFAB | | | |
| Co C, Inglewood | 152 | 39 | 41 | Hq & Hq Btry, Santa Mon. | 138 | 54 | 51 |
| Co D, Inglewood | 152 | 34 | 41 | Btry A, Santa Mon. | 100 | 51 | 45 |
| Med Det, Inglewood | 22 | 10 | 13 | Btry B, Culver City | 100 | 69 | 79 |
| 160th AIB | | | | Btry C, Culver City | 100 | 60 | 63 |
| Hq & H&S Co, L. A. | 168 | 72 | 79 | Svc Btry, Santa Mon. | 71 | 38 | 38 |
| Co A, L. A. | 155 | 48 | 47 | 214th AFAB | | | |
| Co B, L. A. | 155 | 74 | 67 | Hq & Hq Btry, Van Nuys | 139 | 66 | 67 |
| Co C, L. A. | 155 | 66 | 66 | Btry A, L. A. | 100 | 66 | 65 |
| Co D, Lynwood | 155 | 71 | 70 | Btry B, L. A. | 100 | 107 | 107 |
| Med Det, L. A. | 30 | 28 | 29 | Btry C, Burbank | 100 | 53 | 61 |
| 161st AIB | | | | Svc Btry, Van Nuys | 71 | 50 | 52 |
| Hq & H&S Co, Orange | 168 | 68 | 75 | 215th AFAB | | | |
| Co A, Santa Ana | 155 | 111 | 109 | Hq & Hq Btry, Arcadia | 139 | 65 | 72 |
| Co B, Anaheim | 155 | 98 | 99 | Btry A, Arcadia | 100 | 71 | 71 |
| Co C, Orange | 155 | 41 | 43 | Btry B, Azusa | 100 | 64 | 66 |
| Co D, Fullerton | 155 | 59 | 53 | Btry C, Montebello | 100 | 79 | 81 |
| Med Det, Orange | 30 | 27 | 26 | Svc Btry, Arcadia | 71 | 45 | 48 |
| Hq & Hq Co, CCB, Ontario | 94 | 76 | 69 | 225th AFAB | | | |
| 133rd Tank Bn | | | | Hq & Hq Btry, Santa Barb. | 113 | 52 | 50 |
| Hq & H&S Co, Riverside | 198 | 94 | 95 | Btry A, Oxnard | 106 | 57 | 60 |
| Co A, Pomona | 114 | 62 | 63 | Btry B, Ventura | 106 | 80 | 83 |
| Co B, Corona | 114 | 100 | 100 | Btry C, Santa Maria | 106 | 70 | 59 |
| Co C, Hemet | 114 | 86 | 63 | Svc Btry, Santa Barb. | 71 | 39 | 32 |
| Med Det, Riverside | 19 | 17 | 16 | 217th AAA AW Bn | | | |
| 134th Tank Bn | | | | Hq & Hq Btry, San Diego | 123 | 54 | 49 |
| Hq & H&S Co, El Centro | 201 | 94 | 78 | Btry A, San Diego | 126 | 58 | 58 |
| Co A, Indio | 110 | 91 | 92 | Btry B, San Diego | 126 | 67 | 63 |
| Co B, Brawley | 110 | 98 | 89 | Btry C, Vista | 126 | 48 | 47 |
| Co C, Calexico | 111 | 106 | 105 | Btry D, Escondido | 126 | 53 | 49 |
| Co D, Holtville | 110 | 62 | 50 | Hq & Hq Co, Train, L. A. | 69 | 61 | 62 |
| Med Det, El Centro | 18 | 9 | 7 | 140th Repl Co, L. A. | 30 | 25 | 29 |
| 224th AIB | | | | 40th Armd Div Band, L. A. | 43 | 43 | 41 |
| Hq & H&S Co, San Bdo. | 168 | 141 | 140 | 40th Armd Ord Bn | | | |
| Co A, Beaumont | 155 | 105 | 103 | Hq & Hq Co, L. A. | 148 | 54 | 49 |
| Co B, Colton | 155 | 148 | 154 | Co A, L. A. | 131 | 60 | 58 |
| Co C, Redlands | 155 | 91 | 85 | Co B, Ontario | 131 | 44 | 48 |
| Co D, Fontana | 155 | 116 | 112 | Co C, Burbank | 131 | 35 | 35 |
| Med Det, San Bdo. | 30 | 29 | 28 | Med Det, L. A. | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Hq & Hq Co, CCC, Pasadena | 105 | 101 | 99 | 40th Armd Qm Bn | | | |
| 139th Tank Bn | | | | Hq & Hq Det, L. A. | 40 | 33 | 31 |
| Hq & H&S Co, Burbank | 201 | 129 | 133 | Co A, L. A. | 115 | 75 | 71 |
| Co A, Burbank | 110 | 86 | 89 | Co B, L. A. | 99 | 78 | 68 |
| Co B, Lancaster | 110 | 62 | 74 | Med Det, L. A. | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Co C, Canoga Park | 110 | 90 | 88 | 40th Armd Med Bn | | | |
| Co D, San Fndo. | 110 | 82 | 86 | Hq & Hq Co, Whittier | 89 | 59 | 59 |
| Med Det, Burbank | 18 | 14 | 13 | Co A, Whittier | 81 | 28 | 27 |
| | | | | Co B, Ontario | 81 | 37 | 34 |
| | | | | Co C, Pasadena | 81 | 51 | 60 |

LITTER

from the editor's desk

CALLERS ARE always welcome. And in the short time we've been doing business at a new stand on Melrose Ave. in Los Angeles we've had a surprising number. Among them was Roger Abele, who came to pick up copy for the printer. He seemed a little more hep than most about the 40th and, sure enough, it turned out he is a sergeant in Btry A, 214th AFAB. Then came Russell Van Note and George Harlan of Co D, 111th Recon Bn. We'd like to have more such visitors, for they brought scoop and pictures for the magazine. The landlord nearly fainted when a sergeant of the L. A. police department appeared on the scene asking for us. However it turned out to be Maj Richard David of the 139th Tank Bn, who decided to look in while passing by.

WITH TONGUE in cheek (With tongue in cheek?), Lt. Col. Fred Flo circulated the following among units of the 140th Tank Bn:

TO ALL GUARDSMEN

Due to increased competition and keen desire to remain in business, we find it is necessary to institute a new policy. Effective immediately, we are asking that somewhere between starting time and quitting time and without infringing too much on the time usually devoted to lunch period, coffee breaks, rest periods, story-telling, horse-race betting, ticket selling, golfing, auto racing, vacation planning, talking of sex, and the rehashing of yesterday's TV programs, that each soldier endeavor to find time that can be set aside and known as the work break.

While the adoption of the WORK BREAK is not compulsory, it is hoped that each soldier will find enough time to give the plan a fair trial. It is also hoped that those soldiers not in favor of adopting the WORK BREAK idea will have fully completed their vacation plans.

FOR THE COMMANDER

KEEPING A mailing list up to date is a big job. During our first publication year, for example, we had an average of 200 address changes with each issue—but readers notified us of only about 10 per cent. The Post Office does not forward second class matter. Instead they cut the address sticker off the magazine, paste it on a label with the forwarding address—if they have it—and send same to the THE GRIZZLY. We then mail out another copy. This means that delivery of the magazine to you will be very slow if you move without letting us know. So when you move let us have your old and new addresses.

SPEAKING OF mailing lists reminds us of a great idea we hope the U.S. comptroller or someone will pick up. Back before World War II quarterly pay checks were distributed by units in their home armories. This had the virtue, among other things, of encouraging 100 per cent attendance for the two or three drills before screaming of the eagle since it was hard to figure exactly what night the checks would be in. A return to this system would boost attendance and would save the postman a lot of fetching and carrying since, we are told, the Finance Office has address change troubles too.

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Division Commander's Page

The opportunity afforded me to communicate regularly and directly by means of THE GRIZZLY with all members of the Division, as well as their families, is appreciated. It is doubly appreciated because the bulk of the magazine's subscribers are in the enlisted ranks—the ranks without which we could have only a paper Division.

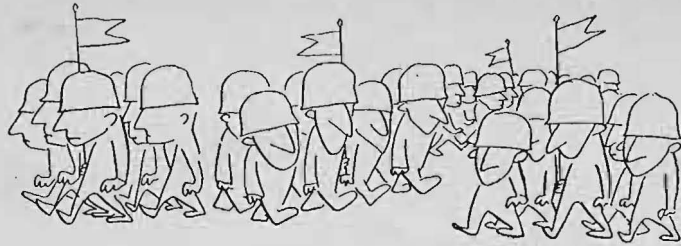
One of the things I am deeply concerned about is the growth of the Division, or rather the lack of it, since Summer Camp. This problem concerns all of us from the top down. But the few at the top are not able to do much about it beyond attempting to provide incentives. The recruiting effort we wound up at Summer Camp was highly successful. We must throw that effort into high gear again. Meantime I hope that every member of the Division will make serious personal efforts to bring in new men. A Guard Division always has a serious recruiting problem if only because men will move away to take better jobs or they will join the Regular Services.

The change in ownership of THE GRIZZLY should prove beneficial and should make the publication strongly desired by members of the command and their families for the magazine is now able to reflect an even more accurate picture of the Division. THE GRIZZLY should become an increasingly valuable medium for keeping all concerned well informed on military matters of specific interest to the 40th—not to mention providing light entertainment.

This first message to all members of the Division I will end with best wishes for a very Merry Christmas and a Peaceful, Happy, and Prosperous New Year.

HOMER O. EATON Jr.
Major General, CalNG

NEWS



BRIEFS

Blood Donors

Generosity is a habit in the 225th AFAB. Last summer an alarm list call for help brought 15 pints of blood, from Btry B men at Oxnard in what turned out to be a futile attempt to save the life of nine-year-old George Arciniega.

The boy was hit by an automobile on his way to school and his family was unable to pay for blood and plasma. A phone call to the Oxnard armory, from Miss Alice Ward, for whom the Arciniega family was picking walnuts, brought the alarm list into play and 30 volunteers appeared—some driving more than 40 miles and others taking time off their jobs.

Volunteers under 18 were turned down, but blood was accepted from Capt. Jim Latham; M/Sgt Raul A Ramos; Sfc Billy R Warnock, Leo Medina, and Frank S Quijada; Sgts Victor M Medina, Rodney M Moffett, and Harold S Miller; Sp3rds Paul

Botta, Donald L Nedelegg, Darrell T Riddle, Luis Ramos, and Anthony R Carabajal; and Pfc James P Bohlen and John R Kelly.

Earlier in the year men Hq and Svc Btrys gave blood in behalf of a seven-year-old Santa Barbara girl.

Draft Deferment

Grizzlies who happen to hold a 1-A draft classification may be deferred indefinitely on completing six months or more of active duty—including “active duty for training.” Selective Service rules specify the training need not be continuous, thus summer field training and service school attendance may be lumped together. Army Memo Number 53, State Military Dept, 5 Nov 56, spells out the policy.

Another Selective Service policy assures deferment for State or Federal OCS graduates who happen to be 1-A. It applies to Guardsmen enlisting after they reach 18½ or who are deferred

as students. See Army Memo No. 55, State Military Dept., 9 Nov 56. The same Memo spells out the new state uniform policy for officers and war-rants.

Blues & Greens

Blues may be worn off-duty at any time. Pinks & greens or the new Army Green (Shade 44) may be worn off-duty or for duty other than with troops until Oct 1, 1957. Thereafter Shade 44 will be prescribed. Shade 44 may not be worn when visiting or on duty at active installations when the uniform has not been prescribed for that installation.

Shade 33 will remain the duty uniform with troops until Shade 44 is issued all the way around.

Santa Ana Armory

Construction of a \$250,000 Type C (2½-unit) armory for the 161st Armd Inf Bn is now under way on a site on East Delhi Road in Santa Ana, according to Lt Col Charles S Deever Jr., Bn commander.

The structure will house Hq and H&S Co, Co A, and Med Det. The steel-reinforced concrete building will cover about 15,000 square feet and is expected to be completed about next Aug. 1.

Deever said the property was donated by the City of Santa Ana, with state and federal governments sharing construction costs.

Most recently completed armories in the Division area were those of Co E, 132nd Armd Engr Bn at Torrance, Co B, 134th Tank Bn at Brawley, and of the 111th Recon Bn in Inglewood.

New Armories

Twelve new armories for 40th units are due for completion during the 1956-57 fiscal year, according to Maj. Gen. Earle M. Jones, adjutant general.

Due for completion in December is a new facility for Co. A, 224th Armd. Inf. Bn. at Beaumont.

The AG's schedule calls for armories at Santa Ana and Anaheim for the 161st AIB; Barstow for Co. B, 140th



KING-sized headache is provided at Summer Camp by deadlined tank of Co C, 133rd Tank Bn. Wielding king-sized tools are Pfc Robert Meek, left, Sfc Robert Burden, and Sfc Bert Wilkerson.

Tank Bn.; Indio for Co. A, 134th Tank Bn.; Fontana for Co. D, 224th AIB; Riverside for 133rd Tank Bn.; Escondido for Btry. D, 217th AAA Bn.; Ventura for Btry. A, 225th AFAB; Baldwin Park for Co. D, 140th Tank Bn.; Van Nuys for 214th AFAB; and San Fernando for Co. D, 139th Tank Bn.

An addition will increase the size of the 143rd AFAB's Culver City armory.

And, the AG added, armories for the 143rd AFAB and for Co. D, 134th Tank Bn. have been recommended for the 1957-58 fiscal year.

Of 74 new armories constructed since 1947, 26 were for 40th units. Completion of the program is planned for 1960.

Burns Gives Site

Thanks to Fritz B. Burns, who has developed hundreds of residential tracts in Southern California, Co. D, 139th Tank Bn. hopes to enjoy a new armory in San Fernando in about a year.

Maj. George R. Smith, 139th commander, said the site, at Vaughn and Foothill Blvd, in San Fernando, was given to the state by Burns.

The new quarters for Lt. Walter Burch's unit will run \$189,000—\$113,000 of it in federal funds.

Smith also reported hopes are high for new armories for B and C Companies some time in 1958, although sites have not yet been acquired.

Short Honeymoon

After only one week of married bliss, Gary Schuler, Co B, 160th AIB, was off to summer field training. The honeymoon was resumed for the mid-camp week-end and finally completed after camp.

Recruiting Contest

Pvt. Donald D. Walrod, Btry. B, 215th AFAB, was the luckiest man in the first recruiting contest offering prizes on a Division-wide basis. This meant that Walrod drove home from Summer Field Training in a new Chevrolet hardtop sport coupe—a somewhat more pleasurable journey than in a truck or bus.

And just because Walrod recruited him, Pvt. Albert L. Reed was handed a bundle adding up to \$100.

Meantime recruiting prizes for each major command were distributed to Pvt. Edwin H. Mason, Btry. B, 215th AFAB; Sgt. Ronald Burr, Co. A, Med. Bn.; SFC Harold K. Sanches, Co. D, 111th Recon. Bn.; Sgt. Schmidt E. Cur-



IT TAKES all kinds to make the 40th what it is. Sfc George Burton, left, was a colonel in equivalent of Canadian ROTC. Pvt Thomas Whyte was a member of British Black Watch during World War II. Both belong to H&S Co, 111th Recon Bn.

nutte, Co. C, 224th AIB; and Sgt. J. Lake, Co. B, 140th Tank Bn.

Their loot consisted of \$250—two hundred and fifty dollars, that is; a 24 inch mahogany RCA Victor TV console (\$400); a deluxe Wedgewood gas range (\$400); a set of Westinghouse "twins"—deluxe washer and drier (\$400); and a 12-cubic foot double door General Electric refrigerator.

There were rewards for officers too, since they bought the car which was given away.

Suits of new dress blues were fitted to Capt. Robert E. Price, Div. Arty; CWO Jack Robson, Ord. Bn.; Maj. James D. Clark, 160th AIB; Lt. Kenneth E. Sain; 133rd Tank Bn.; and Capt. A. P. Taylor, 223rd AIB.

The drive, of course, resulted in a net gain of 341 officers and EM.

MARS Licenses

Blanketing the country, the Military Affiliate Radio System trains volunteer civilian amateur radio operators as well as soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines in military radio communica-

tions, and MARS stations handle personal messages as well as quasi-official ones.

Membership is open to any holder of an amateur radio license. Details on licensing of unit stations are set forth in State Military Dept. SR 6-12.

Meantime, the State MARS director reported that six Grizzly units have received station licenses.

They are Hq. & H&S Co. and Co. B, 224th AIB; Hq. & H&S Co., 140th Tank Bn.; Hq. & Hq. Btry, 215th AFAB; Hq. & Hq. Co., CCCB; and Co. B, 133rd Tank Bn.

MARS affiliation is pending for the 40th Sig. Co. and Co. C, 224th AIB. Federal Communications licenses are pending for Hq. & Hq. Co., CCC and Btry. C, 225th AFAB.

Helpful?

Sp3rd Harvey Barnett, 139th Tank Bn. mail clerk, thought he was being helpful when he posted explicit instructions as to addressing of mail to Camp Roberts. His example included Co. A, 139th. Yeah, that's right. All kinds of battalion mail poured into A company at SFT.

10th Anniversary

Last fall marked the tenth year since the 40th Infantry Division won federal recognition in the National Guard after World War II.

Under terms of the Selective Service Act of 1940, the 40th was called up for one year on March 3, 1941. But the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor nine months later resulted in indefinite extension of terms of service for all personnel.

After traveling the Guadalcanal, New Guinea, Solomons, and Philippines circuit — with plenty of hard fighting en route—the Division was to hit Chigasaki Beach in Tokyo Bay near Yokohama. Bombs dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima resulted in a switch which sent the 40th to Korea instead.

Most notable event of the 40th's occupation of Korea was the acquisition of the "Togo Eagle," a large bronze bird on top of a flagpole at the Chinghae Japanese Naval Base, commemorating Admiral Togo's whipping of the Russian fleet in 1905.

The bird was presented to the State of California and now sits in front of Camp San Luis Obispo.

Meantime, the Division was all but disbanded in Korea and went out of business in June, 1946, at Camp Stoneman, Calif. Reorganization in the National Guard started at once and Div.

Hq. was activated on Aug. 15 that year. Federal recognition was accorded on Oct. 14th, 1956.

Came the Korean crisis and on Sept. 1, 1950, the 40th headed for Camp Cooke and plenty of tough preparatory training.

By the following March the 40th was on the way to Japan, where rugged training continued all over the island of Honshu. On the day after Christmas the first units headed for Korea, where the 40th relieved the 24th in a salient jutting far into Chinese held territory.

Fortunately, the war was nearly stalemated and fighting was not exten-



ROBERT E. Phillips, commanding officer of 40th Armored Quartermaster Bn., recently promoted to rank of lieutenant colonel. Phillips is a Combat Infantryman.

sive. By June, 1952, the last National Guardsmen was home and out of the service.

But reorganization in the Guard started immediately and on Sept. 2, 1952, Div. Hq. was activated in the National Guard once more.

In 1954 the Southland outfit became the 40th Armored Div.

Top Recruiter

Co. A, 224th Armored Infantry Bn. of Beaumont claims it has, in the form of Sgt. Paul Gore, the Division's hottest recruiter.

Gore, who's been in Co. A only since July, is married with two children, has four years active duty with the Air Force and has been with both the Air and Army NG. He works at Norton AFB and startled Beaumont Guardsmen by promptly recruiting:

Sgt. Charles Kreeger, who had active duty with Military Intelligence Service and has a pretty fair leg up on a com-

mission since he has completed both the 10 and 20-Series correspondence courses.

Sgt. Nathan Key, with active duty in Air Force communication security.

Cpl. Charles Felarca, same.

Cpl. Leonard Felarca, with active duty in military police and artillery.

Cpl. Ernest Daws, with active duty in Navy communications.

All are employed at Norton AFB. The three sergeants are considering applying for OCS.

Gets Gold Leaf

Richard E. David, operations officer, 139th Tank Bn., has been promoted to the rank of major.

David first enlisted in the 115th Cavalry, Wyoming National Guard when he was 16 years of age. After service with the 16th Armored Div. in Europe during World War II, he joined a USAR cavalry regiment.

In 1951 he transferred to the old 111th Armored Cavalry Regt., now largely a part of the 40th. Major David has been with the Los Angeles police department for the past 11 years. He has attended the University of Wyoming and is a graduate of USC.

Recruits Best Soldier

Sgt. J. Lake, Co. B, 140th Tank Bn., who walked away with a Wedgewood range as his share of recruiting contest awards at camp, recruited Pvt. Walthall L. Spink, same company, who was named the best soldier in the 140th's company in the CCC recruit battalion.

40th Starts Trend

Long a leader in many fields, the 40th Armored Division has started another trend, this one being the use of a nickname or motto as part of divisional insignia.

Lt. Col. Jean C. Peterson, 40th adjutant general, points out divisions throughout the country like the idea of the Grizzly "flash" under the conventional division insignia and are adapting it to their own use.

The Grizzly Division came by the name naturally.

An old 40th organization—the 144th Field Artillery regiment of World War I bore the name Grizzly. And in Korea Grizzly was the code name applied to the Division.

After the Korean schemozzle, the Army established a policy encouraging the use of nicknames. No time was lost in staking a claim on Grizzly. It seemed to be a natural, denoting Cali-

(continued on page 28)

OUTPOST

By F. B. Curry

I MUST have been born under the sign of the onus or something, the way I had all kinds of hard luck with the old Rainbow. How I ever got stuck out there on an outpost, of all things, is what I can't fathom.

Me, an instrument corporal in the mortars—I still don't think it's legal. But me, I'm letting sleeping dogs lie. And that ain't no lie!

Georgia Simmons—we called him 'cause he was from there, and I don't mean Atlanta, either—he was about the biggest goof-off in the regiment, at least in old Dog company; and I figured anything he volunteered for was pure gravy, if there was such a thing over there.

The heck of it was, they were making up a group to go on outpost, and I thought that meant something which it wasn't. I thought it was a sort of billeting party to go on back another hundred miles or so to set up a camp, maybe a rest camp, or training camp. Hell, I didn't know. And old Georgia Simmons hadn't volunteered for that detail; he'd been conscripted!

When I said "Hey, lemme in on that," and Cap'n Blevins said "Oh, you want to go, sure 'nuff?" and then old Georgia said "Are you kiddin'?" I thought something was screwy. I learned the hard way what they always told me, 'DON'T NEVER VOLUNTEER FOR NOTHIN'!"

We'd just got through twenty-five miles of what we called an "orderly withdrawal," through ice, and slush, and snow. And we had grabbed only a few hours of shut-eye. And we had been gettin' it from the fourth stool for days that we were in line for rest camp.

Anyway, when they began loading us down with machine gun ammo, and K rations, and what not, and I began to vocally try to rectify my mis-

FOR

take to the big wigs it was tough-you-know-what, and git goin'!

We lit out across those woods and fields and stuff late that afternoon, crossing the streams over busted bridges and keeping as much cover over us as we could. Georgia had come in as a private, and aspired to stay a private. But through the process of elimination he'd been elevated to first gunner on account of he was the only one who knew even a little bit about a heavy machine gun. Except the squad leader, Lute Billings, who had the map of the place and was leading us to our stake-out.

Then as we crossed a plowed-up potato field, and old Georgia said for the tenth time "This outpost stuff is for the birds," and as some other lame-brain muttered something about it being about time for old Bed-Check Charley to come around, a Jerry plane zoomed over and started spraying us, and it wasn't with Cologne, either. We hit the dirt, and scattered, and I, with all those 20 millimeters talking to me, thought "well, this is it." Old Goof-off Georgia was lying three

THE BIRDS

furrows over from me, and he said, "If you ask me, this outpost stuff is for the birds."

When we got back together again, Squad Leader Billings was bleeding at the shoulder and in sort of half-faint. Doc Jerden, our eager-beaver medic, rolled him over, stuck a couple of sulfa tablets in his mouth and poured a canteen of water down him, and sat there with the guy's head in his lap.

Then we all looked at Georgia.

"What we gonna do now?" he asked. Nobody said anything. We just looked at him.

"Don't look at me," he whined, "I ain't the cap'n."

Nobody said anything, till I finally opened my big mouth again, which I'd sworn to keep shut from then on, after getting on that outpost detail.

"You're first gunner. You're top dog now."

"Now wait a minute," he began. But he saw it was no use. Then he screwed up his face and started quietly giving orders. He made Doc dress the hole, and sent a couple of recruits back with Billings, after taking the map from Billings' pocket.

Georgia turned the paper around three times and still couldn't make head or tail of it. Then he looked at me, mentioning something about the birds. Well, I'm not much scratch at anything, but I showed him where we were to set up. And we were close to it.

It was on the far side of the next patch of woods, by a road. By the time we got set up, it was dark, and cold enough to freeze a brass monkey.

Georgia knew little more about what an outpost was supposed to be like than I did, but he had our handful of guys well deployed, and the gun ready to go.

Since we had nothing else to do, we sat, shivered, and bitched, sotto voice. Georgia said it's be a hot day in December next time he went on outpost, which was for the birds, naturally. Then I got around to asking him what we was supposed to do, case we saw some Heinies. Take off like spotted apes?

He remembered something about detaining fire, and so forth, and said "Lug this thing three miles for nothin? Are you kiddin?"

Inadvertantly, I opened my big trap again, which was against my better judgment. "Well," I said, "You won't fire it much, 'cause the water'll be froze, and it'll jam." Whereupon he made me detach the barrel and put it next to my belly under my clothes. Boy, that water chamber was colder than the well-known key-bird, who got its name from always saying "Key-rist, it's cold!"

We all saw the Krauts at about the same time, coming across the clearing, one, then another, and another, I nudged Georgia and put the barrel on the tripod. They were a long way

off, but I wanted to get off a round or two and start making tracks. I got ready to fire.

"Wait," he whispered.

They kept coming, the forms taking shape. There was a scad of them.

"Now?" I whispered.

"No. Not yet," he said.

I got to believin' he didn't want to fire, and was goin' to let 'em go by and cut us off from home base. They were lined up along that road like ants going to a honey pot, and the closest was only a few yards away.

After what seemed a decade, he said, "Let 'em have it."

I did, and after I shot up a belt full of cartridges, I started to dismantle the thing. But old Georgia was laughing to himself, and had one of the boys there with another ammo box. Krauts were falling and running and crawling. I was so nerviss in the service I couldn't get the thing going again, so old Georgia took over, got it unlimbered, and started picking off those I missed.

When he'd blasted off the last round, he yelled "Let's get the hell out a here!" We did.

Old Georgia couldn't read a map, but he sure went straight as a bee line to our billet, bullets cracking around us part of the way. No sooner had we given the poop to the group than all hell broke loose.

I got back in my mortar platoon where I belonged, and started instrument corporaling. We couldn't do much mortar firing that night, but the next day we made up for lost time.

It was nip-and-tuck, hell for leather, go-for-broke, all that day, and us with no sleep. There was one fox hole, a one-man foxhole, where we were set up. And they sent over one of those screaming meemies. I had never heard a screaming meemie. The next thing I knew I was in the bottom of that hole, with five other guys on top of me. I thought then this war business was for the birds. And no kiddin'.

When the Germans were dispersed, they found seventy-two bodies at the outpost. They did; I didn't. I was a mortarman, and reconnoitering was out of my line.

Two days later, though, I was congratulating old Georgia on his new sergeant's stripes.

"Aw shucks," he said, "That's for the birds."

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"Brothers In Arms"

ATOMIC

By Julian Hartt

(Editor's Note: In the complexities of modern warfare, no single branch of service stands or fights alone. While seldom visible to the eye of the man in the foxhole, the interdependence, the coordination, of all the nation's men-under-arms, regardless of their varying uniforms, grows constantly. In Korea, for instance, the skies above the "Fighting 40th" were kept clear of enemy planes by Air Force, Navy and Marine airmen; their bombs, rockets and napalm harassed Communist strongpoints on the ground opposing us. To keep the men of today's 40th Armored abreast of the "big picture" in other branches, The

Grizzly herewith presents the first of its "Brothers in Arms" series, which will continue from time to time in future issues. It is written by Julian Hartt, The Los Angeles Examiner's military affairs writer. An INS correspondent in the Pacific in World War II, he was the only correspondent assigned to the 40th in Japan and Korea. This first article answers the question of whether aircraft carriers are "sitting ducks" in the atomic age; tells how they hope to escape nuclear destruction and fight on.)

ABOARD U.S.S. BENNINGTON, At Sea—To the eye of an observer, looking down upon the angled 893-foot flight deck of this mighty aircraft carrier, she is as truly a ghost ship as the "Mary Celeste" of history.

As that brig was discovered mysteriously under full sail 84 years ago, so does the "Big Benn's" 40,000-ton combat complex today steam majestically into the wind, its enclosed bow cleaving the blue waters and unfurling white waves that stream like battle pennants alongside the hull.

And, like the "Mary Celeste," there is no sign of human control.

From this point high in the island structure, no person is visible.

The bridges, the ladders, the walkways are empty.

The jet planes stand tethered and alone on the deck, without pilots, without plane handlers, without mechanics. The catwalks are deserted.

And the only sounds are those of the wind's making, whistling softly to itself through the rigging, slapping briskly in passing at the bright signal

flags on the halyards.

For this is a ship, a fighting machine, a mobile airfield of the nuclear age, an almost incalculably terrible weapon, waiting to be hit by the same havoc it can deliver to almost any point on the globe—an A-bomb.

Moments before, the loudspeakers over the "Big Benn" had blared the command that is new to the U.S. Navy's lexicon:

"Atomic attack is imminent!"

Other strange new commands, unprecedented "damage reports," had

CARRIER

preceded it. Instead of orders which, in the past, would have had all guns firing in defense, they tumble out now:

"Rig the water curtain for pre-atomic washdown . . .!"

That sends the sailors of the Air Department, once concerned only with landing, launching and handling planes, to scurrying about the deck, running out salt water fire hoses.

But not for fire.

They are to flood the wooden flight deck with water, to leave a film of moisture, so the radioactive fallout has no chance to soak into the timber; so it can be washed away swiftly after the attack, instead of lingering unseen in the porous wood to radiate invisible death for hours and days.

"Secure hoses at the deck, rig for fog . . .!"

At specific and carefully calculated points, the hoses are fixed to blocks on the deck, and those forward of the

island structure have special nozzles.

That is so the post-attack washdown can be done without a man in sight; so that bridge and the rest of the island can be enveloped in a man-made foggy mist—a moist "pillow" against the bomb-made "rain" with its radioactive salt particles, created from the ocean itself by the sun-heat of the fireball.

"Take cover! Drop to the deck until the shock wave passes! Take care of loose gear nearby; Stay close to the bulkheads . . .!"

But wait—Do not think these are the commands, the responses, the futile gestures of doomed men, resigned to destruction and merely going through motions.

These are the men of the new Navy, who have found their "sea legs" in the strange new era of the atom, who now wear their X-ray film badges and dosimeters to check personal exposure to

radiation with the same accustomed familiarity as their life jackets.

They are the men of the new Navy, who meet as routine a simulated "damage report" such as:

"Three foot rocket hole in the forward flight deck! All hands stay clear of the aviation metal shop! Chemical and biological attack suspected!"

They are the new Navy, which has discovered in the almost incomprehensible cauldrons of A-bomb and H-bomb tests that warships can survive to fight again, that their inherent qualities of mobility and dispersal make them virtually immune to total knockout.

Take, for instance, the Seventh Fleet in Far Eastern waters with its five carriers, within quick sailing range of Red China's coastal waters, where its jet-powered planes would be within reach of virtually every major inland industrial or military center.

Why would these carriers be able to escape the same destruction or utter uselessness they could hurl down from their planes on Communist airfields?

Rear Admiral Joseph M. Carson, USN, Irish-born chief of staff, Air Force Pacific Fleet, cites mobility as a major reason.

"Nobody knows where we would be," he said, his eyes twinkling as he added: "Even we don't know . . ."

Dispersal is another. Modern communications allow task force formations so vast in area that whole states could be laid down between carriers; even the most powerful H-bomb, delivered with the greatest of accuracy, could inflict damage or death to no more than one flattop.

Consider an actual attack. The inland field, immovable, and its planes could be so saturated with radioactive fallout even by a near miss ground burst that pilots would be stricken with the telltale nausea and vomiting by the time they got their craft off the ground.

The same near miss would present no such problem to the carrier. It can whip in any direction, race upwind at some 40 miles an hour to escape the fallout. It has, as Adm. Carson chuckles, "an unlimited supply of water, the ocean," for thorough wash-down.

Turning serious, facing the acknowledged fact that the heavyweight forces of land-based power conceivably could trade fully knockout blows in the opening hours of any "Third World War," Adm. Carson says:

"Carriers might be the only thing we'd have left."

These are some of the factors behind the incessant training for the war nobody wants by men like Adm. Carson and his superior, Vice Admiral Alfred M. Pride, USN, boss of the Navy's air arm in the Pacific; that cause them to keep testing whether the carriers can "take it."

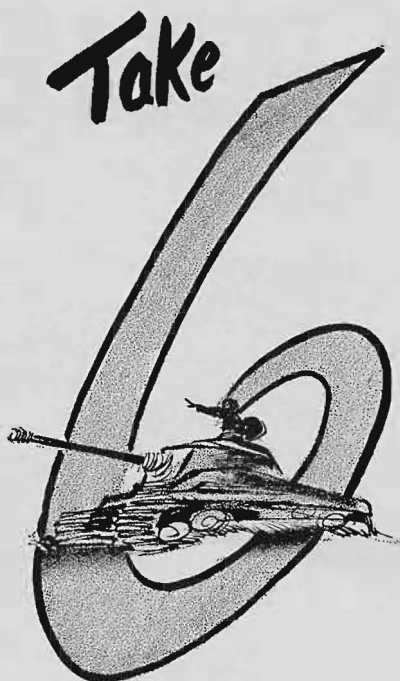
For an answer to that, ask the "Big Benn's" skipper, Captain Robert E. C. ones, USN, and he will point to the armor plate of the bridge and say:

"Inside and buttoned up, you're safe here as anywhere."

This is neither wishful thinking nor mere hope. It is a proven fact from experiments such as those last year at Las Vegas when troops and newsmen, including this writer, huddled in tanks just 3100 yards from "ground zero" of an atomic burst.

The boat-like hulls of the Patton tanks let the shockwave slip past unnoticed. Their armor plate nullified initial radiation. And the steel blocked entirely the heat of the flash, even though yucca trees outside were ignited.

Capt. Jones has further reasons for his confidence. He's "been there" in gaining top knowledge, as intelligence chief of the Naval War College before taking command of the Bennington. He's been assigned to Pacific nuclear tests. An ardent skindiver, he personally went down 143 feet below the surface of Bikini lagoon to inspect the



carrier Saratoga, sunk there in the 1946 atomic tests.

"And I still believe she could be raised and put back in service," he said of the historic vessel which took all day to sink, even after an almost "direct hit."

On the other side of the ledger, Capt. Jones and all others concerned with Navy Air feel they at last have the ships which can do the job, which measure up in performance to the faster-than-sound jets they mother.

The first thought, of course, is of the 60,000-ton "super carriers," the new Forrestal and Saratoga, designed for such heavy, far ranging, supersonic jet nuclear bombers as the Douglas A-3-D Skywarrior.

But Adm. Carson points out significantly:

"We have other jets that can do the

job routinely."

And even the A-3-D can be handled from the converted World War II aircraft carriers, with innovations which dramatically increase their effectiveness and versatility, plus new Navy-designed arresting gear to land the heavier planes safely.

The major new features are the angled flight deck, the mirror landing system, the steam catapult and the enclosed bow.

The last is especially meaningful aboard the "Big Benn," which saw the forward portion of its flight deck smashed away in a 1945 Pacific typhoon, when huge waves hammered up into the then-open space between hull and flight deck.

But of greater importance are the others.

Where planes previously approached on a "flat" course, then slammed down to the deck at the Landing Signal Officer's "cut" signal, they now approach on the same descending glide path as used ashore.

A beam of light is aimed at a big curved mirror and bounced back out and upward to the pilot on the proper path. All he has to do is keep this affectionately-named "meatball" of light in line with the fixed rows of light on either side of the mirror to know his approach is right.

The angled deck, which cants the landing pattern to the left of the carrier's keel line, allows tremendous gains in speed and safety. No more are there barriers, barricades and the island structure to crash into—to protect parked planes ahead—if the landing goes awry.

The pilot simply pushes his throttle wide open again and takes off the side of the ship, while other jets are being catapulted into the air simultaneously, within seconds of each other, from the forward end of the "straight" deck—and still other planes can be moved, parked, fueled and armed with safety in the space between.

With this new and growing naval power, which Admiral Pride notes pointedly "emanates from the sea, but is not limited to the sea," which has wedded ships, jets and atomic weapons, Admiral Carson spoke for all the Navy Air in saying, with confidence but not complacency:

"I think it is by far the best we'd have as a retaliatory weapon."

PHOTO ROUNDUP

CLOCKWISE from bottom left: CO A, 224th AIB grinds up field in recruiting effort at Beaumont. 132nd ENGINEERS paddle through amphibious exercise at Hunter Liggett. PVT TOM Hartman, left, and Sp3rd Bob Leatherman do their grinding in Ord Bn shop truck at SFT. DONA Cole gives radio to M/Sgt D M Gaytan and clock to Pvt Douglas Overby. Roy Rick, Burbank appliance dealer, makes monthly awards to top recruiters at Burbank armory and in 139th Tank Bn. LAUNCHING 81 mm mortar shell at Roberts are Sp3rd Roland Blancaflor, left, and Cpls Arnold Simon and Tony Juarez, 160th AIB. RALPH Eubank, left, newly promoted to colonel, beams as Sandra Walley pins carbine sharpshooter badge on Pfc Robert Hill, Hq Btry, Div Arty.





THE NATIONAL GUARD

Policy Makers and Policy Problems

By Bruce Jacobs

(ED. NOTE: This piece made so much sense we didn't see how THE GRIZZLY could do without it. ARMY, published by the Association of the United States Army, granted permission for us to reproduce it.)

THE National Guard's political power is supposed to make strong men tremble. It has been said that "when the National Guard Association cracks the whip, Congress obediently jumps." In a more moderate tone an *Army Times* editorial phrased it this way: "A program which receives Guard support is more likely to succeed than one which receives its opposition."

This is something of a laugh to the unit commander in Texas or Wyoming who can't find *anyone* who will shell out funds for a much-needed armory but it is no laughing matter in Department of the Army circles.

The National Guard has powerful friends among influential legislators on Capitol Hill; sometimes it is these very friends who make life most difficult for the Guard with extravagant claims and unrealistic boasts.

The political arm of the Guard is the National Guard Association. But the serious business of keeping the Guard a going concern is carried out by the National Guard Bureau, an official agency which enjoys an anomalous position in the Pentagon.

The Bureau, which is currently headed by Major General Edgar C. Erickson, a mild-mannered and amiable veteran Guard officer from Massachusetts, is the successor of the old Militia Bureau created in 1916. It is a Special

Staff function at Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force level. As Chief of the National Guard Bureau, General Erickson is supposed to advise both service secretaries (Army and Air) on all matters that pertain to the Guard.

In the other direction, that leading away from the Pentagon, the Bureau is the channel by which official policies are made known to the states' adjutant general. These gentlemen are the military advisers to the governors, and orders to Guardsmen from the Army must be channeled through them. It sometimes comes as something of a shock to an army commander when he learns that his orders to the National Guard units in his area should be "cleared" through the office of the state's adjutant general.

Vocal NGAUS

The outspoken, highly vocal (and highly effective) National Guard Association dates back to 1878. The current, and seemingly perennial president, is Major General Ellard A. Walsh, retired, of Minnesota. Critics of NGA frequently lose sight of the fact that until the National Militia Board was established in the War Department in 1908, the Association was the only national agency interested in coordinating Guard activities. It works closely with the National Guard Bureau and

as an organization of private individuals has the advantage of being able to engage in a lot of activities in which the Bureau, for obvious reasons, can not partake. The monthly publication, *The National Guardsman*, is the official mouthpiece of the Association and the semi-official voice of the National Guard Bureau. When the two differ, the magazine can be expected to support the National Guard Association's position.

Most Guardsmen react adversely to any suggestion that the Guard be brought under closer supervision of the Department of the Army. This opposition seems to stem from the occasional efforts that have been made over the years to take the Guard away from the states and install it as a fully federal force.

The most recent "foray" in this direction was the premature revelation in the Pentagon that the Army was considering a plan that would put the National Guard Bureau and the Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs office under one over-all Reserve Components Division to be headed up by a major general of the Regular Army.

Instantly the Guard Association thundered its disapproval. Guardsmen at once recalled the words of General Walsh, who often remarks: "It behooves us to keep our powder dry."

One Congressman immediately proposed a bill designed to protect the sanctity of the National Guard Bureau. Trouble was definitely brewing when General W. B. Palmer, Army Vice Chief of Staff, declared that there was "absolutely no danger" that the Guard Bureau would be eliminated.

Guardsmen Wary

But Guardsmen remain wary.

They still remember Dr. John A. Hannah, the eminent educator from the state of Michigan, who served a hitch as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower. It was Dr. Hannah who very nearly upset the Guard's applecart with his outspoken effort to reconstitute the Guard. Dr. Hannah's position was weakened because he had, in effect, two plans which were not compatible. On one hand he wanted to reconstitute the Guard as a fully federal reserve; and on the other hand he wanted to maintain the Guard as a civil defense force.

On the question of federalizing the Guard, Hannah found himself with few allies. The right of the states to form militia organizations is a Constitutional guarantee—and under current laws the Guard fulfills this function and is at the same time an element of the federal reserve.

There seemed to be more support for Hannah's idea of dumping the civil defense problem into the Guard's lap.

In a speech at Lansing, Michigan, he declared: "Can you imagine Michigan consenting to have its National Guard units sent away if Detroit and Lansing and Grand Rapids were under aerial bombardment? Do you think the police and other public-safety organizations could handle the situation under attack without the National Guard to provide the disciplined leadership and control to handle casualties, open lines of communication, protect and care for the homeless, maintain order and restore civilian production?"

New Role

. . . Indeed, the National Guard has accepted [*sic*] a new role. . . . The Guard will assume a major share of the responsibility for guarding major industrial and population centers against such attacks as we have been considering."

The implications were plain. This was considerably more than simply giving the Guard an M-day role in our disaster plans. It was an attempt to jettison the Guard from the Army's war plans.

"If they want war, let it begin here," declared General Walsh, whose prefer-

ence for fighting phrases out of history makes him a singular figure among current military orators. "If anybody believes that the Army National Guard can be built up and maintained by assigning it to a home guard role in the national-defense system, he has never been more mistaken in his life, and the entire National Guard will resist to the utmost the imposition of any such concept."

Lingering doubts as to the Guard's eventual role in the event of war were dispelled by the Army's Chief of Staff. General Taylor has said that while he fully realizes that the requirements for civil defense are of serious concern, he feels it would be a "serious mistake" to permit the assignment of civil-defense missions to the Guard.

"There is a wartime mobilization



requirement for every unit in our troop basis," General Taylor said. "There is a time schedule to which our deployments are geared which cannot be disturbed without critically affecting our overseas commitments. To accept in advance the dislocation of these carefully prepared schedules is militarily unacceptable."

The Guard has no intention of shirking its responsibility to its home communities. It just seeks assurance that it won't be stuck in an air-raid warden's job while other Americans are campaigning in the field. It is proud of the battle flags it has accumulated in all American wars.

The Guard today has *both* a state and a federal function even though control of National Guard organization remains largely in the hands of the governors and their adjutants. By way of background it should be pointed

out that since 1916 the President of the United States has had a choice of two methods for bringing the National Guard into federal service.

The first is the "call," authorized ever since 1792; the other is by the "draft" or "order."

State/Fed. Service

When serving by virtue of having been called, the troops are considered members of the National Guard of their own state, in the service of the United States. The call was used in 1916 when part of the Guard was dispatched to the Mexican border, and again in the spring of 1917, when Guard outfits were mobilized to protect bridges, highways, and power facilities. As state troops in the service of the United States each unit looks to its governor for appointments, promotions, and for new recruits.

For obvious reasons this method is scarcely acceptable in terms of the requirements of national mobilization and war. Therefore, when a National Guard unit is ordered to active duty its state designation is dropped and it comes under full federal control as an element of the United States Army. For example, the 102d Infantry Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, becomes the 102d Infantry Regiment, United States Army, when ordered into federal service.

For a clear understanding of the Army-National Guard relationship it must also be borne in mind that the National Defense Act of 1933, as amended, created the National Guard of the United States, thus giving Guardsmen a dual role—that of members of the state militia and also of members of the Reserve establishment of the United States Army. It was as members of NGUS that the National Guard was ordered into active federal service by the President in 1940 and 1941 for training in accordance with the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. In similar fashion, eight Guard divisions and many nondivisional units were "ordered" into active service during 1950-53, the period of the Korean conflict.

Hometown Team

Most of the appeal of the Guard stems from its traditional existence as "a hometown team." Yet, in the three most recent conflicts of major proportions local units have been broken up.

Does the Guard concept foster neighborhood cliques that could impede an outfit's usefulness? To several generations of Guardsmen (and non-Guardsmen, for that matter) this is the \$64 million question.

(continued on page 18)

THE OLD



INTRODUCING a new department in The Grizzly . . . "The Old Guard" . . . as seen in photographs of 40th soldiers as they were in bygone years in peace and war . . . and anywhere on the globe.

Sam Sansone, now head of the photo department of the Los Angeles Examiner

and who personally covered the 40th for many years, caught these wagon soldiers of the old 143rd Field Artillery at Camp San Luis Obispo, in the 1930's, as they truly appeared to roll "over hill, over dale" on a slightly dusty trail. For the statistically minded, the guns are French 75s of World

GUARD



War I fame and the horses earned their oats. Just before World War II motors replaced hooves for towing of light artillery.

Convinced that the Old Soldiers in the Division must have hundreds of interesting photographs stashed away, this Department will pay one (1) lapel button (a duplicate

of the Division shoulder patch in miniature, retail price—\$3.50) for every photo published. Photos — not newspaper or magazine clippings—should be wrapped carefully. They should be identified as fully as possible . . . names, units, places, dates. Send to Grizzly office.

(continued from page 15)

In *A Soldier's Story* General Omar N. Bradley openly discussed his own reaction upon assuming command of the 28th Infantry Division in 1942. He found it to be an outfit "afflicted with the problem of companies in which hometown cliques still survived."

General Bradley's personal testimony goes on to relate that: "When noncom vacancies developed in those units, the stripes ordinarily went to the hometown boys. Moreover, civilian associations between officers and men in those companies made discipline more difficult to maintain. While commanders disapproved of the favoritism that ensued, they seemed powerless to halt it. I concluded that as long as we tolerated those neighborhood clubs, we could never have a division."

His own solution was "a drastic move . . . In a single order [I] transferred every officer and almost every noncom out of his hometown unit. . . . The division took new heart and the 28th soon began to show the keen edge of a trained combat team."

This, in a nutshell, is a point of view which makes Guardsmen redden in anger.

Relief Commonplace

Rightly or wrongly, it is a state of mind that has persisted through the years. The wholesale relief of Guard officers was fairly commonplace in World War I when the Regular Army was largely populated by officers with scant respect for the militia. In *America at War* historian Frederic L. Paxson tells how this policy undermined the 26th Division:

"Their units, some with a military past extending to the Revolutionary War, had an *esprit* based upon tradition, local residence, and sometimes social standing. Among them there was an undercurrent of resentment at a military policy which broke down local connections and which appeared to be based upon a belief that National Guardsmen could never be more than amateurs. The long legislative struggle to fit the organized militia into a scheme of national defense . . . left scars on both sides. Before the 26th was ready for the front its officers had come to feel that Regular officers were prejudiced against them, and that the cards were stacked. When, in the midst of the Argonne fighting Edwards [Major General Clarence R. Edwards, a Regular officer who was quite favorably inclined to the Guard] was relieved of his command . . . a long post-war controversy was started. . . ."

According to the Yankee Division's



GOV. Goodwin J Knight accepts honorary life membership in 40th Division Society from Homer O Eaton Jr, left, Harold E Hopping, president, and William B Zeller, director.

historian, "These changes were made by general headquarters at Chaumont and the policy continued to the end."

After the war General John J. Pershing admitted that Guardsmen and their units had not received unqualified support.

History Repeated

History, nevertheless, repeated itself in World War II and again during the operations in Korea, when National Guard officers and noncoms, according to General Walsh, were "relieved on any pretext, and sometimes on no pretext at all." There was at least one known incident when the commander of a high headquarters summarily relieved every National Guard officer on duty. At one overseas headquarters a pamphlet was published which commented upon the incompetence and corruption rampant in the army of one of our allies and went on to liken this to the situation in the National Guard. When General George C. Marshall learned of this incredible paper he angrily ordered its rescission. This didn't rectify the damage already done.

For the Army to have serious *en masse* reservations about Guardsmen and their ability to command is to reflect doubt upon the Army itself. Would-be Guard officers must appear before Regular Army boards; all Guard officers must be federally recognized in order to hold office and this means the same tough physical standards that go for the Active Army. For purposes of promotion Guard officers must meet the same standards that are set for other reserve officers.

The National Guard continues to feel, strongly, that its "home-town team" concept is sound. It also believes that this concept has been hurt by past Army policies.

"We visit a boy's home and try to sell him on the advantages of military service with his home-town outfit—but what happens?" a field artillery battery commander in Ohio (whose 37th Division underwent the experience in 1951) explained. "His older brother pipes up, 'Yeah, and you know what happens when the bugle blows—the Army moves everyone around all over the lot.'"

Sending National Guardsmen into battle as replacements is "gross deception," says Senator Henry C. Dworshak of Idaho. "It is not keeping faith with the men and their families."

Senator Edward Martin of Pennsylvania has said, "Wise commanders know that men attain greater gallantry in battle when they fight by the side of comrades who know and understand them."

Guardsmen who attempted to point this out during the partial mobilization of 1950-53 were ignominiously labeled "crybabies." But cold facts indicate that during the Korean conflict Guard units were stripped of up to seventy per cent of their key personnel by pipeline requirements. In thirteen months of training, for example, the 43rd Infantry Division shipped out some 6,000 officers and men. And, although only two Guard divisions actually reached the front, over 160,000 Guardsmen served on active duty during the operations in Korea.

(Note: The 40th and 45th divisions were among the few—if not the only—Guard outfits that were not stripped of personnel during that period.—ED.)

The other side of this is quite obvious. In times of national peril the Department of the Army must act in the national interests. And when units committed against the enemy are depleted in strength, replacements from every available source must be rushed forward. In 1950-51 not only were National Guard units stripped for re-

placements, but so were all Regular Army outfits, notably such combat-ready "fire brigade" outfits as the 11th and 82d Airborne Divisions.

The National Guard is not a cry-baby outfit, and while it would like a more positive decision on this business of unit integrity, its energetic unit commanders still use an array of telling arguments in behalf of the Guard and its home-town team idea.

"I always point out," says a West Virginia lieutenant in an armored cavalry outfit, "that a large number of Guardsmen wouldn't stay with their units anyway because their training and background prepares so many of them for a direct commission or a crack at OCS."

Good W/Bad

An artillery sergeant who signed up ten new members during the 22 February 1956 "Muster Day" in his home state, said: "Look at it this way: say there is a mobilization and the outfit *does* get shuffled around. The average young guy who is in the National Guard will make the transition from civil to military life with a lot less sweat. Wherever they send him he's got the edge over the fellows who come in fresh from civilian life."

Not all the Regular Army shares the view expressed by General Bradley. One who stood up and said so was Major General Charles H. Gerhardt, wartime commander of the 29th Infan-

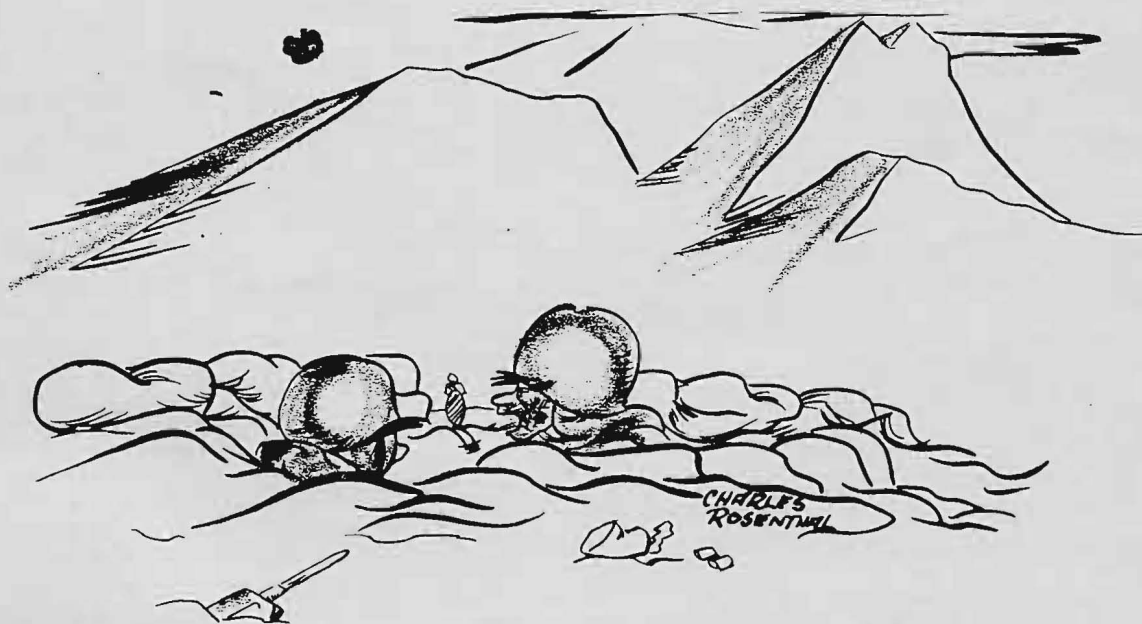
try Division. General Gerhardt declared in a letter to *Combat Forces Journal* following the publication of excerpts from the Bradley book, that although he found some few changes desirable no wholesale transfer of officers and noncommissioned officers was considered. "To disrupt a corps of command . . . by wholesale transfer appears to me unnecessary and would result in an unnecessary hardship on the command."

Is the Guard saddled with obsolete World War II equipment?

This question comes up frequently in any discussion of the Guard's readiness. This is an intriguing question since much of the Guard's equipment is vintage World War II. But to a large degree, this is also somewhat true of the active Army. This is a period of transition, and the Guard, naturally, is not getting full allowances of new weapons and equipment before the active Army itself is fully equipped.

Nevertheless the progress in this respect once again makes today's National Guard a far cry from the Guard of yesterday. Some of the contrasts are quite startling.

Before World War II the Guard's new weapons and equipment were provided for on exactly the same basis as the Regular Army—but the Guard's allotment existed only on paper. Actual new weapons and equipment were rarely issued. For example, there was a time when the horse was officially set aside as the main means of transport



"Put that picture of your girl friend on the bob-wire. That'll scare 'em away."

—but little if any modern motorized equipment made its way to Guard armories in the thirties.

“We were,” recalls one Guardsman who is still young enough to be a vigorous battalion commander today, “condemned to doing the best we could with what was left over from 1918. All we could do was hope for the best. I have to think of this,” he added with pride, “every time I look out at my motor pool.”

A typical Guard division called to active duty in 1941 had no antitank guns, no anti-aircraft weapons, no modern field artillery or tanks. This is in sharp contrast to the picture in the Guard today. This was certainly driven home to me during a trip to Guard field training at Camp Drum when I sat in a reviewing stand and watched the roll-by of a National Guard armored division that was armed to the teeth with modern medium tanks, self-propelled guns, armored field artillery, and modern engineer contrivances of all descriptions. And this was only half of the division—the rest was on a training mission in the field.

Plenty of Equipment

“At the present time,” says Major General Donald W. McGowan, Chief of the Army National Guard, “there are no equipment shortages which adversely affect training. We are getting support from the active Army in this respect. There is no begging that issue.”

An illustration of the scope of this “support” was seen in the recent transfer of 630 vehicles valued at around \$6.5 million from a disbanded aviation engineer brigade to the California National Guard. California Guard units thus came into a windfall of essential dump trucks, cargo trucks, all-purpose vehicles, wreckers, vans, trailers, and water-tank trailers.

Proper equipment is important to the Guard not only from the viewpoint of training. Having the proper equipment on hand enhances a unit’s attractiveness. In many communities I found that recruiting had gone up significantly *after* the arrival of new 155mm artillery pieces and *after* the arrival of new tanks such as the Walker Bulldog.

Can the Guard take care of its heavy equipment and rolling stock?

The answer is yes—but it needs help. It is important to remember, every now and then, that Guardsmen are still only part-time soldiers.

“Every time I look at this,” the com-



CAPT Edward F Johnson, 140th Tank Bn, accepts Commendation Medal from Col Douglas G Wilkings, CCC commander, under watchful eye of Lt Col Fred Flo of 140th.

mander of a newly formed reconnaissance company remarked as he pointed to a new tank, “I get just a little shock. This isn’t like the Regular Army. If something goes wrong there aren’t maintenance experts close by to diagnose the trouble.”

Property Responsibility

This is a fairly important and urgent question to a young man who wears two bars on his collar a few hours a week—but it is responsible for better than a quarter of a million dollars’ worth of military gear, some of it standing in a muddy yard out in back of the armory because there are no funds for garages and tank sheds.

Consider the nature of, say, a tank company. The unit commander, who is a captain in his early thirties, holds down a full-time civilian job. He devotes a good measure of his “free” time to the Guard—far more than the required weekly drill sessions. Even so, he is faced with problems far more complex than those of simply training a company.

In addition to obtaining and training men he is responsible for a healthy investment of Uncle Sam’s money, in the way of tanks, trucks, signal equipment, plus all the traditional supply and administrative problems.

Don’t get him wrong. He isn’t whin-

ing or griping because he’s got this dandy array of equipment. He’s happier than hell because it means he can give his men a decent training program.

But the more he looks at his heavy equipment the more he begins to think of the future—and the days when “the bugs” begin to show up in the tanks, when the signal equipment goes on the blink. He knows full well that, unlike an active Army outfit, he hasn’t many experts who know the ins and outs of the business.

Perhaps there are Guardsmen who will take this as a manner of “knocking” their profession. Far from it. These too are simply the facts of life.

Thus far the best solution to an increasingly pressing problem seems to be in what the National Guard Bureau refers to as the Army National Guard Technician Program.

Key Figure

The key figure in this program is the fellow you generally meet during a daytime visit to a Guard armory. Usually he’s in fatigues because if he isn’t working in the supply room, or banging away at a typewriter, he’s likely to be working on weapons or machinery. He is the unit administrative-supply and maintenance technician (ASMT).

He is both a Guardsman and a civilian employee of the state who is paid out of federal funds according to his rating in the civil service scale.

He works closely with the unit commander on recruiting, handles the unit's records and equipment, and is probably the caretaker as well. The chances are he's got more work than he can really handle.

Technicians Backbone

The technician program also provides for staff assistants (civilian employees who are commissioned officers in the Guard) plus an administrative-supply technician at battalion level.

The civilian technicians are the backbone of the Guard's participation in the on-site program. Here you have numerous National Guard anti-aircraft batteries in locations where the Guard has actually taken over missions formerly assigned to active Army AAA. At each battery site there are fifteen full-time civilian employees who are also Guardsmen. This "cadre" is capable of warming up the guns while the rest of a unit (which drills once a week like any normal Guard outfit) race out to the site from their homes or civilian jobs when alerted.

There are others in the technician program—mostly at the state headquarters detachment level. For the most part they are employed in field maintenance shops as radio repairmen, fire-control electricians, artillery mechanics, welders, shop foremen, and maintenance supervisors. There are also the U. S. Property and Fiscal Officers, the storekeepers, supply clerks, fiscal accounting clerks and field auditors.

But to a tactical unit that is concerned with training and the state of its readiness, the key fellow is their ASMT—the unit technician who is the outfit's chief cook and bottle washer.

Strong Guard

After taking a long and considered look at the Nation's National Guard, I am now full of confidence in its ability to tackle any reasonable job which may come its way.

The present-day National Guard has its shortcomings, but it is probably better prepared for a phased mobilization than at any previous moment in our history, and it is probably more advanced in its readiness than most comparable units of the Army Reserve.

Its morale is high because its training facilities are high and are ever-improving, its training is as realistic as armory-type training can be, and its equipment is on hand—not on paper.

General McGowan has seen the Guard go into battle four times in his lifetime. As the former commanding general of New Jersey's 50th Armored Division, he is realistic on the subject of readiness. "The Guard," says General McGowan, "is well aware of its own deficiencies. It is constantly striving to overcome its problems and to improve its state of readiness and combat potential."

Good Support

"We're getting fine support from the active Army," General McGowan told me during one of several conferences held in the National Guard Bureau. "There are at present no shortages which adversely affect training."

There are those to whom National Guard is a dirty word. They are the ones who express concern over the Guard being a state military arm and who are stout advocates of full federalization of all reserve components.

"That kind of attitude," says a National Guard officer whose opinion the writer respects, "is just fighting the problem. The Guard is in existence in its present form and has grown strong under its existing organizations,

whatever we think of it. Consequently, instead of fighting the problem, we ought to face the facts of life and come to an understanding."

What he means is, "Here is what we have—how can we make the best use of it?"

But the tendency in any discussion of the reserve forces question is to dwell at great length upon the things which are *wrong* with the National Guard system.

And conversely, it is regrettable that an advocate of the Guard must, in a sense, reflect criticism upon the Army Reserve. Or so it seems. This is unfortunate, because it is only lately that there has been any real impetus from Washington for a strong Army Reserve. On the other hand, the Guard did a most remarkable job of reorganization in the days that followed the conclusion of World War II.

All that should matter, in reality, is that we have a system that gives our Nation the best possible reserve force.

I happen to be of the personal conviction that there is an important place

(continued on page 26)

TOOK ~~TAKE~~ SIX



COOL EYES, STEADY HANDS

Cop Medals In Two Shoots

There was quite a shooting match at Summer Field Training with Maj. Gibford Frary's 40th Armd. Med. Bn. astonishing one and all by winning the carbine championship of the Division.

This was a neat victory for the pill rollers and quite a surprise to many, particularly those giving odds on the 139th Tank Bn. However, the 139th came off with first place in rifle, pistol, automatic rifle, and 90mm. tank gun competition.

Winning teams were:

M-1 Rifle

139th Tank. Bn.—M/Sgt. Raymond L. Melton, Sp3rd Frank P. Langan, Jr., Capt. Michael L. Tkach, Jr., H&S Co., and Sgt. Hector S. Holquin, Med. Det.

Carbine

40th Armd. Med. Bn. — Sp3rd Charles P. Hawes, Co. C.; M/Sgt. Homer D. Overton and Pvt. Robert O. Jensen, Co. B.; and Pvt. Mike K. Almlie, Hq. Co.

Pistol

139th Tank Bn.—Sfc. Richard A. Sammond, Co. A.; Sp3rd George Hoenig and 1st Lt. Walter J. Burch, Co. D.; and Maj. Richard A. David, Hq.

BAR

139th Tank Bn.—1st Lt. Patrick H. Zabel and Cpl. Harry Witaker, H&S Co.

LMG

224th AIB—Pfc. Edward Cortez, Sp3rd Paul G. Zendejas, and Pfc. Ray C. Campa, Co. B.

HMG

223rd AIB—1st Lt. John L. Larson, H&S Co.; Sgt. Eddie H. Howell, Co. B.; and Cpl. Dennis G. Marks, Co. D.

3.5" Bazooka

224th AIB—Sgt. Charles R. Kreeger and Pvt. Paul N. Phoenix, Co. A.

81mm Mortar

111th Recon. Bn.—Sgt. James Bonga, Sfc. Charles Petty, and Sp3rd J. L. Warwick.

4.2" Mortar

223rd AIB—Sgt. R. M. King and G. J. Bush and Sp3rd K. A. Anderson, H&S Co.

76mm Tank Gun

CCC—Sgt. D. L. Kempton and Sfcs. D. O. Potter and Ronald F. Schermerhorn.

90mm Tank Gun

139th Tank Bn.—1st Lt. Charles S. Clark, Co. D.; Sfc. Jim J. McCreadie, and Sgt. Roger A. Teeters, Co. A.

105mm Howitzer

214th AFAB—Sfc. Clement Y. F. Hew, Cpl. Jose L. Rocha, Jr., Pfc. Joseph Harrison, Sp3rds. Richards E. Giors, Troy W. Withrow, and Don S. Meeker, and Pvts. Theodore E. Bruce and Dennis L. Zeuglin.

155mm Howitzer

Btry. A, 225th AFAB—Sgt. Richard A. Beltran, Sp3rd Thomas D. Hutchason, Cpl. Anthony R. Chavez; Pfc. Billey L. Kates, Daniel H. Wennerholm, and Jose M. Lujan, and Pvts. Richard Loera, Victor A. Torres, Jimmy Colmenero, Santiago Espinoza, and Santiago Carranza.

40mm AAA Gun

Btry. C, 217th AAA Bn.—Cpl. Robert A. Brenan, Pfc. Richard D. Parker, and Pvts. Andrew Jr. Brewer, Jr., Michael S. Windham, and Daniel Alvarado.

Quad .50 AAA Gun

Btry. B, 217 AAA Bn.—Cpl. Roger E. Domen, Pfc. Claude L. Montgomery, and Pvts. Gary R. Daniels, Armando J. Gallegos, and Juan A. Benavidez.

State Shooting Match

The air at Camp Irvine and El Toro Marine Air Station crackled as marksmen fired off a ton or so of rifle, carbine, and pistol ammo at the annual Fall California National Guard Individual Weapons Championship Matches.

And guess who had two out of three high winning teams.

Yeah, man, the 40th. Grizzly teams placed first with carbine and pistol while Argonauts of the 49th Inf Div upstate had the high M-1 team.

Carbineers rating the AG's Perpetual Trophy and one (1) medal each were:

M/Sgt Homer D Overton, 40th Armd Med Bn; Pfc Ted R Bonelli, 139th Tank Bn; Sgt Perry C Robertson, 217th AAA Bn; 1st Lt Jess Carranza and M/Sgt Lawrence O Griffiths, 223rd AIB.

They fired 40 rounds each over 200 and 300 yard courses—score, 997.

Pistoleers winning the AG's Perpetual Trophy and 1 (one) medal each were:

Capt James D Benson, 140th Tank Bn; Sfc Jack M Delk, 111th Recon Bn; Sp2nd Lawrence A Twedell, 140th Tank Bn; and Pfc Richard P Miller, 111th Recon Bn.

They got off 150 rounds each over the NRA Short Course and National Match Courses—score 1611.

Grizzlies turned in a creditable performance in individual matches too.

M/Sgt Gordon W Rose, 224th AIB, was high scorer with the M-1 in the Third Individual Match. Sp3rd Charles T. Hawes, 40th Armd Med Bn, was high scorer in carbine shooting in the same match.

Griffiths placed first with the carbine in the Fourth Individual Match.

Rose was third in the Calkins Trophy (M-1) Match. Sp3rd Donald L Fallon, 132nd AEB, was third in the Hervey Trophy (M-1) Match.

Rose was first in the Sandman Trophy (M-1) Match and Capt Donald F Black, 160th AIB, was second.

In competition for the AG's Aggregate Trophy (carbine) Pfc John A Giors, 214th AFAB, shot his way into third place, while Robertson won second place in the Shoaff Trophy Match. Sp3rd Charles T. Hawes, 40th Armd Med Bn, won first place in the Halleck Trophy Match, while Giors came up third in the same shoot.

First place shooters in the Sherman Trophy Match (carbine) was Griffiths.

Pistol shooting results:

Hardy Trophy Match—Delk second, Benson, third.

Olds Trophy Match—same as Hardy Match.

Hooker Trophy Match—same as Olds Match.

White Trophy Match—Benson, second, Twedell third.

Barrows Trophy Match—Delk second, Twedell third.



VIRGINIA Leith presents self for "Miss 40th" contest. She makes movies at 20th Century-Fox.

THE GRIZZLY for November - December, 1956

ONE DOZEN

HIGHBALL (or milk, maybe) GLASSES



The Grizzly will give one dozen highball (or milk, maybe) glasses to the writer of the most constructive letter suggesting how your magazine can best serve the 40th. The Grizzly's Military Advisory Board will judge the letters. The Grizzly reserves the right to publish all letters. Contest ends January 31, 1957.

BLOW IT



OUT HERE

Dear Grizzly:

Since I am president of the Society of the 40th, naturally I found the Sept.-Oct. issue of THE GRIZZLY to be especially interesting. And I would hope that Riener Nielsen's article on the Society is the first of what could turn out to be regular reports to the active 40th on work of the Society. Believe me, there are many mutual interests and it seems to me that there can be many mutual benefits as a result of publicity in the magazine.

As one who, down through the years, has been reasonably close to various efforts intended to inform members of the California National Guard on military matters, I congratulate THE GRIZZLY on a fine job. I think the magazine has shown improvement with each issue and feel that the change in ownership is all to the good.

Sincerely yours,
Harold E. Hopping
Brig Gen, CalNG (Ret.)

★ ★ ★

Dear Grizzly:

Have enjoyed your magazine, THE GRIZZLY. Keep up the good work. How about more cheesecake and stories? Thanks for the mag.

Thomas F Hammond Jr.
Hq Btry, 214th AFAB

★ ★ ★

Dear Grizzly:

Sure gets so a guy wonders just what goes on. The French and English looked like they were off to a good start in Suez. I mean, what would we do if Panama took over the Panama Canal Zone?

Then the Russkis decided to get out of Hungary, in the middle of a rebellion, and then they changed their minds and went back. Sounds like they're beating the Hungarians to a bloody pulp because the Hungarians want to run their country without Russki help.

Gets so a guy hopes we aren't repeating all the mistakes that led up to World War II. So how much rope do we have to give these characters before they hang themselves?

Sic Semper Fidelis

Dear Grizzly:

I think the change in ownership is great and, believe you me, I wish you lots of luck.

Lt Homer A Engle
Hq Btry, Div Arty

★ ★ ★

Dear Grizzly:

As the Commanding Officer of the largest unit in the 40th Armored Division (168 officers and EM on 24 Nov.) I would like to add my thoughts concerning the multiple drill set up that we now have in the Division. Generally speaking there seems to be a common agreement that this type of drill is not accomplishing all that its backers hoped it would. The primary failure is the drop in attendance during the "sunny" California Sundays.

If the men do not attend drill you cannot reach maximum efficiency no matter how long the drill period lasts. I feel that one of the major causes of this drop in attendance on Sundays is the lack of regularity of drill dates. When drill was every Monday night you just kept the night free. As it is now you have a hard time keeping your dates straight. Our ASMT spends entirely too much time on the phone explaining the drill schedule to the unconscientious. Others, perhaps with beautiful wives or girl friends, sometimes aren't so conscientious and don't bother to phone or show up.

We do gain from the multiple drill but only if the time is used for just those classes and problems that cannot be accomplished during the night, such as range estimation, maintenance, meal preparation, etc.

GUARDSMAN

To

GUARDSMAN

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I think that these drills are like a Christmas dinner—in moderation it's the greatest, but if you make a hog of yourself you're bound to get a bellyache.

So, my suggestion would be to continue the multiple drill but to cut down on frequency to say one a quarter.

In the last 15 months we have gained 111 new men, but have lost 78. About half were to active duty or transfers within the division. Of the rest I feel that if a more realistic training program were developed many of them would still be in the Division today.

Capt Gardner L Thurman
140th Tank Bn

★ ★ ★

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF THE Grizzly published bi-monthly at Los Angeles, California for Oct. 1, 1956.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher, Smith-Larkin Co. (partnership) 5636 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles 38, Calif. Editors, Worth Larkin 581 N. Arden Blvd., Los Angeles 4, and Milton W. Smith, 3264 Bennett Dr., Los Angeles 28, Calif. Business manager, Worth Larkin, 581 N. Arden Blvd., Los Angeles 4, Calif.

2. The owner is: (if owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.) Worth Larkin, 581 N. Arden Blvd., Los Angeles 4, Calif., Milton W. Smith, 3264 Bennett Dr., Los Angeles 28, Calif.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (if there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

Worth Larkin, partner. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of October, 1956.

Seal Verda Megowan
(My commission expires Aug. 6, 1957.)

STATEMENT REFLECTING OWNERSHIP OF THE GRIZZLY AS OF OCTOBER 17, 1956:

1. The Grizzly is published by Worth Larkin & Associates, 5636 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles 38, Calif. Editor and Business Manager is Worth Larkin, 581 N. Arden Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

2. The owner is Worth Larkin, 581 N. Arden Blvd., Los Angeles 4, Calif.

3. There are no bondholders, mortgagees, or other security holders.

Worth Larkin



By Maj. W. D. McGlasson

When the 40th dropped its infantry designation two years ago in a switch to armor, its members donned an insignia which was hastily cut and sewn together, a-la-Betsy Ross, by waitresses in a French cafe during World War I.

And as Grizzlymen do their lessons at home and in the field, they're learning a kind of warfare which had its start 12 centuries before the birth of Christ!

It was in January, 1918, that the Tank Corps of the United States Army was created. Its original insignia, changed only slightly to this day, was the red, yellow and blue triangle, symbolizing through their representative colors the infantry, artillery and cavalry whose combined efforts were to make such an effective fighting team of the modern armored division.

Waitresses in a restaurant in Nancy France, put together a sample for American tank officers preparing for their first action.

Emblem Developed

Twenty two years later, in 1940, the tank treads and lightning bolt which had been the emblem of the mechanized cavalry were superimposed on the tri-colored triangle to give the U. S. Armored Force the symbol its soldiers now wear.

The American Army was slow to accept the tank as an effective military weapon. Its accomplishments in the First World War were regarded as negligible. Not until German panzer units overran Poland and the Low Countries in 1939-40 were the long, hitherto futile urgings of a few far-

(continued on page 30)

TANKS

**From Leather & Wood, Man
or Horse Powered Carts
To Steel Steeds of Today**

TOP, M-48's go into action at Camp Irwin. (Los Angeles Examiner photo by Felix Paegel)

BELOW, Early model light tank of old 40th Tank Co tries ditch at Camp San Luis Obispo. (Los Angeles Examiner photo by Sam Sansone)



(continued from page 21)

for both the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve in our plans. But in terms of which happens to be best prepared to carry out its missions *now*, there is little doubt that the Guard is out in front.

Sixteen years ago, when there was talk of our need for a strong National Guard, the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., then a United States Senator from Massachusetts, declared in *The American Magazine* for September 1940: "We are witnessing one of the great convulsions of history, such as man has endured every century or so in the past. No man can tell how it will end. But for some time to come Americans will know what it is to live dangerously, as our ancestors used to do."

These prophetic words are no less true today than they were in 1940, as we linger on the brink of war.

Even after a major war and a serious brush-fire war, we are still living dangerously.

The place of the National Guard in times such as these is obvious: it is in our first line of readiness.

"We have always been fortunate," General Taylor has said, "to have patriotic citizens who are not only willing to come to the colors after war starts but are far-seeing enough to organize and arm themselves in anticipation of emergency. This great tradition was established by the volunteer militia of the colonial period and is carried on today by the National Guard."

This is the sort of expression of faith which the Guard well understands.

We may be quite sure that when and if the emergency ever arises it will find the National Guard ready to take its place alongside the Regular Army in the line of fire.

(From *ARMY* Sept., 1956. Copyright 1956 by Association of the United States Army.)

War Strength

Two more units have been authorized to recruit to maximum enlisted strength—Co C, 134th Tank Bn at Calexico and the 140th Repl Co at Los Angeles.

Other units are:

- Med Det, 40th Armd Div.
- Co A, 132nd Armd Engr Bn.
- Hq & Hq Co, CCA.
- Med Det, 161st Armd Inf Bn.
- Med Det, 161st Armd Inf Bn.
- Co B, 224th Armd Inf Bn.
- Med Det, 224th Armd Inf Bn.
- Hq & Hq Co, CCC.
- Btry B, 214th Armd Field Arty Bn.

AWARDS & DECORATIONS

- California Medal of Merit**
Maj W D McGlasson, Div Hq.
- California Commendation Ribbon with Pendant**
Capt Edward F Johnson, 140th Tank Bn.
M/Sgt Richard G Backus, Band.
Sgt Phil T Bissett, Train.
Sfc Robert E Berry, 217th AAA Bn.
Sgt George T Cleaver, 111th Recon Bn.
Sgt Thomas E Cockayne, Band.
Sgt Pedro Fregoso Jr, Band.
Sfc Norman C Godfrey, Band.
Maj Lothrop Mittenenthal, 223rd AIB.
Sp3rd Ray C. Krejci, Band.
M/Sgt Norman B LeVine, Train.
Sfc Joseph A Maietta, Band.
M/Sgt William H McMeekin, Train
M/Sgt William H Melton, 223rd AIB.
- Good Conduct Ribbon**
Sfc James E Nimeshein, Train.
M/Sgt Anthony A Rodriguez, Train.
M/Sgt Ralph Salcido, 223rd AIB.

- Sfc William L Simpson Jr, Train.
- California Service Medal (25 Years)**
Brig Gen Emmett A Rink, Div Hq.
- California Service Medal (20 Years)**
Col Donald N Moore, CCA.
- California Service Medal (15 Years)**
M/Sgt Gerald F Fitzgerald, Lt Col
James C McPhaill, Div Hq.
- California Service Medal (10 Years)**
Col Douglas G Wilkings, CCC.
Lt Cols Tom Carrick, Robert Elder,
Alfred J Kilp, Jean C Peterson, Div Hq.
Majs Lothrop Mittenenthal, 223rd Armd Inf Bn., Bryce Brisbin, James W Devine, Edward J Jones, W D McGlasson, Frank N Qualls, Div Hq.
Capts Robert L Meyer, Edward G Stephenson, Div Hq.
WOs N F Frisino, W D Grant, Keith L Nelson, Ray C Smith, Div Hq.
M/Sgt Lawrence O Griffiths, 223rd Armd Inf Bn.

OCS APPOINTMENTS

- Following have been appointed Officer Candidates in the 4th Candidate Co. (Ontario):
- Sp3rd Ignacio O Ayala 133rd Tank Bn
Sfc William H Banning 224th AIB
Sp2nd Robert C Bird 140th Tank Bn
Sfc Richard H Bise 224th AIB
Sp3rd James W Buel 224th AIB
Sfc George D Cappi 223rd AIB
Sgt Robert J Clarke 224th AIB
Sfc Edward N Coverdale Hq 40th
Pfc John L Easley 224th AIB
Sfc Robert E Evanoff 111th Recon Bn
Sgt Frank J Garcia 161st AIB
Sfc Paul H Gore 224th AIB
Sfc John A Hintzen 143rd AFAB
Sfc Ronald E Hughes 224th AIB
Cpl Lee G Joseph Jr Qm Bn
Sp3rd Richard G Kidd 224th AIB
Sfc Leroy L Lerner 140th Tank Bn
Sp3rd Richard E Lewis 133rd Tank Bn
Sp2nd Royce E Lindsay 161st AIB
Sgt David R Longway 140th Tank Bn
Sgt John W Mallory 140th Tank Bn
M/Sgt M H Marquardt 143rd AFAB
Sfc Joseph A Murray 140th Tank Bn
Sp3rd Burton R McKee 143rd AFAB
Sgt Donald M Osborn 140th Tank Bn

- Sfc John B Pace Jr 224th AIB
Sgt Harold E Ray 161st AIB
Sgt Herbert H Rode 140th Tank Bn
Sfc Frank S Salcedo 140th Tank Bn
M/Sgt H K Sanchez 111th Recon Bn
Sgt D L Shoemaker 215th AFAB
Sgt Wm D Smith 140th Tank Bn
Sp2nd Wm A Surratt 140th Tank Bn
M/Sgt Robert R Thomas 161st AIB
Sfc Norman R Vierra 139th Tank Bn
Sgt Wm D Ward 161st AIB
M/Sgt John F Weir 161st AIB
Sfc R H Whitehead 140th Tank Bn
Sfc E W Yates Jr 161st AIB
- Following have been appointed Officer Candidates in the 5th Candidate Co (San Diego):
- Sgt Douglas Collier 217th AAA Bn
Sgt Walter B Krysher Jr 217th AAA Bn
M/Sgt Oliver A Presley 134th Tank Bn
Sgt Ralph Riley Jr 217th AAA Bn
M/Sgt Royce L Segraves 134th Tank Bn
Sgt Sonny S Sidhu 134th Tank Bn
Sfc Alvin L Tanksley 217th AAA Bn
M/Sgt Robert E Taylor 134th Tank Bn
Pfc Lon L Williams 217th AAA Bn

Regular Army CORNER

By Lt. Col. William J. Owen

M/Sgt Horace S Whitfield, 139th Tank Bn sgt-advisor, was the recipient of the Commendation Ribbon w/Metal Pendant for outstanding work in operation of the ranges at Camp Irwin. Presentation was made by General Eaton.

Lt Col Clyde V Chapman was appointed temporary advisor to CCB, replacing Lt Col Richard E Schroy, who is now on the way to Korea.

An alert for overseas duty—destination unknown—was received by Sfc Steve R Morgan, sgt-advisor to the 217th AAA Bn.

Sfc Harry J. Morse, former sgt-advisor of the 132nd AEB, was transferred to the Office of the Division Advisor but, pending arrival of a replacement, is working out of the office of the 1402nd Engineer Bn advisor.

A possible heart attack has placed Maj Jack C Gallivan, 111th Recon Bn advisor, under observation at Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco.

Further medical note: M/Sgt Robert Locke, 160th AIB sgt-advisor, is back on deck following hospitalization for a spinal disc which slipped during the summer field training.

Advisors and their ladies will hold their annual dinner dance at Allen Center, Terminal Island naval base, the evening of Jan. 12.

Armel Dyer, office of the Division advisor, was promoted to temporary rank of colonel. Colonel Dyer will head for Korea next month. Capt Gilbert A Whealdon, ordnance advisor, is on the list for promotion to temporary rank of major.

Maj Robert E Mannheim departed for Nuremberg, Germany.

Capt Vernon T Judkins, air advisor, has won a new set of wings as a Senior Army Aviator. Judkins has been establishing another record for himself as a professional writer.

PROMOTIONS & APPOINTMENTS

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| To Colonel | | To Specialist 1st Class | |
| R J Eubank.....Div. Arty | | Ted C Carrington.....Sig | Richard D Lloyd.....Sig |
| Brian Del Curto.....Sig | | Daniel G Waggoner.....Sig | |
| To Lt. Colonel | | To Sergeant | |
| James D Clark.....160 | | Gailon Bailey Jr.....CCB | Jerry L Hawkins.....225 |
| Lothrop Mittenhal.....223 | Francis J Pryor..Div Arty | Roland Blancafor.....160 | Robert L Hixon.....160 |
| To Major | | Ronald W Brand.....Train | John O Kohut.....140 |
| Wm R Albright.....143 | Gaetano Iappolo..Div Hq | Robert C Brower.....225 | Henry J Lawrence.....225 |
| Lawrence R Crowl.....140 | Edward F Johnson....140 | David Carpenter.....Sig | Norman R Marolla.....160 |
| Denny I Dyer.....CCB | Harry W Titus.....214 | F K Constantine.....160 | Cleo W McCormick.....225 |
| Robt F Freeman.....Ord | | Donald Crosby.....225 | Richard L Parker.....225 |
| To Captain | | Gerald F Daley.....160 | Robert R Ray.....160 |
| James A Boyer.....CCA | Louis P Flaim.....132 | Sam J Doxakis.....Sig | Walter L Reed.....160 |
| Jess Carranza.....223 | Leroy C Herrick.....225 | Sal J Fallone Jr.....Sig | Robert C Simas.....160 |
| James C Crain.....CCC | Donald L Lantz.....Train | Charles Felarco.....224 | Gerald L Sims.....140 |
| Robt L Edward.....217 | Frank J Scano.....132 | Eugene Fritche.....Band | Chester L Smith.....140 |
| To First Lieutenant | | Robert L Garrett.....160 | Howard H Toll.....160 |
| James A Boyer.....CCA | Louis P Flaim.....132 | Chas A Griffin.....160 | Harold E Weaver.....160 |
| Jess Carranza.....223 | Leroy C Herrick.....225 | To Specialist 2nd Class | |
| James C Crain.....CCC | Donald L Lantz.....Train | Richard L Anderson..Sig | Lewis H Miller.....CCC |
| Robt L Edward.....217 | Frank J Scano.....132 | Ronald O Baker.....225 | Thomas A Rohrer.....Sig |
| To Second Lieutenant | | Edwin Cruikshank....CCC | George E Turner.....Med |
| Via Artillery School, Fort Sill | | Laurence E Foster.....Sig | Paul T Vialovos.....140 |
| Rulon Andrus.....111 | James L Speer.....134 | Richard O John.....225 | Donald F Whitlock..CCB |
| Donald J Coyle.....Med | Thomas D Wilson.....225 | Earlus Lee.....Sig | |
| Donald A Freed.....139 | | To Corporal | |
| To Chief Warrant Officer—3 | | Wm E Bolden.....MP | Harold D Schlax.....Med |
| Clyde E Chestnut.....Ord | | Roberto Espanoza....MP | David Schweikert....MP |
| To Chief Warrant Officer—2 | | James L Kelly.....Med | Howard J Williams..160 |
| George J Butcher....Ord | Hubert G Smith.....111 | To Specialist 3rd Class | |
| Loren G Hibler.....215 | | Robert R Alvarado....225 | Henry O Murrilla....225 |
| To Master Sergeant | | Felipe R Cabral.....Med | Paul M Nocheson....160 |
| Steve Camarillo.....160 | Fred H Roller.....Sig | Fronk A Guevarra....225 | Walter A Rager.....Med |
| R A Dunning.....225 | Robert C Voges.....Sig | James K Gullino.....Med | Luis Ramos.....225 |
| N B LeVine.....Train | Jack M Winchester...Sig | Gary D Heaton.....Med | Albert G Reed.....Med |
| To Sergeant 1st Class | | Jon C Husted.....160 | David K Romberg....Med |
| Philip Cook.....Div Hq | G A Knudsen III.....160 | Dennis M Jones.....225 | Boniface Shaw.....Med |
| Edward R Cox.....225 | B M Lompman.....Qm | Richard A Jundt.....160 | Dennis Thompson...Med |
| Richard L Croke....Med | Clifford W Moore..CCB | Glen D Kirk.....Med | Albert Villaneuva...MP |
| Wm S Platt.....Sig | S L Mountney.....Med | David L McCarter...Med | Robert T Weist.....Med |
| Oren R Fox.....134 | L C Obermeyer.....160 | Arthur Merrifield...225 | Daniel Wannerholm..225 |
| Gino A Giarrusso...Med | Joe Salazar.....225 | Allen F Mosley.....160 | Robt R Zubillaga....160 |
| Kenneth M Harlan...225 | Paul D Seyforth....MP | HeRoss O Munoz....225 | |
| J Henrickson.....Div Hq | Raul Torres.....160 | | |
| David H Kerr.....CCB | Anthony Verrecchia..160 | | |

School Orders

Armored School, Fort Knox
David J Wessels, 214th AFAB—Armored Tracked Vehicle Maintenance Course.

Sfc Harry E Hurlburt, 139th Tank Bn, Sfc Thomas M McKinney, 140th Tank Bn—Armored Radio Maintenance Course.

Pvt Cary S Mills, 133rd Tank Bn, Turret Maintenance Course.

Maj John E Evleth, Train, Capts Erwyn G Buzzell and Samuel C Payson, 134th Tank Bn—Armored Advanced Course.

Infantry School, Fort Benning
Sfc Ronald G Beauchamp, 160th AIB—Advanced NCO Infantry Course.

2nd Lts Edward S Brown and Carl M Jameson, 161st AIB, Basic Infantry Officers Course.

Artillery School, Fort Sill
Capt Richard Rennie, Div Hq—Associate Field Artillery Advanced Course.

1st Lt Donald Phipps, 225th AFAB, Battery Officers Course.

Air/Ground Operations School
Capt Robert B Gage, Div Arty.

Food Service School, Fort Lee
CWO Francis A Gregory, CCA.

Signal School, Fort Gordon
Pfc Ronald H Cole and Wesley R Gilstrap, Sig Co—Field Radio Repair Course.

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News Briefs

(continued from page 7)

fornia as a homeland and suggesting the aggressive spirit of the magnificent animal.

In due course approval for the nickname and its use as part of the shoulder patch came down through channels from the Pentagon.

Drill Attendance

Drill attendance of 85 per cent or better, for the quarter ending in September, was maintained by:

Div Hq
Repple Co
40th MP Co
Hq & H&S Co, 132nd AEB
Med Det, 132 AEB
Co C, 132nd AEB
Hq & Hq Det, 40th Qm Bn
Med Det, 132nd AEB
Co A, Ord Bn
Co C, Ord Bn
Co C, Med Bn
Band
Co D, 111th Recon Bn
Co B, 160th AIB
Hq & H&S Co, 161st AIB
Hq & Hq Co, CCB
Co A, 134th Tank Bn
Co D, 134th Tank Bn
Co D, 224th AIB
Hq & Hq Co, CCC
Hq & Hq Btry, 214th AFAB
Svc Btry, 214th AFAB
Btry A, 214th AFAB
Btry A, 215th AFAB
Btry B, 215th AFAB

Promotions

Ralph J. Eubank, Div Arty executive officer—another former private—was promoted to the rank of colonel. Eubank, who is a Los Angeles deputy city attorney, joined the Iowa National Guard as a private in 1938. During World War II he was with the 34th and 63rd Inf Divs and participated in the Rhineland, Central Europe, and Ardennes campaigns.

In Korea he commanded the 40th's old 981st Field Arty Bn. He holds the Bronze Star, won the Air Medal three times, and was awarded the Army Commendation.

Colonel Eubank came to the 40th in 1947 as commander of Hq Btry, Div Arty and subsequently was S-2, communications officer, assistant S-3, and S-3 of Div Arty. He is a graduate of the USC Law School.

Clark Promoted

James D. Clark, commanding officer of the 160th AIB, moved another rung up the promotion ladder and is now a lieutenant colonel. Clark is a telephone company engineer in civil life.

He was commissioned in the ORC on his graduation from Pomona College in 1940.

His World War II campaign credits include the Southern Philippines, Philippine Invasion, and New Guinea—with the 186th Inf Regt.

Clark joined the 160th in 1949 as a unit commander, later serving as a battalion S-3. When the 40th was converted to armor Clark became executive officer of the 160th AIB and succeeded Col Donald N. Moore in command.

He rates a second award of the Combat Infantryman Badge and also holds the Bronze Star.

How Fur Can You Go?

"You don't have to be crazy to be in the National Guard, but it sure helps."



JAMES D Clark, CO, 160th AIB, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

This statement is usually quoted by General Eaton anytime he talks about the devotion to duty demonstrated year-in-and-year-out by National Guardsmen.

And H&S Co, 140th Tank Bn, claims to have two of the most devoted soldiers in the Division.

They are Sfc Shigeruo Kinoshita, who regularly makes it to drill at the Fair Oaks armory in Pasadena from his home in San Juan Capistrano, and Sgt David R Longway who does the same from Costa Mesa.

223rd Staff Changes

Shifting of 223rd AIB staff members was reported, by Maj Irving J Taylor, CO, as follows:

Maj Lothrop Mittenthal to XO, replacing Maj Sidney Slifkin, transferred to the ING. Capt Gerald Preshaw moved to the S-3 slot. Capt Harold Brookman moved to S-2. Capt Glenn Egan, former H&S Co commander, has become S-4.

Clothing Purchases

Army Quartermaster Sales Stores have been opened to the purchase by National Guard enlisted men of tropical worsted uniforms and clothing and equipment authorized by Table of Allowance 21-1. QM stores are at Fort MacArthur, Camp Irwin, Oakland Army Terminal, Fort Ord, and the Presidio of SF. See State Military Dept. Army Memo. Number 39, 22 Aug. 56.

Re-Employment Rights

Re-employment rights of Grizzlies performing any type of duty entitling them to federal pay are protected under the provisions of Sec. 9 (g), Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, as amended.

Whose Deer?

1st Lt. Gerald Wright, 140th Tank Bn., may have fired the shot that plugged the 90 pound (dressed), two point deer on the 15,000 acre Lou Smith ranch, adjoining Hunter Liggett during SFT.

But it was Capt. Robert D. Blackwell whose tag went on the prize.

Meanwhile Thunderbolt Six (Lt. Col Fred Flo, battalion commander to you) was reeling in only one eight-inch trout in Los Padres national forest.

133rd Guinea Pigs

Continental Army Command has picked the 133rd Tank Bn. as one of the sets of guinea pigs in tests, findings of which will be used in planning and revising armor training. Testing will be handled by Human Research Unit No. 1 of CONARC.

Women In Guard

Of passing but not significant interest to 40th troops is a new federal law permitting women to join the National Guard. Trouble is, it seems at this point, they are only permitted in units with T/O slots for nurses and women medical specialists.

Carrick Promoted

Lt Col Thomas Carrick, Div. chemical officer, has been appointed supervising branch office clerk for the Santa Monica Superior Court branch. Carrick, who has been with the court system since 1935, joined the 40th as a major in 1946.

Association Membership

Henceforth applications for appointment to commissions in the 40th will be accompanied by membership applications for the state and U. S. National Guard Associations.

CNGR

**Real Enthusiam
Keeps This
Outfit In Shape**



Sgt Jack L Murrell



M/Sgt Gerald R Cherry

The socalled "militia clause" of the U. S. constitution gives the people the right to keep and bear arms. This right takes the form of maintenance of the National Guard by the various states.

But when the whistle blows, the drum beats, and the bugle blares the National Guard promptly shoulders arms and marches off.

And at that point the people are no longer exercising their right to keep and bear arms and, on top of that, they no longer have the military muscle to back up the civil processes of state government.

It wasn't until World War I that anything was done to fill the void left when National Guard armories were emptied of their men and equipment. The Home Guard came into being at that time as strictly a state force subject only to the orders of the governor.

Home Guard Disbanded

Although the Home Guard was disbanded after the war, a good many realists felt there might be need for it again and in 1938, while Messrs Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo were making military noises, what was called the State Guard came to life in California.

It too was strictly a state force but that it was doing an effective job is proved by the fact that within a relatively few hours of the Pearl Harbor bombing the California State Guard had placed its 10,000 man-force in the field guarding vital installations—harbors, dams, bridges, power plants and stations . . . all of the saboteur's delights.

State Guard Disbanded

As the urgent need for drastic security measures slacked off troops were relieved and went back to drilling once a week. In 1947 the State Guard wound up its business.

That potential void still bothered a good many of these individuals so—without a legal leg to stand on—the 40th Division Reserve came into being as successor of the State Guard.

The outfit rocked along under its own steam, with some help from the 40th in the way of advice and counsel and armory space. Meantime Reservists, who seem to know their way around the halls of the legislature and who don't know when to quit, promoted formal establishment of the California Defense and Security Corps. This was in 1950.

(turn page)

CNGR

Because of this cumbersome name's obvious conflict with Civil Defense, the following year the legislature changed it to California National Guard Reserve.

About that time the local team became the 1st Division, CNGR, a designation that lasted until last July when it was reorganized under a brigade T/O and became the 1st Brigade, CNGR, with headquarters directly under General Eaton's office at the Hope Street armory.

In the process of this conversion some small or inactive units were eliminated. Others were consolidated into Battalions. Battalions became independent of the Groups which formerly had been charged with their administration. Some armories were vacated, while others gained in the number of Reservists.

The sum total of the conversion and reorganization is a new, streamlined, and more flexible organization to be trained and prepared for its missions under the California Emergency Plan.

Guiding this band of never-say-die enthusiasts is Maj Gen Ivan L Foster, a retired Regular officer who at one time was senior advisor of the 40th.

Currently 1st Brig, CNGR, three groups and 12 separate battalions are in 40th armories in Inglewood, Manhattan Beach, Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena, Arcadia, Santa Barbara, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ontario, and El Centro.

Bullseyes

To the surprise of everyone except the sharp-eyed and trigger-steady non-commissioned officers concerned, when the last shot had been fired and the final scores tallied at the State Championship Rifle Matches, held at Irvine Range, Sgt Jack L Murrell and M/Sgt Gerald R Cherry, 11th Bn, CNGR, had walked off with second and fourth places respectively. In fact, three of the first four places in the Individual Matches were captured by Reservists.

Sergeant Murrell is a San Diego county surveyor in civil life. His prior service consists of six months in the California State Guard in 1945-46, Sergeant in AUS, 1946-47, Sergeant in CAL NG, 1950 to 1953. He joined the National Guard Reserve in March of this year and has proven himself to be an invaluable member.

Master Sergeant Cherry, father of three children, is employed by Convair, in San Diego. At the age of nineteen,

he enlisted in the Marines, in which he served until April 1948, when he received a medical discharge. Meanwhile, however, he earned a succession of promotions, until in 1944, he was promoted to Tech Sergeant. He enlisted in the 11th Battalion of the CNGR early this year.

Honors

As part of the parade and ceremonies which marked the close of the Brigade-wide Assembly and Rifle Match held at the Ontario Armory late in October, Col N O Thomas, special assistant to the Adjutant General, presented the Medal of Merit to Brig Gen Azro J Maxham, Brig executive officer, and to Lt Col George T Rhodine, adjutant and active duty administrative officer. Both were cited for long and faithful service with the old 1st Div and the new 1st Brig.

Lowe to AD

Lt Col Sherman L Lowe was ordered to full time active duty as training and supply supervisor for the Brigade. After spending two weeks at Camp Roberts with the 1st Composite Group, CAL NG, Colonel Lowe assumed his new duties at Brigade Hq. In his reserve capacity, Colonel Lowe is brigade operations officer (S-3), after having served for a year and a half as G3 of the 1st Division.

In private life, Colonel Lowe, whose military career dates back to 1917, is a motion picture, television and magazine writer. "Ramar of the Jungle," which starred Jon Hall on television, was originated and mainly written by this officer.

TANKS

(continued from page 25)

sighted generals heeded and an armored Force created on July 10, 1940, just 10 days after France fell.

Leather Tank

Historians have noted, however, that the armored unit's chief attributes—mobility, fire power, and shock action—were achieved at least 31 centuries ago when a Chinese emperor, in order to more easily subdue his enemies, employed a chariot covered with heavy leather.

The Assyrians, most infamous conquerors of the period before Christ, also used large protected chariots bearing a driver, archer, and two shield-bearers to protect the other members of the crew. Much later—but still eighty years before Columbus discovered America—Ziska, a great Bohemian warrior of his day, fought off the

Catholic crusaders with "wagon-lagers." These wagons mounted cannon and were so effective they forced German commanders to employ mobile artillery against them.

Wooden Tank

Even more like the tanks of today were the Scotch war carts of the 15th century. Made of wood, the cart provided protection for their propelling force (a horse) as well as for the archers and swordsmen who rode into battle on the "upper deck", above the horse. This still was prior to Columbus famed voyage in 1492.

Even the amazing Leonardo da Vinci, great Italian painter of the period of Columbus, invented an armored car with guns which fired in any direction. Resembling a Chinese coolie's hat on wheels, da Vinci's "tank" was propelled by men turning a crank on an offset shaft similar to today's crankshaft. The famed painter also outlined tactics which were surprisingly similar to those employed by armor today.

Patton Tank

Today, the 40th is equipped with speedy, hard-hitting 47-ton Patton tanks which have become the Army's post-Korea standard. In addition, some of the 40th's reconnaissance units employ the M-41, a lighter, 26-ton, tank known familiarly as the Walker Bulldog.

Armored infantrymen, of which the 40th has four battalions to work in teams with the four tank battalions, and a like number of armored, self-propelled field artillery units, go into battle in newly-designed armored, personnel carriers (APC's). These are heavily-armored, tracked vehicles which can carry a full 12-man squad safe from all but direct enemy fire.

And even though da Vinci and others of their day were centuries ahead as far as warfare is concerned, they could never have envisioned the automatic transmission, more than 800 horsepower engines, and helicopter supply techniques which give today's American armored division its three major attributes, mobility, firepower, and shock action!

OPPOSITE PAGE. Rhonda Fleming, currently appearing in Paramount's "Buster Keaton Story," makes like a candidate for title, "Miss 40th."





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