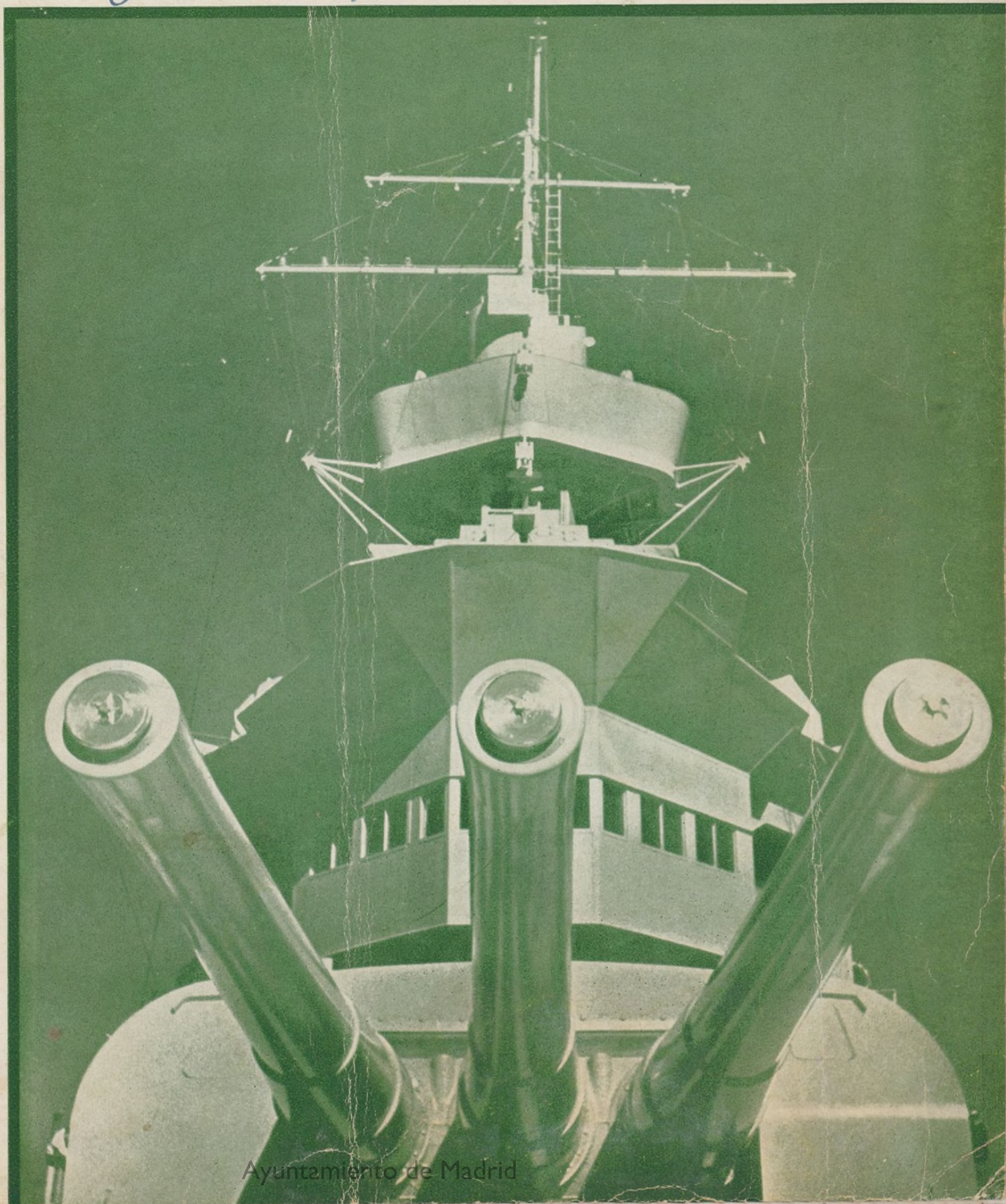


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Capt Antonio Martin
The Fairmount Hotel
S. T. Col
LAURELS



Monthly Chronicle of Military History in the Making

from Major Chan Francisco S.T.



35 cents

December

U.S.S. Indianapolis, Peace Ship of the President on South American visit.

Pictures, Inc.

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

Foreword

WITH the unfurling here for the first time of the banner of LAURELS, a declaration of its sponsorship, aim and policy are due and befitting.

LAURELS is a completely independent publication. It has no official ties, no connections with any organization, no affiliations whatsoever. It has not even an obligation to outside stockholders, for there are none. It is a purely private, personal business, owned entirely by the directors, the staff and myself.

It is one of our aims to present, to all who care to read, the military progress and changing views confined hitherto to the few only, because there did not exist an independent, unofficial military publication with a wide-open outlook. There are few military secrets. Mystery is mostly a cover for deficiencies. Soldiers everywhere find a common bond in the studies of their vocation.

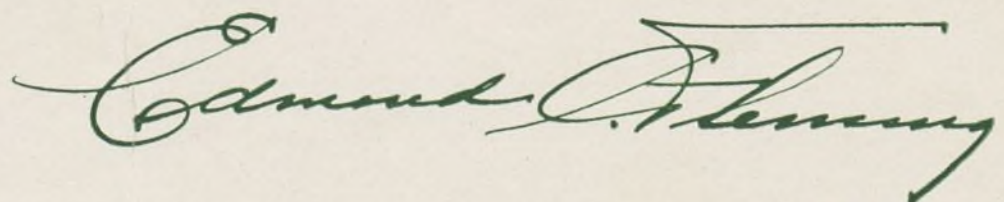
By the same token we aim to record month by month the political occurrences that influence nations in their relations with other nations and which thus are the forces behind all military preparations and activities. They are the very elements that go to the making of military history.

In thus covering the changing present and the pregnant future of the nations of the world, LAURELS will be serving all those who have at heart the national defense of the United States and all those business executives, leaders in the professions and public officials who seek to be well posted.

LAURELS will be free of bias, prejudice and favor, tolerant to others' fair views and considerate of their inborn opinions. In pursuance of this policy, it will refuse to make revenue from the advertising of pacifist societies or of corporations popularly supposed to be seeking profits from war.

LAURELS will never be militaristic nor pacifistic, but it will always uphold adequate preparation for national defense and oppose subversive mentality.

This first issue is the simple and humble effort to start upon its way a publication with the aims and policy here outlined. For your support I shall be beholden. For your counsel I shall be glad.



Publisher

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<i>Frontispiece—General Franco</i>	2
<i>The Fight for Madrid</i>	3-12
<i>Switzerland Strengthens Defenses</i>	13-15
<i>Armistice Commemorations</i>	16-17
<i>Rank in the Red Army</i>	18-20
<i>Railroads to North China</i>	21-24
<i>A Veteran of 120 Years</i>	25-26
<i>New U. S. Infantry Division</i>	27
<i>Nations' Policies and Defenses</i>	28-32

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International News

General Francisco Franco

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

In the Spanish Capital

1. General Post Office
2. Bank of Spain
3. Admiralty Office
4. Fine Arts Club
5. Ministry of Education
6. "Phoenix" Building



International News

The Fight for Madrid

Crucial Struggle in Spanish Civil War Centers Round Capital

Roll of Names Applied to Contenders

Spanish Government	Liberation Government
Loyalists	Nationalists
Reds	Rebels
Communists	Insurgents
Marxists	Franco's Forces
Leftists	Fascists
Socialists	Rightists
Syndicalists	Carlists
Anarchists	Phalanxists

Madrid is entered from all sides by seven main highways. Route No. 1 runs due north to Burgos, the capital of the Liberation Government, and then northeast into France. Route No. 3, passing just north of El Escorial, runs northwest through Leon Pass in the Guadarrama mountains to Villacastin and up to Corunna and the Asturias. Route No. 7 runs southwest to Talavera de la Reina. Route No. 8 runs southwest by south through Getafe, Toledo and then southwest through Badajos to Lisbon, Portugal. Route No. 9 runs almost due south through Aranjuez, where it splits into two main highways, one running due south to Granada and thence to Gibraltar while the other heads southeast to Alicante and Cartagena. Route No. 12 runs southeast and then east to Valencia and Route No. 13 northeast and then east to Barcelona.

Communications with the outside world have been cut off five of the routes from Madrid. Two roads, No. 1 and No. 13, remain open for about 30 miles from Madrid, but from there on fall under the guns of the Rebel Army to such an extent that detours must be made to Valencia, Barcelona and the south of France.

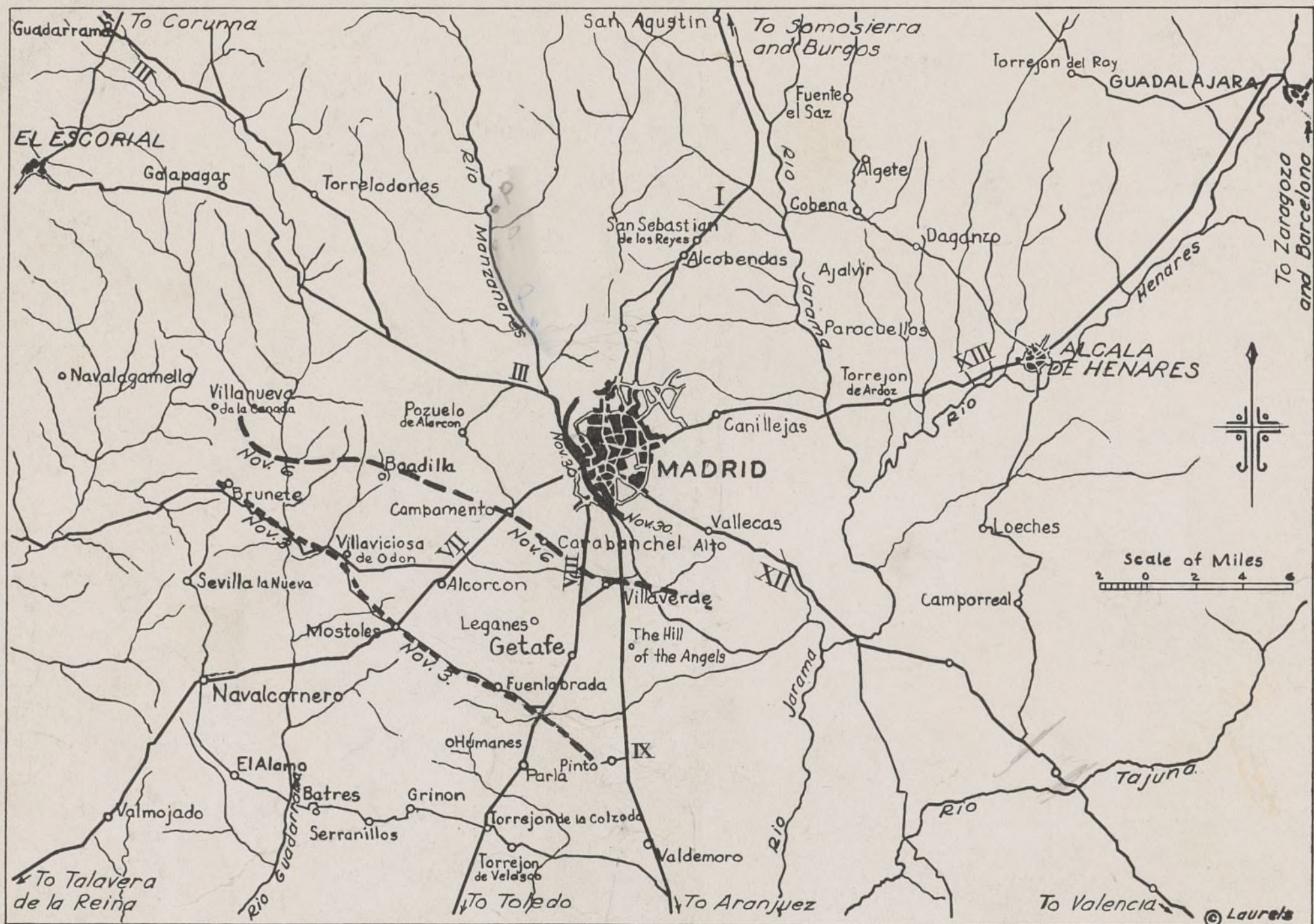
The general situation in Madrid is that the city could be taken only in two ways, by destruction or by siege, because to rush a city the size of Madrid without sufficient preparation by air and artillery would be suicide and is therefore out of question by attackers.

Destruction of the city, General Franco naturally does not want. Madrid preserved is more helpful to his cause: bombs have been dropped only on areas where there were troop concentrations. In its population of a million, probably one half are Nationalist sympathizers: there is no evidence of gas having been used at any time. Foreign holdings in the City of Madrid are extensive: General Franco is not inviting the enmity of foreign nations, but would rather have their respect and recognition, if not their support.

Neutral Zone in Madrid

A neutral zone in the northeastern portion of the city, bounded by Calle Diego de Leon, Paseo de Ronda, Paseos del Hipodromo, Guindalera and Castellana, was proclaimed by Gen. Franco for occupation by non-combatants, women and children. By bills distributed from the air he assured it would be neither bombed nor shelled. Unfortunately some non-combatants who failed to take advantage of that sanctuary have been killed in the fighting.

Later in the month, when the International Red Cross committee was intervening in behalf of the civilian population, General Miaja in charge of the defenses of Madrid asserted he would not recognize Franco's proclaimed neutral zone because to do so would be tantamount to an admission that the Rebels are justified in shelling other sections of the city. In this way the Red defense command confessed its propagandist expediency takes precedence over humanitarian consideration.



Madrid and the main highways connecting with all Spain

On November 1 General Varela's colonial army, consisting of regulars, the Foreign Legion—almost all Spaniards—and Moors, had advanced through Toledo to a line forming an arc south, southwest and west of Madrid, 9 to 15 miles from the city. The right flank rested on the Madrid-Aranjuez road (route No. 9) opposite the village of Pinto, and the line passed 2½ miles south of Getafe, on through Mostoles and Villaviciosa to Brunete. Strong counterattacks were made on the line by a motorized column of Government troops from Madrid but failed.

In attaining that line very little resistance was encountered by Varela's columns until they reached their objectives.

Colonel Monasterio commanding General Varela's motorized cavalry column stated that he had advanced all day without encountering anything but fleeing men.

First November Fighting

At Fuenlabrada there was severe fighting as there had been a few days earlier at Navalcarnero, from the clock tower of which the rebels had first seen with glasses the whole grandiose plain between El Escorial and Madrid

Tanks compared: below on left, two tanks captured by Franco's forces from the Madrid Government troops and, on right, a picture from Moscow on the 19th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolt



Ayuntamiento de Madrid



Acme

Rebel mounted troops on the march, led by armored cars

framed on the north by the blue rim of the Sierras. The Rebels found concrete earthworks and strong machine gun positions which should have held them in check for some time, but the defense was scuttled and all sorts of equipment was abandoned in great haste.

The field of battle of the previous few days presented a tragic sight, a great plain strewn with bodies. The fleeing Government troops had no time to bury their dead. One

Below, Nationalists advancing with hand grenades at Illescas. At the right, Red Cross ambulance ditched by the Spanish communists as they fell back on Madrid before the Nationalist Liberation forces

ambulance was found abandoned with wounded men in it.

By November 3 the left of General Varela's line moved forward to Boadilla on the Madrid-Brunete route. On Varela's right flank the same day the Government started a counterattack, moving up troops from Aranjuez to attack the rear. The attack failed. It had some appearance of being merely for the purpose of relieving a Government column that still lingered in Aranjuez, cut off from Madrid.

Varela's Seasoned Army

General Varela's Army, more properly known as the Seventh Division, is apparently the shock organization of

Acme International News

Wide World



Ayuntamiento de Madrid





Wide World

Young Carlist with the Rebels swaps yarns with grizzled Moor

the Rebel Army. It is a well disciplined, seasoned organization armed with all the modern implements of warfare, with trained artillerymen and cavalry, well horsed. It has its own motorized column and tanks and about 3000 camouflaged trucks of all types in its supply column.

On November 4 Leganes, Alcorcon and Getafe were occupied, even the Madrid communiqué stating the Govern-

ment troops had retired from those villages on that date. During this day's fighting the Rebels captured two 18-ton Government tanks identified as Russian and mounting 47 mm guns and machine guns.

In an illustration on page four are shown two captured tanks with their conspicuous protecting rail round the turret, used only in Russian design. For comparison is shown an illustration of a like tank on parade in Moscow with a propaganda banner set up for the camera.

There were 1600 Russians in the Government line on this day the Rebels claimed. That the Russian intervention on the side of the Spanish Government is all-embracing is shown by the Russian dead and prisoners and by the fact that Russian officers have commands in the front line and on the staff.

Madrid Suburbs Reached

November 5. After violent artillery bombardment, Cerro de los Angeles (Hill of the Angels) just east of the Madrid-Aranjuez highway was taken by bayonet and grenade. The "Hill of the Angels" is the geographic center of the Iberian Peninsula. On its summit stood a colossal statue of Christ, profaned and destroyed by Communists at the start of the war, as attested by news photos.

November 7. Rebel troops advanced their line to Villaverde on the right, through Carabanchel Alto and Campamento, capturing in the course of the fighting a great deal



International News

Rebels build temporary bridge alongside demolished bridge over Guadarrama River

Chronicle to the last Day of the Preceding Month

of matériel, including three more Russian tanks, and 150 Government militia men.

From their line, then only 5 miles from the city, houses extend almost continually up to Madrid, so that the Nationals were actually entering Madrid's suburbs.

While they had been making satisfactory progress, the destruction of numerous bridges had made the movement of their supplies difficult.

On November 8 the Nationals moved forward to the Segovia bridgehead on the Madrid-Talavera road (route No. 7) and to the Princesa or Andalusia bridgehead on the Madrid-Aranjuez road (route No. 9).

Surprise Northwest Attack

Colonel Yague's column in a surprise turning movement from the northwest actually drove the Government troops there into Madrid itself. The chief objective of his attack was, once having crossed the Manzanares, the group of houses adjacent to the Model Prison.

In the southwest sector of Madrid the suburb of Vallecas was occupied, and at 8 p.m. the battle ground extended almost half way round Madrid from the West Park on the northwest to Puente de Vallecas on the southwest.

The Madrid Government called to arms all able-bodied males between the ages of 15 and 50.

November 9th the Reds made a strong counterattack on the Nationals' left flank, but as the Rebels rushed reinforce-



White Army sentry in captured village on outskirts of Madrid

Acme

ments it was unsuccessful. The Government also attacked at Villaverde but had to retire.

Red Line of Defense on River

On November 10 the Nationalist aviation launched a heavy aerial bombardment attack on the Red line of defenses east of the Manzanares River and intensified it by a heavy



Nationalist Liberation troops in trenches somewhere along the Madrid front

International News



Rebel Colonel Garcia Hernandez and staff observe the artillery fire which preceded an attack on the heights of Casa del Campo right outside the city limits

Acme



The walls of Madrid's University City and the White Princess Bridge leading thereto shimmer dazingly before the eyes of this lone disciple of Fascism

Acme

International News



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

Aerial view of University City, Madrid, housing some of Spain's most famous seats of learning and many literary and art treasures, relics of Spain's bygone splendor and culture

artillery attack on the Government positions between the Toledo and Segovia bridges.

Each side seeking the other's vulnerable points, attacks and counterattacks followed each other in rapid succession. All the fighting was confined to the suburbs and to the fortified positions and points of concentration, though shells were reported to have fallen also in the city proper in the vicinity of the headquarters of the Ministry of War.

Colonel Castajon's column of legionaries west of the capital pushed on to cut the Madrid-Avila highway, which they had had under fire since the morning of the 8th. In Somosierra the Government troops were menaced by the eventual encircling of Madrid.

Effectives at the disposal of General Varela seem to have been relatively few—about 10,000 it is said. His army is largely motorized. When it had to cover any considerable distances it seemed to wait for numerous services to come up and rejoin the fighting troops before it could proceed to a new advance. This helps to explain that, while awaiting reinforcements, the maneuver outlined for encircling Madrid round the North could only progress step by step.

Heavy Fighting Along River

By November 11 the front seemed established on the Manzanares River. In spite of heavy rain, violent attacks were made by the Nationalist forces, but without any considerable gain of ground.

Torrential rains on the 12th prevented any operation.

November 13th and 14th were confined to artillery and aeroplane duels. The reports of losses in the air were conflicting. A new column, arrived from Catalonia to aid the Government forces, was named the International Marxists Column by the Madrid defenders.

November 15 the Rebels, west of Madrid, pushed northward and were fighting between Araraca and Pozuelo de Alcoron to cut the El Escorial road.

After five days of heavy fighting around Madrid General Franco had to make his decision either to destroy the city or besiege it as closely as his relatively small forces permit. Apparently he decided on the latter course, which left him the option to revert to the alternative.

By the afternoon of November 15 three columns of the left flank of Varela's forces succeeded in crossing the Manzanares and occupied enemy positions. This put the Rebels in University City, in West Park and on the Paseo de Rosales.

November 16. On the Guadalajara front the Nationalists continued to advance, the Government troops falling back toward Alcala de Henares.

Fighting Inside City Limits

November 17. Government attacks on the new Rebel positions in the northwest of the city were repulsed, and an attack in the Villaverde sector on the right flank was reported without result. The Government covered part of the city with a smoke screen to prevent aerial observation and



Highway to Madrid barricaded by Government defenders

Pictures, Inc.

began to use a rolling motorized column to be sent speedily to any threatened part of the capital.

Rebel forces counterattacked. Preceded by tanks, the troops advanced briskly and surged out from behind the buildings in University City and the School of Agriculture, accompanied by a rolling artillery barrage and protected on the flanks by aviation bombardment.

The Red Militia, strongly organized in the Montana Barracks and in the Model Prison, checked the Rebel advance for some time and called upon their own aviation for assistance, but by nightfall the Nationalists, after a bayonet attack, had entered the hospital and clinics on the left of the Stadium. The losses on both sides were considerable.

On November 19 the Insurgents were reported to have occupied the heads of streets east of University City and to have a precarious hold on the North Station and district adjoining the old Royal Palace or, as it is often termed today, the National Palace.

November 20. Bad weather still hampered operations, but the Rebels attacked from Moncloa Park and made a new advance under cover of a rolling barrage. Incessant fighting continued in the University City area. Loyalist troops were reported withdrawing from El Escorial on the Guadarrama mountain front, thus releasing several thousand additional troops to Madrid.

November 21. Snow gave way to rain and there was only desultory fighting in the cold snap.

Famine Speeds Civilian Evacuation

November 22. With partial investment of the city about two weeks old and the incomplete siege a week long, the day was characterized by continued Rebel shelling of militarized parts of the city and the arrival of international reinforcements for the Government from Valencia.



International News

Banner of the hammer and sickle flying with the flag of Spain over a street barricade in the capital

To adjust his line on the south of the city, General Varela struck at the Princesa Bridge after intense bombardment and made some progress. The Madrid Defense Committee admitted the weak stand of the Red militia against the attack, which was in a sector that had been quiet for more than two weeks. Resistance of the Madrid forces seems to depend largely upon the international communist forces.

November 23. Little change. Famine growing in the city caused evacuation of women and children and older men in the direction of Valencia to be pushed on a large scale but without organization.

On November 24 the milder weather introduced fog, under cover of which the Reds launched three small desperate attacks against General Mola's lines of communications round Madrid. General Mola is in command of all operations in the area round the city.

These attacks were aimed at Pinto on his right flank, at Brunete on his left and at Talavera de la Reina near his center. The fighting at all three places was murderous.

Aviation Repels Motor Raiders

At Talavera the Red attack was by a motor column consisting apparently of three motorized batteries of 75's and of about 1500 troops in some 50 trucks. Not until the fog lifted opportunely for the Insurgents was the attack beaten off. Rebel planes, to the number of over 20, bombed the Red motor column, and when rebel troops were brought up they found the Reds already in retreat, with the loss of more than half their effectives and equipment.

The other two Red attacks were driven off. All three were probably diversions intended to draw Rebel troops from the city. That they could be staged demonstrates how thin is the Insurgent investing line.

November 25. After one of the quietest nights since the

crossing of the Manzanares, fighting was resumed at all advanced points in the city. The Rebels made further slight progress in the street fighting in the northwest of Madrid. For the first time the Reds claimed to have captured insurgent tanks of German and Italian construction.

At End of November

During the last days of the month the Rebel army settled down to the siege, watchful that no concentration of Government forces became strong enough to break the line, and attempted to obstruct reinforcements and supplies from reaching the city. Hence the sporadic shelling and bombing to harass the defenders, break up concentrations and blow up military supply centers.

Government forces were ever watchful of an opportunity to break the Rebel line. Hence the constant attacks in search of vulnerable points.

Conditions in the City were described by a visiting party of members of the British Parliament as deplorable. Famine could not long be averted at the prevailing rate of supply. As the Government has departed there are few or no services.

As the month closed, an important military action was the Rebel attack on Pozuela de Alcoron on November 28, which was checked. Fierce fighting was reported in the Guadarrama mountains, where Franco was trying to cut route No. 12 leading to Barcelona and France.

Political Events in Spain

November 5. The new cabinet of Largo Caballero was announced. It included 6 socialists, 4 anarchists, 2 communists, 2 left republicans, 2 union democrats, 1 Basque nationalist and 1 Catalonian leftist.

On November 7 Caballero and his cabinet left Madrid by aeroplane for Alicante enroute to Valencia, to which city the seat of the Government was transferred.

The Nationalists invited representatives of the Red Cross and of the British Members of Parliament then in Spain to visit their front and inform themselves about the humane treatment of prisoners by the Rebels.

November 15 all Spanish Nationalists ate only one dish at their two meals. The same will hold also on the first and thirtieth of each month. The savings on these three days of the month will be contributed to the public loan for the war of National Liberation.

Due to the illegal export of gold and of the Bank of Spain's notes by the Madrid Government, the Liberation Government issued an order that Bank of Spain notes must be stamped in order to retain validity. The Board of Directors has resolved not to recognize the notes issued by the Madrid Government since July 19.

It is rumored that General Franco will give autonomy to the Moroccan tribesmen who have fought so valiantly in his service. Under that rule they will enjoy complete and general freedom, subject to Spanish control of their foreign relations only.

Chronicle to the last Day of the Preceding Month

" It would mean that the acute apprehensions of the Swiss General Staff, which were shown in the summer and autumn of 1933 and have since found material expression in the preparation of certain Swiss defenses, are probably not unfounded, and that, when Germany strikes in the West next time, she will begin by striking through Basle, Geneva, the Jura, towards Lyons, St. Etienne and le Creusot in particular.

" a German stroke at the center of France, cutting through to Lyons and so on and turning the fortresses of Belfort and Besancon, would not disquiet England so much as another stroke through Belgium or a German seizure of the Channel Ports."

H. WICKHAM STEED, former editor of THE TIMES (London), Oct. 21, 1936.

Switzerland Strengthens Defenses

DR. GUSTAV DAENIKER
Major, Swiss General Staff

When in the course of the year now drawing to a close, it became necessary to strengthen considerably the Swiss National Defense, a special military appropriation of 235 million Swiss francs had to be made available over and above the annual budget of about 100 million francs. It was voted by Parliament without opposition.

To provide the necessary money a national loan was offered for public subscription, to the amount first of only 80 million francs. Now, however, the nation has subscribed not only the full amount of 235 million Swiss francs (\$54,000,000), but also an excess of 100 millions. This result, far exceeding all expectations, is clear proof of how deeply anchored is the good old traditional will of the Swiss people to defend the country.

Swiss national history begins with the victorious Wars of Freedom waged by a brave mountain people in the 14th. and 15th. centuries in order that they might live in independence. The success of the Swiss infantry led it to get mixed up in the wars of larger nations, until about the beginning of the 16th. century it found out that a small nation could only become really independent when it adhered to neutrality.

Freedom Lost Through Weakness

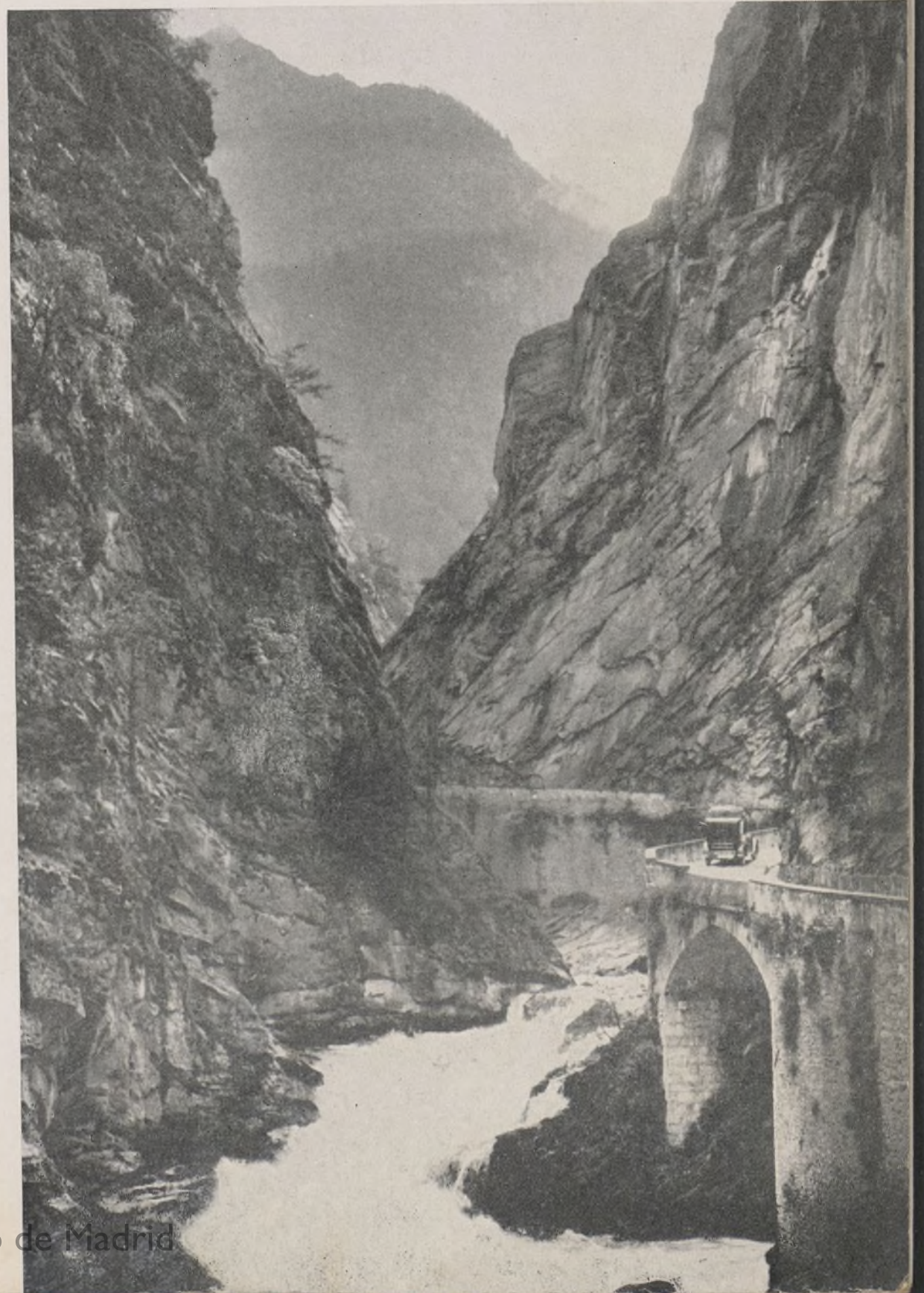
At that time it was overlooked that behind neutrality must stand armed power, ready at all times to defend the independence of the country. While this was overlooked, the keeping up of a trained army was neglected. Moreover, about that period the nation was seriously weakened by internal strife. The consequence was that Switzerland later became, after the French Revolution, the arena for battles of foreign armies.

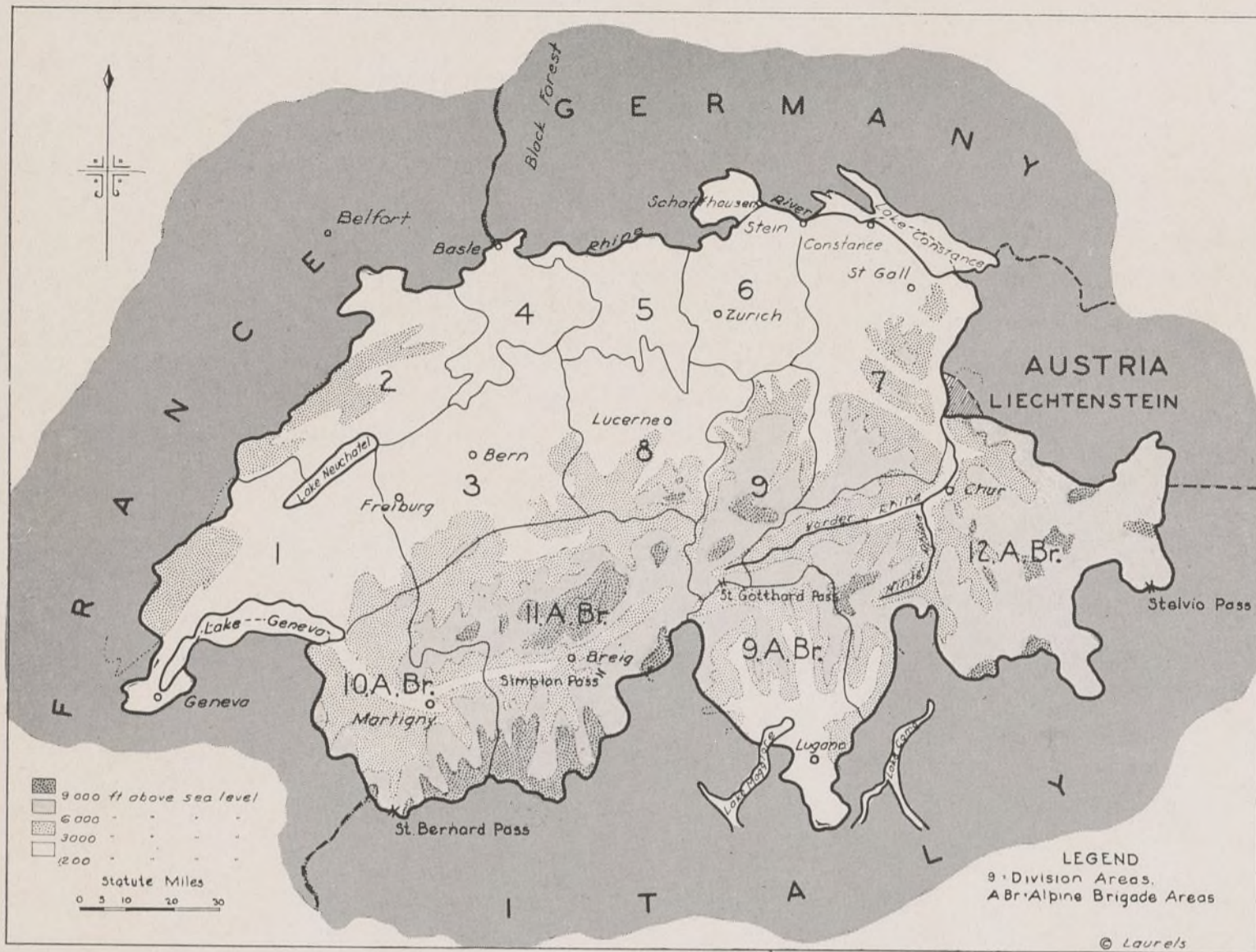
Therethrough it lost its former freedom. Only after the Congress of Vienna in 1815 did it again arise as an independent State, and then merely because all the Great Powers of Europe had an interest in the defense of the important Alpine passes being taken over by an independent State.

St. Gothard Pass, the most famed of all the Alpine passes, is protected by one of Switzerland's two fortified positions.

On Switzerland was laid the duty of protecting her neutrality by her own arms. A pure militia was established, on the basis of military duty for all able-bodied males. When the borders had to be defended during the Franco-Prussian War of 1871 shortcomings showed themselves which afterwards were gradually remedied.

By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway





"... The French border from Hueningen (just outside Basle) to Geneva is bare of noteworthy fortification except for a few forts of old construction . . .

"An offensive thrust of the German Army would not only be carried out by surprise but with utmost power and speed, simultaneously on the whole front and particularly where a crossing is technically possible and not hindered by strong border defense. That is the case today along the whole Swiss northern frontier, from Basle to Stein-on-Rhine and at Constance."

Colonel Heitz,

ALLGEMEINE SCHWEIZERISCHE MILITAERZEITUNG.

Neutrality Secured by Power

During the world war the Swiss Army succeeded in maintaining neutrality unbroken by strong military occupation of its different fronts. The task was often very difficult, and more than once the violation of Swiss neutrality by one of the warring parties lay in the realm of possibilities.

This occupation of the borders during several years again clearly exposed considerable defects in the Swiss military preparations, so that it became necessary to provide various reforms. These were not immediately effected at that time because everybody was war-weary and hoped that the League of Nations would be in position to prevent future war.

No Trust in the League of Nations

Only when, a decade after the end of the world war, it had become clear that warfare could not be driven out of the

Swiss Mountain Gun

Pictures, Inc.



world by the League of Nations and that new matters of conflict were accumulating everywhere was a start made with the strengthening of the Swiss Army and its adaptation to the new conditions.

At the end of 1933 the first extraordinary military appropriation of 82 million Swiss francs was provided, chiefly for the improvement of the weapons of the infantry, which plays a very special role in the defense of a mountain country.

Militia Training Extended

One year later, in 1934, the training period was increased, chiefly by an extra month for recruits. Until then the Swiss soldier had had to serve for a preliminary training period of two to three months according to his arm. Thereafter for seven years he had to return annually for a two weeks' practice course. After completion of his 32nd. year he was transferred to the second line, belonged to the reserve and had to undergo two more practice courses of the same duration. In the civil guard, comprising the men between 40 years of age and 48, no service is required during peacetime, with the exception of an annual inspection of the personal arms and equipment which he keeps at home.

Heavy responsibility of service entails that only officers who in civil life occupy positions of independence can belong to the superior commands. This however has the advantage that the superior officers stand all together on a high level

¹Citizens enrolled as a military force for periodical instruction, discipline and drill, but not called into continuous service except in emergencies. The basic distinction between the militia of Switzerland and the National Guard of the U. S., is that service in the one is compulsory and the other voluntary. Switzerland has no Regular Army and only a few Regular or career officers.



Swiss mountain troops on skis

Pictures, Inc.

of capacity. The whole mass of the army is commanded by a relatively small number of career officers of all ranks, under the authority of individual Chiefs of Arms.

Defense Against Surprise

This year brought the large appropriation of 235 million francs for the material strengthening of the Swiss forces. In reality the reorganization extends only to the Border Defense, which in these times of mechanized and motorized units plays a markedly bigger role than formerly, must therefore be correspondingly strengthened and especially so through the construction of small works of fortification.

Until now Switzerland has possessed only two central fortified positions, namely, at the Saint Gothard in the high Alps and near St. Maurice in the Rhone Valley. Out of the special military appropriation the necessary means are now

provided to build numerous border fortifications, following upon a start in this direction already made two years ago from a smaller appropriation.

A further part of the appropriation will be used for re-arming the light troops, consisting of cavalry and cyclists, with machine guns and with infantry guns, and furthermore to provide them with armored cars so that they can come to grips aggressively in the first combats on the border.

Alongside the defense against surprise attacks by mechanized units on the ground is the matter of defense against modern attacks from the air. The passive anti-aircraft defense of all cities and larger towns is being built up. At the same time the necessary anti-aircraft batteries with their ammunition are being provided for the active anti-aircraft defense.

Meeting Modern Conditions

The remainder of the large appropriation is to be applied to the modernization of the heavy artillery, namely, through

Swiss militia pass in review: Minister of War in civilian attire



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

Swiss manhood is the Nation's militia: right, Swiss machine gunners



Acme



Above, Swiss anti-aircraft guns and, left, Swiss 47 mm. infantry gun

the provision of motorized 105 mm. guns of 10 miles range, with minor sums going to the Engineers and Medical Corps.

In order that the materially strengthened army may develop its full fighting power in battle a new command is being organized, for which the bill has already been drawn up to be laid before Parliament. The new command is to enter into operation on the first day of 1938.

The total strength of the army, which is about half a million men,² cannot of course be subjected to any change, because all who are capable of carrying arms are already covered by the law of universal military service. The new command is chiefly to correspond with the new provisions for the strengthened defenses of the frontiers. The border defense troops will be so organized that they can be mobilized and ready for combat in the shortest space of time.

Field Army Reorganized

In future the field army will consist of nine small divi-

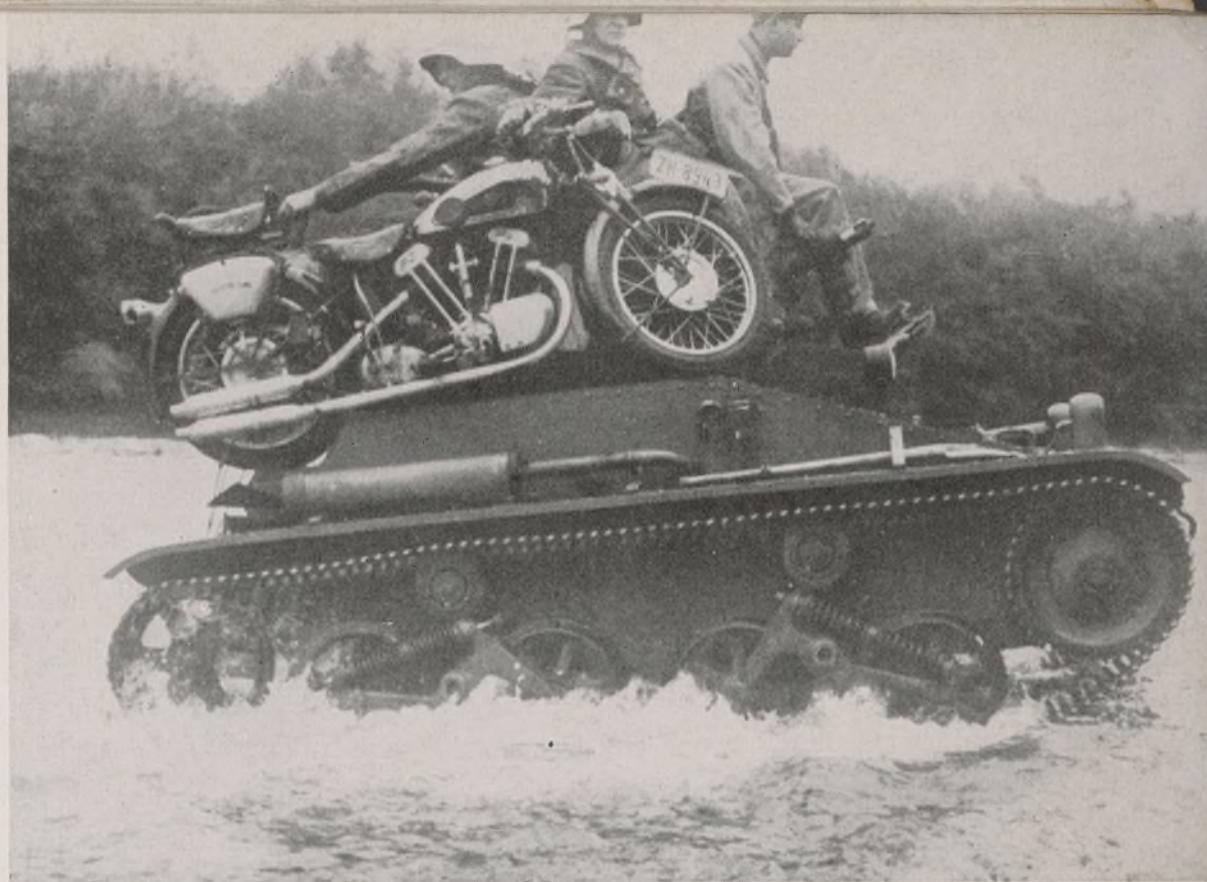
²Population of Switzerland, 1930 census, 4,066,400, almost exactly the same as that of the State of New Jersey in the same year. In 1935 the N. J. National Guard mustered a total of 4,845 officers and men, and the grand total of the National Guard in the whole United States was 185,915 officers and men.



Ewing Galloway

A Hero of Swiss Freedom

Hundreds of years ago, so legend tells, when Swiss and Austrians were fighting at Sempach and the former were hard pressed, Arnold Winkelried dashed boldly into the Austrian ranks, making his body a target for the hostile spears. His followers, rushing into the momentary breach in the line, drove back the enemy, saved the day for Switzerland and thus secured its Independence. Since then sentry's call has been, "All's well; remember Arnold of Winkelried!" The Winkelried monument pictured above is at Stans, south of Lake Lucerne.



Pictures, Inc.

Swiss militia fording rapids of Thur River

sions, consisting each of three infantry regiments with the corresponding artillery. Three of these divisions will consist of mountain troops. In addition to these nine divisions there will be three separate Alpine brigades to be spread along the mountainous southern frontier. The divisions and mountain brigades will compose three Army Corps.

In addition to a regiment of field artillery consisting of three sections, each division possesses a motorized section of heavy artillery and moreover one or several companies of motorized infantry guns. The heavy howitzers belong to the corps artillery.

Three Light Brigades

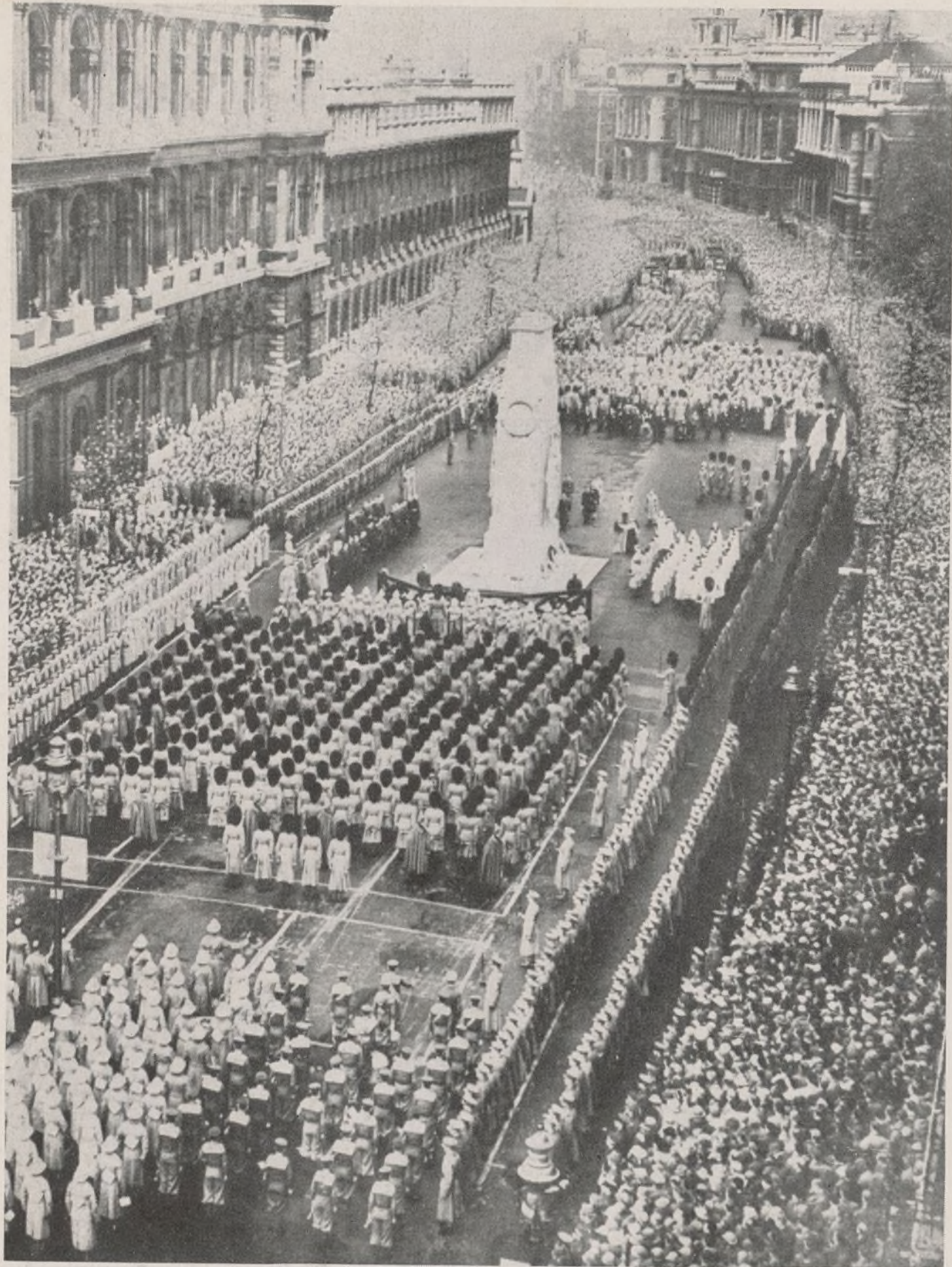
The light troops constitute three light brigades, one brigade to each army corps. Each brigade consists of two light regiments, each with three squadrons of cavalry and one battalion of cyclists. The light troops are very strongly provided with light machine guns, some of which are on special carriages. Part of the light machine guns are motorized. For the special requirements of the border defense motorized companies of machine guns are available.

All in all the extension of the training period, the rearmament and the new command of the Army signify a noteworthy strengthening of the National Defense of Switzerland. The nation has plainly proved it is aware of the special problem of maintaining its independence amidst the big powers of Europe. In order that under no circumstances shall this independence be lost, it is necessary to possess the strongest possible army and be able to successfully oppose any attacker.

* * *

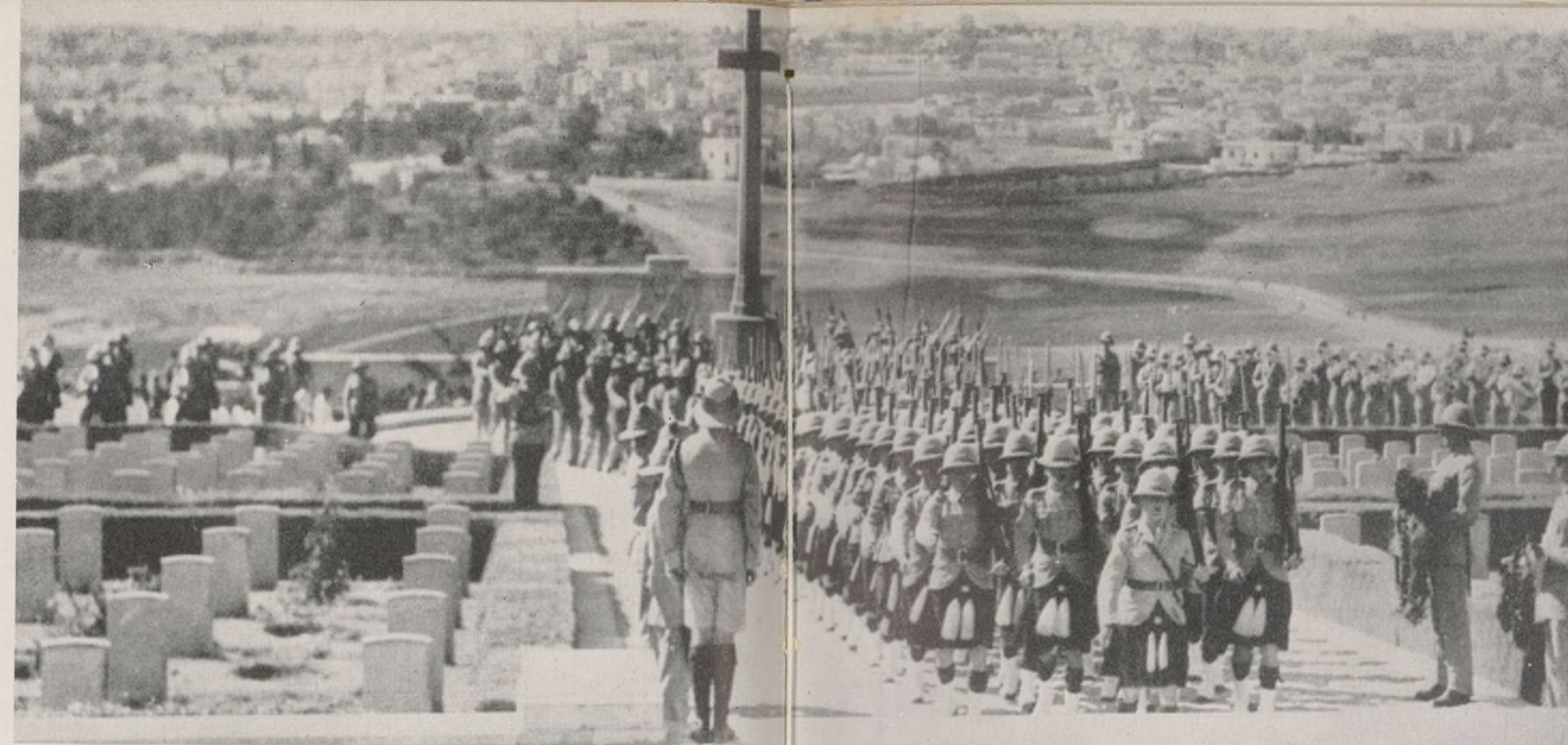
France: Swiss Border Defense

Defense Minister Edward Daladier announced on November 4 before the Army Commission of the Chamber of Deputies that France will extend the Maginot line along the Swiss frontier. The work on the Swiss end will be in the region of the Jura Mountains where a valley gives straight and easy access from German territory to France.



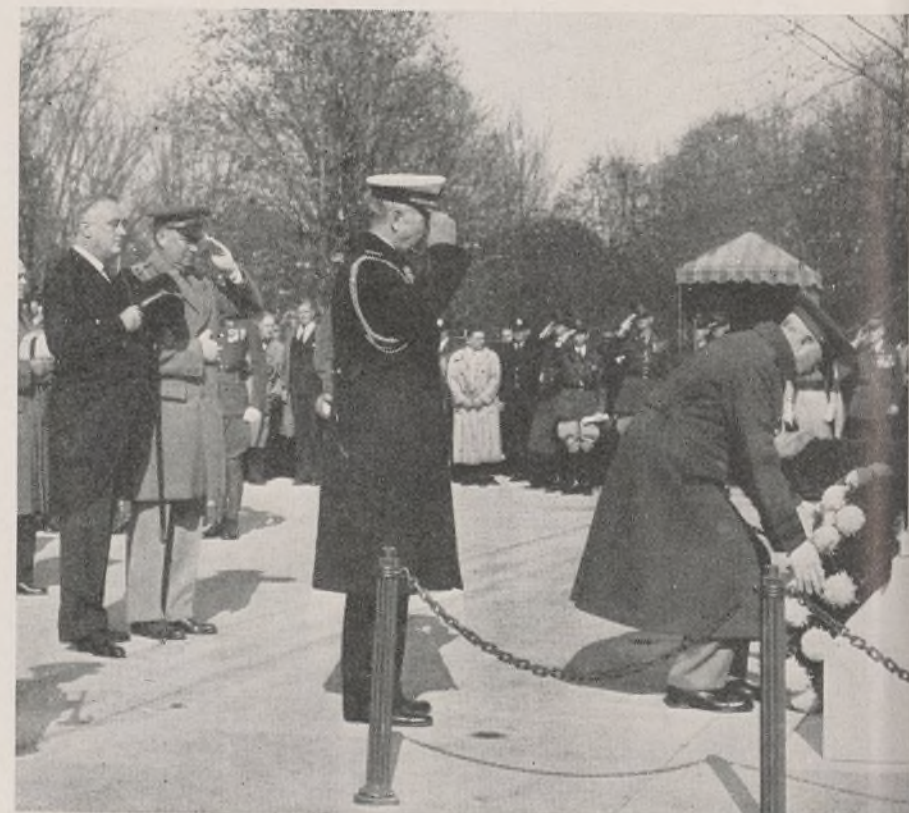
London, England

Acme



In the Holy Land where the phrase "Peace on earth, goodwill to men" was given to the world, the 2nd Battalion of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders marched into the Jerusalem War Cemetery on Armistice Day for service in memory of the war dead. In the background above is the City of Jerusalem.

International News



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Armistice Commemorations

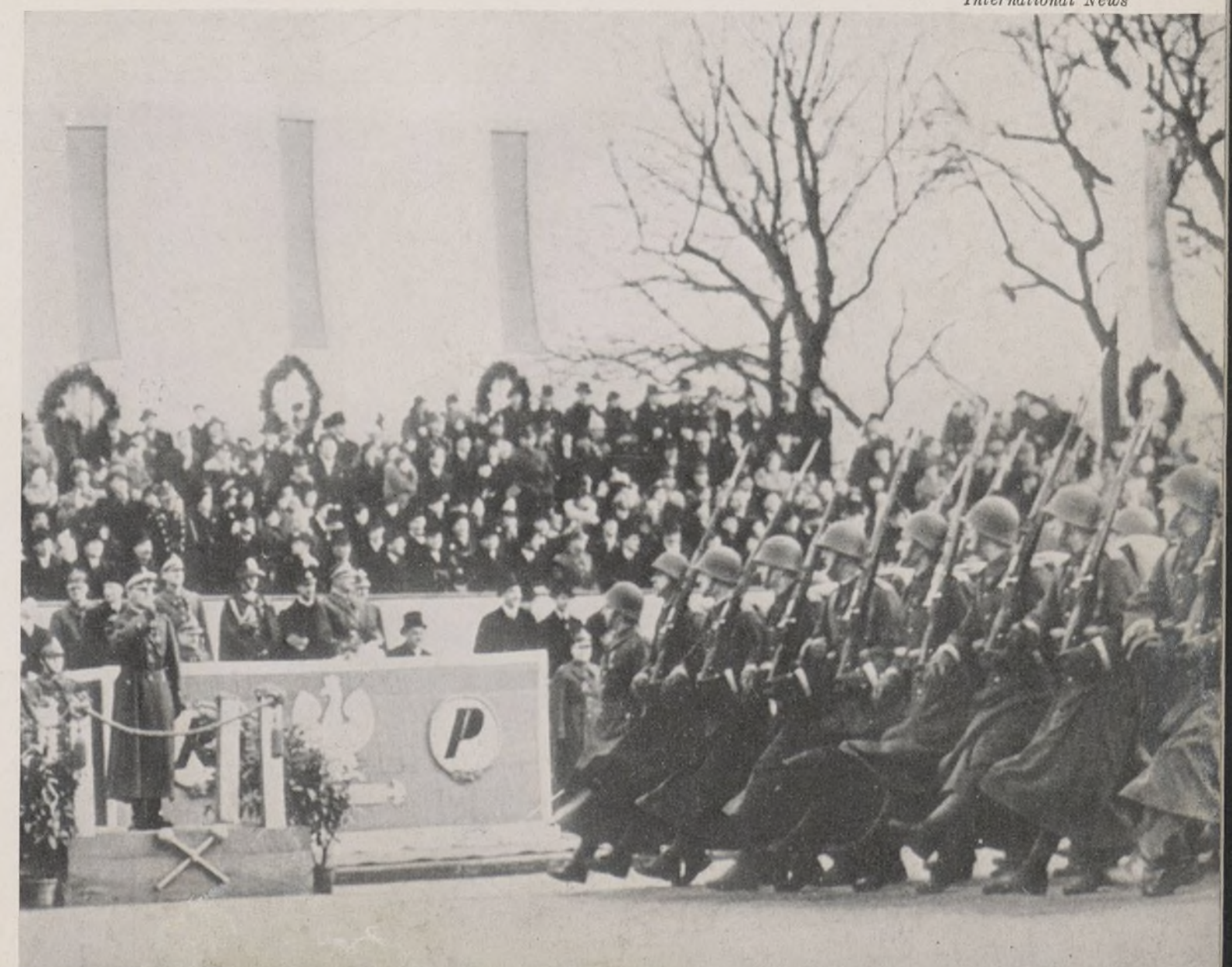
November 11, 1936

Paris, France



International News

Ayuntamiento de Madrid



Warsaw, Poland

International News

Equivalent Ranks in Arms and Services of Soviet Army, Air Force and Navy

Combat Command in the Army and Air Force	Line Command in the Navy	Political Service	Technical Services, Army and Air Force	Technical Services, Navy	Quartermaster Service	Medical Service	Veterinary Service	Military Justice
Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant.....	Political Instructor.....	Military Technician, 2nd Rank.....	Military Technician, 2nd Rank.....	Technician of Supply, 2nd Rank.....	Assistant Military Surgeon.....	Assistant Military Veterinary.....	Assistant Military Advocate
1st Lieutenant.....	1st Lieutenant.....	1st Political Instructor.....	Military Technician, 1st Rank.....	Military Technician, 1st Rank.....	Technician of Supply, 1st Rank.....	1st Assistant Military Surgeon.....	1st Assistant Military Veterinary.....	Military Advocate
Captain.....	Captain Lieutenant.....	1st Political Instructor.....	Military Engineer, 3rd Rank.....	Military Engineer, 3rd Rank.....	Quartermaster, 3rd Rank.....	Military Surgeon, 3rd Rank.....	Military Veterinary, 3rd Rank.....	Military Advocate, 3rd Rank
Major.....	Captain, 3rd Rank.....	Commissar of Battalion.....	Military Engineer, 2nd Rank.....	Military Engineer, 2nd Rank.....	Quartermaster, 2nd Rank.....	Military Surgeon, 2nd Rank.....	Military Veterinary, 2nd Rank.....	Military Advocate, 2nd Rank
Colonel.....	Captain, 2nd Rank.....	Commissar of Regiment.....	Military Engineer, 1st Rank.....	Military Engineer, 1st Rank.....	Quartermaster, 1st Rank.....	Military Surgeon, 1st Rank.....	Military Veterinary, 1st Rank.....	Military Advocate, 1st Rank
Commandant of Brigade.....	Captain, 1st Rank.....	Commissar of Brigade.....	Engineer of Brigade.....	Engineer of Squadron, 3rd Rank.....	Quartermaster of Brigade.....	Surgeon of Brigade.....	Veterinary of Brigade.....	Military Advocate of Brigade
Commandant of Division.....	Flagman, 2nd Rank.....	Commissar of Division.....	Engineer of Division.....	Engineer of Squadron, 2nd Rank.....	Quartermaster of Division.....	Surgeon of Division.....	Veterinary of Division.....	Military Advocate of Division
Commandant of Army Corps.....	Flagman, 1st Rank.....	Commissar of Army Corps.....	Engineer of Army Corps.....	Engineer of Squadron, 1st Rank.....	Quartermaster of Army Corps.....	Surgeon of Army Corps.....	Veterinary of Army Corps.....	Military Advocate of Army Corps
Commandant of Army, 2nd Rank.....	Flagman of Fleet, 2nd Rank.....	Commissar of Army, 2nd Rank.....	Engineer of Army.....	Engineer of Fleet.....	Quartermaster of Army.....	Surgeon of Army.....	Veterinary of Army.....	Military Advocate of Army
Commandant of Army, 1st Rank.....	Flagman of Fleet, 1st Rank.....	Commissar of Army, 1st Rank.....

Rank in the Red Army

Officers Now Constitute a Privileged Class Above the Masses

Military titles and ranks were restored in the Soviet Army about one year ago. The corps of officers was divided into command personnel and service personnel, the conditions of promotion were fixed and insignia of grade and of function were fastened on Communist uniforms.

Alongside the frame of command the political framework has been retained, but the military titles are restricted to the personnel of command in the Army, Navy and Air Force. In the political frame as well as in the services the titles correspond to the functions and are not military.

Promotion is by seniority, subject to service of the legal

period in the different ranks. The only exception hereto favors the political officers, who in special cases can be promoted by selection and prior to fulfilment of the decreed length of service in the rank theretofore held.

A Proletarian Aristocracy

Promotion of an officer whose reports are only medium can be delayed, but not for longer than two years. If at the end of that period he be not deemed fit for promotion he may be transferred to another function without loss of rank

A hundred four-motored bombers flew over these troops on Red Square, Moscow, at the 19th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution

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LAURELS

Monthly Chronicle of Military History in the Making

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December 15, 1936

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Edmond C. Fleming.

Camera catches over 100 parachutes descending from the sky, bringing to earth Red Air Infantry raiders

or may be retired. Demotion can be made only by decision of a People's Defense Commissar or in the case of a superior officer by the Government.

Rank and military titles constitute lifetime privileges. To the rank are attached certain functions and certain insignia. The rank, the title and the uniform are retained by the officers when transferred to the reserve or when retired. Only a court can deprive the officer of his privileges.

Thus, by enactment, officers of the Red Army are henceforth guaranteed a career with assured possibilities of advancement. Undeniably this change will solidify the Red Army. It is a vast change from the Revolution style which ruled for 18 years and under which a captain was "Comrade, Section Chief" and a major was "Comrade, Battalion Chief."



Sovfoto
Soviet Marshal S. M. Budyonny (left), Inspector of Cavalry, with Marshal A. I. Yegorov, Chief of the General Staff

Appointments from Military Schools

The first military rank is lieutenant, and it is this foreign word which is used instead of the corresponding Russian term of the czarist army. Appointment to this grade follows completion of the military school course, which lasts three and a half years for the infantry and four and a half years for the artillery and special weapons.

The schools draw their candidates from volunteers between the ages of 17 and 21 years who have had a prescribed school instruction and from soldiers of the Red Army up to 25 years who demonstrate the required knowledge in a qualifying examination.

Promotions and Age Limits

Company officers require three years in their grade to be eligible for promotion and they have an age limit of 40 years. Promotion to 1st lieutenant can follow after three

Red Air Infantryman, with padded helmet, rifle, gas mask and rations, poses after unstrapping his parachute

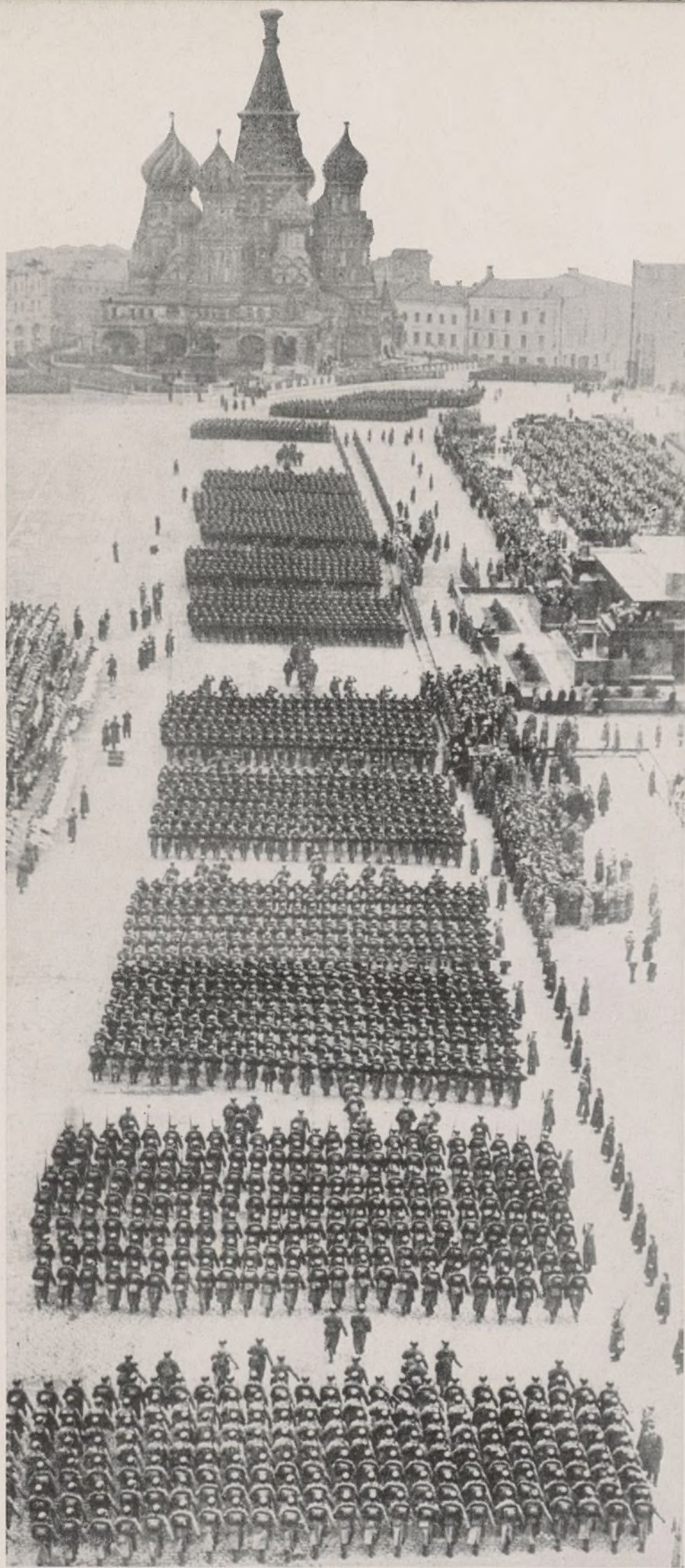


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years as lieutenant, and a captaincy can be attained in another three years after a six months' course of study in his arm has been taken.

Four years later the officer can get a majority, in which rank the limit of age is 45 years. Four years service as major, including a six months' course of superior study gives eligibility to the rank of colonel. After another four years, promotion can be made to commander of brigade, and eight years' service in this rank is required for promotion to commander of division.

Above that rank there are no statutory terms of service for promotion. Colonels and all superior officers are retired at the age of 60 years. The highest title in the Red Army is Marshal of the Soviet Union and is given by the Government to members of the High Command. At the present time there are four Marshals in the Red Army.

Officers of the General Staff, of the Bureaus and of the Schools benefit from a reduction of one-quarter in the required term of service in the rank. Thus, a major of the General Staff can be promoted to the rank of colonel after three years' service instead of four in the rank of major, one year having to be with a battalion. For promotion to the rank of commander of brigade the General Staff officer requires only six years' service instead of eight in the rank of colonel, two years having to be in regimental command.

* * *

Soviet Chief of Staff on Tour

Marshal A. I. Yegorov, Chief of the General Staff of the Red Army, had as guests last summer the chiefs of staffs of the three Baltic State armies, the Estonian, the Latvian and the Lithuanian. In return they have invited him to visit them in the capital of their respective countries, and the tour of visits was arranged to coincide with the meeting in Tallinn of the Foreign Ministers of the three Baltic countries lying between East Prussia and the Gulf of Finland.

At left, view of Red Square, Moscow, in the direction opposite to that of picture on page 18 and on the same day. Below, Marshal K. E. Voroshilov, People's Commissar of Defense, speaking in Kiev, Soviet Ukraine.

Sovfoto



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

Railroads to North China

New Lines Built by Asiatic Powers to Northern Storm Center

The Manchukuoans and Mongols under the instruction and leadership of Japanese officers are pushing their way into Suiyuan to extend the wall of steel between Outer and Inner Mongolia and further cut off the influence of Soviet Russia from China.

Accomplishment of this problem at the present time without an open conflict with China would seem impossible if it were not a problem of the Orient. The Japanese insist that China recognize their special rights in the northern provinces, since she allowed Soviet Russia special rights in Outer Mongolia. The sad feature seems to be that, of the three nations, China alone has hitherto been unable to insist on special rights in her own country.

Soviet Domination of Outer Mongolia

When Russia started her inroads into Outer Mongolia, Japan immediately sensed the great danger of Communism to the growth of her Empire. The U.S.S.R., in spite of a treaty with China recognizing the sovereignty of the Chinese Central Government over all Mongolia, proceeded to set up the Outer Mongolian State as an autonomous government under Soviet tutelage and guidance. The people of that newly founded state were not submissive to the doctrines of Communism, and it was only by a quick change to a socialist form of government that the U.S.S.R. saved Outer Mongolia as a buffer state of her own.

In Manchukuo the U.S.S.R. suffered a greater set-back. The great Chinese war lord, Chang Tso Lin, was the first obstacle she encountered, and it may one day be written that

Japanese tanks during this year's war games.

he was the delaying hand that destroyed the eastern march of Communism. Japan, fighting relentlessly against the inroads of Communism in the Orient, was evolving the plan to organize the present State of Manchukuo which she dominates *de facto*, though not in name.

Sensing an impending struggle, the Soviet Government endeavored to make a pact with Japan outlining their joint position toward the Manchurian Government of those days, but this naturally the Japanese refused. The joint Sino-Soviet management of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria was a constant source of trouble to both governments and was likewise a failure.

When the State of Manchukuo came into being under the Japanese the position of the Soviet became impossible. The result was that the U.S.S.R. acknowledged defeat in Manchukuo and sold the railway as provided for in the Soviet-Chinese Agreement of 1924. It is now under Japanese control through lease from Manchukuo State.

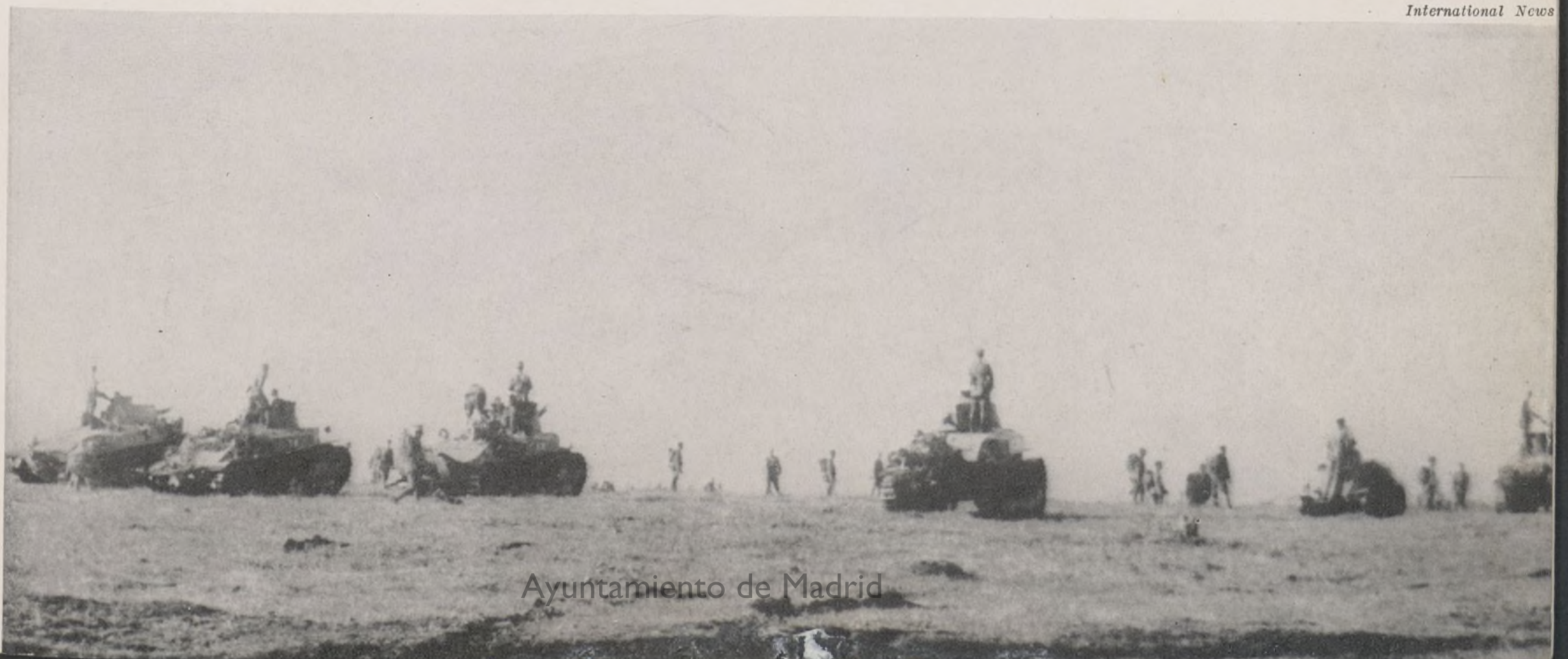
Russia has made her position solid in Outer Mongolia, building a wall of strong points along the Mongolian-Manchukuoan frontier and advancing a railroad south into that area from the trans-Siberian line.

Japan Seeks Domination of Inner Mongolia

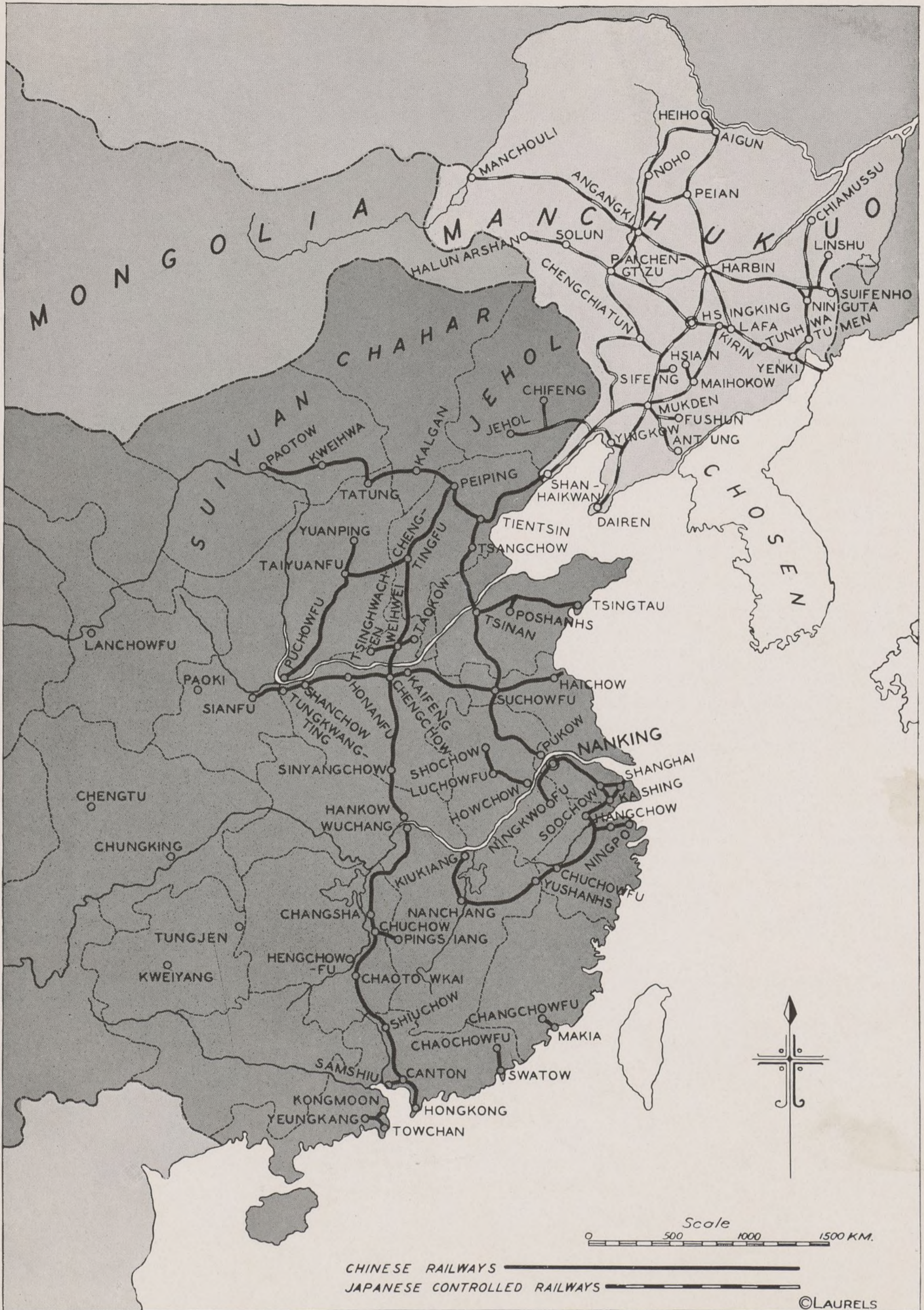
Japan has lost no time in building her own buffer state in Inner Mongolia, comprising the northern provinces bordering on Outer Mongolia. Manchukuo has practically absorbed the Province of Jehol, while in Chahar Japanese domination is now complete. Railroads are being pushed west from Manchukuo by the Japanese influence.

China now is beginning to stiffen in her attitude towards

International News



Ayuntamiento de Madrid



the encroachments of alien Asiatic Powers on her sovereignty. Her Central Government in Nanking has unified under Federal influence a greater area of the vast Chinese domain than at any previous time under the Republic. From the Indo-China border to the Great Wall, where the Japanese Kwantung Army holds sway, the entire eastern area acknowledges common cause with Nanking.

Since the settlement last summer of the quarrel between the Central Government and the Canton Administration in the South, General Chiang Kai-Shek has not only been free of a menace in his rear but has had added support against the invaders. Moreover, the completion of the North-South railroad has made the southern support effective.

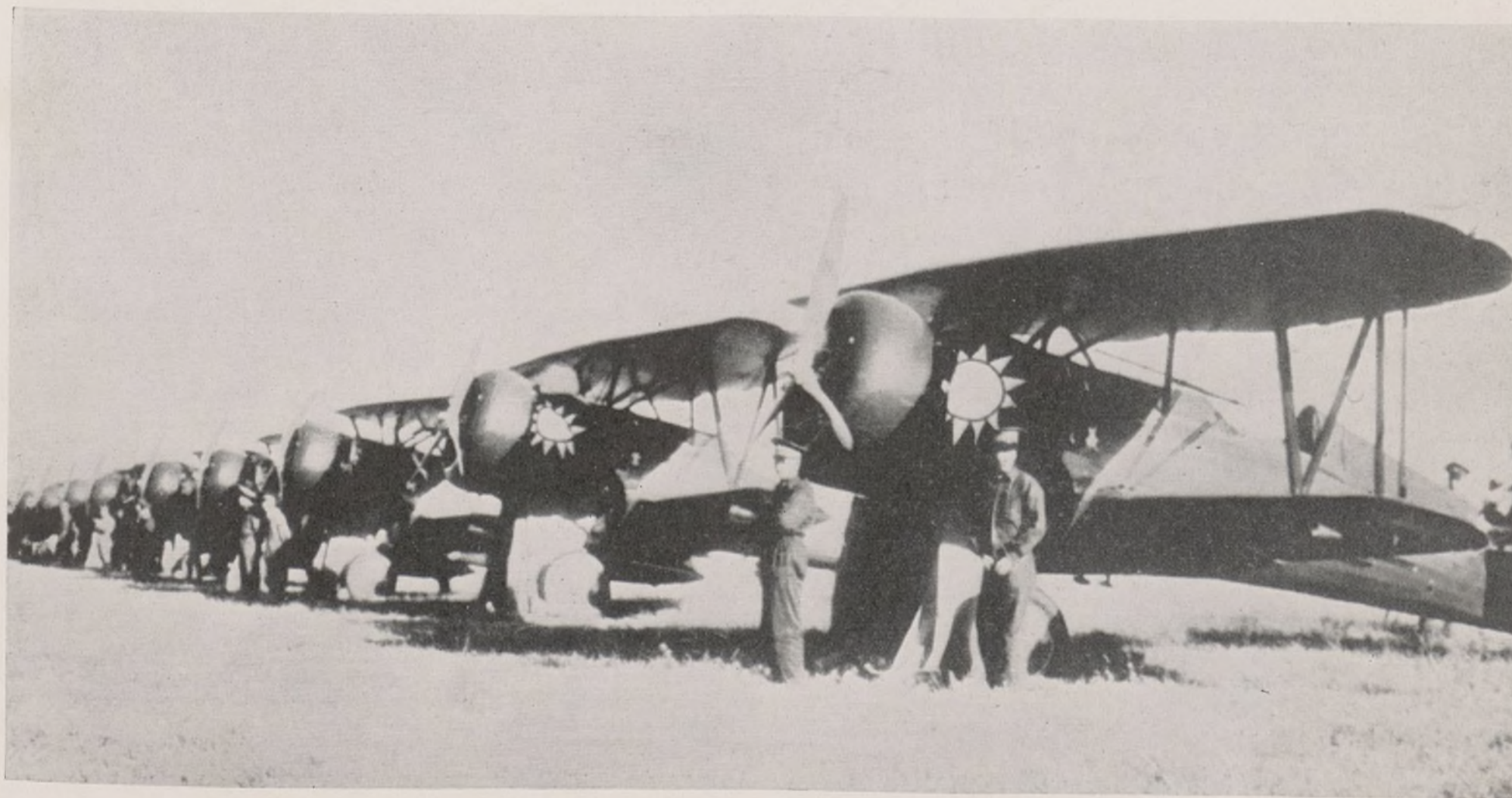
Hankow-Canton Line Completed

As recently as 1934 there was a gap of about 280 miles in the Hankow-Canton section. In that year arrangements were concluded to finance the completion of this important trunk line. The work was undertaken by Chinese Engineers, and the connecting link was finished in May, 1936.

The proposed trial run on June 1 had to be postponed in consequence of the political crisis between Canton and Nanking. The railway was used for the concentration of both Canton and Central Government troops when hostilities seemed imminent. Fortunately the crisis was ended by the collapse of the Canton administration without a fight.

Some damage done to bridges and track by the Canton Army was quickly repaired, and regular through traffic was inaugurated in October. A project is now under considera-

Ten military planes presented to Nanking Government by Shanghai residents on General Chiang Kai-Shek's 50th. birthday anniversary



International News



At a Nanking Boy Scout review recently: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek with the Minister of War

International News

tion for the construction at a cost of (Chinese) \$10,000,000, of a bridge across the Yangtze between Wuchang and Hankow. If it materializes, continuous railway communication between Canton and Europe will be possible.

The new line was undoubtedly an important factor in ending the Canton-Nanking quarrel. It enabled the Central Government to concentrate overwhelming military forces in Southern Hunan and over it the Cantonese General who joined the Nanking side moved his army rapidly southward to occupy Canton without disorder. It likewise enabled the Central Government quickly to withdraw its forces for redistribution in the areas north of the Yangtze after Canton had submitted to its authority.



Pictures, Inc.

Infantry of the Japanese-trained Manchukuo Army

No doubt if a strongly supported anti-Government movement were to be revived in Kwangtung Province the railway would become the scene of the main conflict between the Provincial and the National Armies. Unless, however, the Nanking Government meets with diversions—internal or international—which preclude the rapid concentration of its armies in Southern Hunan, the strategic advantages of the railway will be overwhelmingly in its favor. It is not likely to repeat the error of tolerating the recruiting of large regional armies which ignore or defy its authority.

Strategic Importance of North-South RR.

The importance of the railway will in due course be enhanced by the rapid development of a road feeder system to enable motor vehicles to be used for the transport of troops required further afield.

To a potential invader the value of the new railway would be doubtful. Its construction has required the boring of numerous tunnels and the erection of many bridges, which could be destroyed without much difficulty. An invading army, therefore, would find itself powerless to use the line unless it brought with it enormous quantities of railway materials for effecting the necessary repairs. To rely upon local supplies would be useless. Even the ties had to be imported.

Whether the road-bed of the line will stand up to heavy continuous traffic remains to be seen. Already there have been several serious accidents, two of which at least suggest

faulty construction work. (Another which also caused serious loss of life was attributed to the insistence of a military commander in moving forward against the signals.)

Political consequences of the completion of the line should be important. Canton, hitherto four or five days distant from Shanghai by coasting steamer, and double that distance from Peiping and Tientsin by sea, and from Hankow by sea and river, has prided itself on its isolation and been intolerant of any attempt by the Central Government to exert authority. It has consistently defied the latter's fiscal, currency and other federal legislation.

Support of National Unity Grows

Now that Nanking's nominees occupy all the most important posts in Kwangtung Province the people are beginning to appreciate the advantages of a unified national policy in these and other matters, and, being brought into closer touch with Mid-China and its agricultural resources, they are unlikely to feel the same urge towards autonomy again. That railway communication between Hankow and Canton will reduce the journey between the two centers from nine or ten days to less than 48 hours must have a unifying effect.

Latterly the Central Government's attitude towards the Island Empire's demands for zones of influence and special privileges has borne the tinge of the consistent Cantonese opposition to all things Japanese.

— *Chronicled to the last Day of the Preceding Month* —

A Veteran of 120 Years

Illustrious Pages of World's Oldest Military Publication

BY MARTIN H. SOMMERFELDT

Superior Counselor of State, Ret.

During every moment of the 120 years of its existence, the MILITAER WOCHENBLATT has labored ceaselessly under the guidance of the motto of the Prussian General Staff: "Be rather than seem." The experiences of this veteran of military magazines include two great wars and the greatest of all wars, uncounted victories and periods of imperishable glory in the Prussian-German war history, the grievous

deserves credit for the high standing of the magazine. From the start down to the present it has been in the hands of officers who by reason of active service and military education had the ability to direct the MILITAER WOCHENBLATT.

Last but not least have to be mentioned the subscribers and readers, found exclusively among officers of the Army. Since the time of Frederick the Great the Prussian Army has thought, worked and striven, but study did not begin until after the defeat at Jena, when it was initiated by Scharnhorst, the founder of the Great General Staff, the greatest institution of modern times, which has been said to rank as an institution only with the British Parliament.

Through their collaboration, but in large measure too through their claims on the magazine, these readers—intelligent, educated and ambitious officers—helped the MILITAER WOCHENBLATT never to falter, not even at the time when the German people were told that they need only renounce the Army and armament to live "for ever and ever" in peace.

Founded in July, 1816

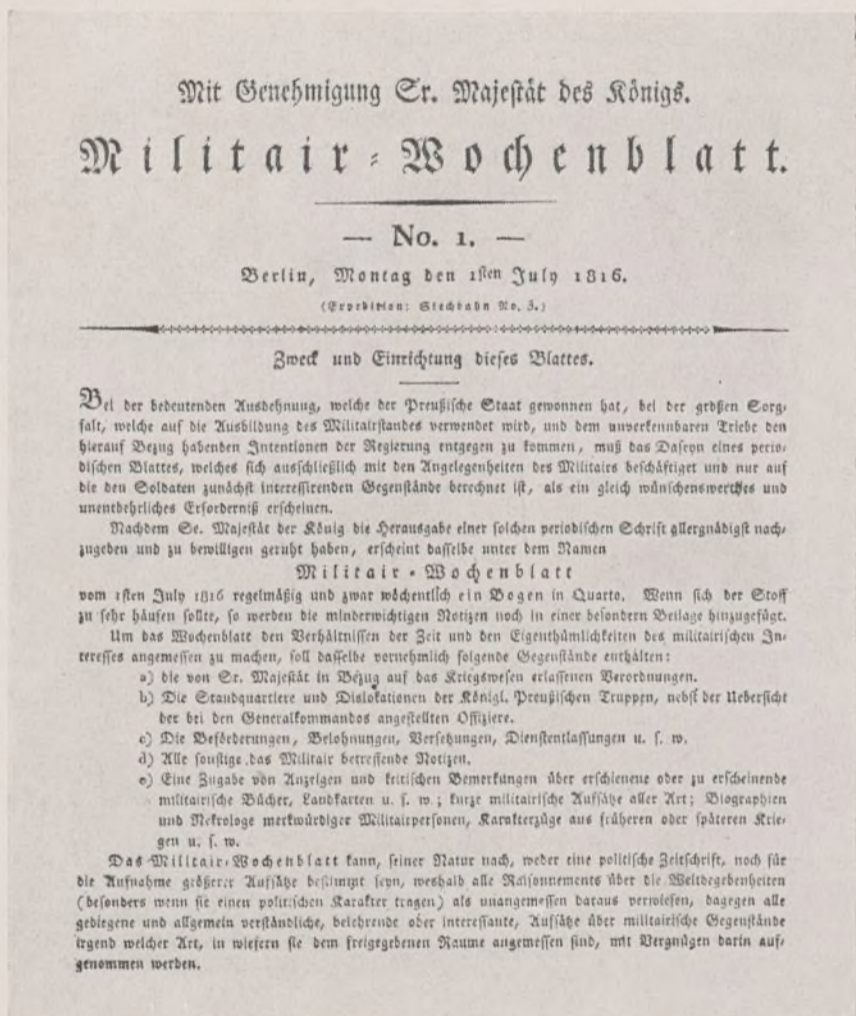
It was on July 1, 1816, that Ernst Siegfried Mittler published by leave of the King the first issue of the MILITAER WOCHENBLATT, at the time when Napoleon, decisively beaten by Bluecher and Gneisenau, had at St. Helena lost all hope of ever becoming a citizen of the United States and had started the pitiful fight against his jailer Hudson Lowe.

The magazine was to be a messenger for the Army of Occupation in France, to inform it of military happenings at home. The program announced in the first number has in general been maintained during the 120 years since.

Foil and Counterfoil

The first editors were the right men in the right place. The chief was Colonel Ruehle von Lilienstern, G.S., who in 1822 became Chief of the General Staff of the Prussian Army. He had participated in the campaigns of 1806/1807 and until after the battle of Leipzig, 1813, was on the Staff of Field Marshal Bluecher. His personality was extraordinary, and his contemporaries describe him as brilliant.

At his side as fellow worker was Captain Decker of the General Staff. He also had been in the campaign of 1806 and had shared with the Duke of Brunswick's Volunteers the glories and setbacks of the Wars of Independence, in



Front page of Militair Wochenblatt, July 1, 1816

epoch of the German army in the fetters of the Versailles Treaty and the rebuilding of German National Defense.

The Straight and Narrow Path

Through all these military political changes the MILITAER WOCHENBLATT has never swerved from the straight line. There are three factors which might account for this:

First, it is of basic importance that the firm of Mittler & Sohn which publishes the MILITAER WOCHENBLATT has been in the hands of the same family since 1789.

Second, there is hardly a general or a soldier of fame who has not written for the publication, and the editorship

the big battle of which he had taken active part at the front.

To the MILITAER WOCHENBLATT he gave the practical guidance of experience of the front. While Ruehle von Lilienstern devoted himself to the spiritual understanding of events, Decker supplemented him with the sure "horse sense" of the experienced officer of troops and added sharp satire to the earnest intellectual work of his colleague.

General Staff Tries Editing

A conflict between the Editor and the Ministry of War resulted in 1822 from a series of articles of Decker's about the superiority of the English six-pounder over the Prussian. It led to a General Staff attitude towards military writings which is very interesting today: "If a military publication seek to please the public it displeases the Government, but if it does not consider the public it will not have any sale. A sensational weekly glorifying the General Staff would be against the interest of the nation, because there are things in an army that ought to be kept secret. If the General Staff were to try to show off to nationals and foreigners a lot of mischief would occur."

The editorial department was transferred by the King's order to the General Staff, for the purpose of contributing "to the real training of the younger officers of the Army by means of a suitable selection of articles," and on January 3, 1824, the MILITAER WOCHENBLATT appeared for the first time with the imprint, "Edited by the Royal General Staff."

General Staff Quits Editing

Reader interest vanished until 1841 when the War Minister von Boyen and the Chief of the General Staff von Krauseneck had their attention directed to the magazine.

Up to that time the subscriptions had numbered only 1200-1500, imposing considerable sacrifice on the publisher. With the idea of helping to increase the circulation the Chief of the Great General Staff von Reyher in 1848 ordered the imprint "Edited by the Royal General Staff" to be dropped. An immediate addition to the number of subscribers was obtained, and quite a few contributors offered their help.

General von Moltke, asked by King Wilhelm I. to give his views about the MILITAER WOCHENBLATT, stated that "the present form of the magazine corresponds only to its purpose" and that an official organ will always be balked by the belief of the officers that such a magazine is subservient to them.

Consequently in 1866 the Minister of War von Roon, in accord with the Chief of the General Staff, severed completely the official connections. This status has since been retained, to the benefit of both the Army and the magazine.

War Extras

Though the MILITAER WOCHENBLATT had paid increased attention to the campaigns of 1864 and 1866, it reached a peak during the war with France in 1870/71, until the end of which it appeared daily.

From 1871 up to the World War in 1914 the magazine appeared two or three times a week, and the supplements—in which the best known military writers wielded the pen—were issued monthly.

During the World War the work of the editors and staff was enormous. The magazine appeared three times a week, and very often extra editions were published.

Today General Wetzel, Ret., Infantry, is editor. He belongs to that select class of men whose names are combined with the leadership of the German Army in the World War



Cover of Militaer Wochenblatt, Oct. 18, 1936

and with that of the Reichswehr. He was Chief of the Operation Divisions in the Supreme Command under Generals von Hindenburg and Ludendorff in the World War, and afterward was Chief of the Bureau of Troops in the Reichswehr, a post known again today as that of Chief of the General Staff.

New U. S. Infantry Division

Tentative Organization Reduced in Size and Improved in Control

Considering the progress in communication, transportation, range and capabilities of weapons of all kinds and the general advance of science as applied to modern warfare, it has been obvious that the present Division of the U. S. Army is too cumbersome to operate efficiently on a battlefield where rapidity of movement and celerity of control are vital.

Hence, the newly proposed diversion of those agencies—even weapons—needed only under certain conditions and with a pooling of the others until wanted—such as motor and animal transport, reserves of supplies, engineer, medical, and quartermaster facilities.

Headquarters and supply units are to be merged. The Infantry Brigade and the infantry section headquarters within the division are eliminated. In place of four regiments there are to be three. The Field Artillery shrinks to one regiment. Size, organization and equipment have been cut in favor of fire power, control, and rapid maneuver.

At a glance the new Infantry Division, tentatively approved last month and to be tested experimentally in Texas, probably next month, consists of:

	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Enlisted Men</i>
COMMAND ECHELON—Operation and Control...	44	733
RECONNAISSANCE ECHELON—Security.....	16	200
COMBAT ECHELON—3 Infantry and 1 Artillery	440	9486
SERVICE ECHELON—Supply.....	95	1820
ATTACHED PERSONNEL—		
Chaplains-Medical-Signal.....	78	600
Totals	673	12,839

This represents a reduction of 322 officers and 8226 enlisted men and the abolition in whole or in part of some 12 units hitherto regarded as integral. Someone has given thought to the factors of time, motion, and space, as well as simplicity, thereby rendering the Humphrey's Time and Space Scale obsolescent.

Although reduction and consolidation have taken place in this new organization, there has been some addition. A Reconnaissance Echelon with motorized cavalry has been introduced, because the increased speed of maneuver, the extent of aerial observation and the greater range of guns have vastly enlarged the horizon to which reconnaissance must be carried to give security.

Recognition that control in battle is essential and that communication is the means of control, is demonstrated by the expansion of the Signal Corps component from 7 officers

and 168 enlisted men to 22 officers and 475 enlisted men. Perhaps the weakest link in the chain of command today is communication. Certainly the mechanized forces, to say nothing of the air force, move so rapidly that the present facilities are inadequate and must be perfected to keep pace.

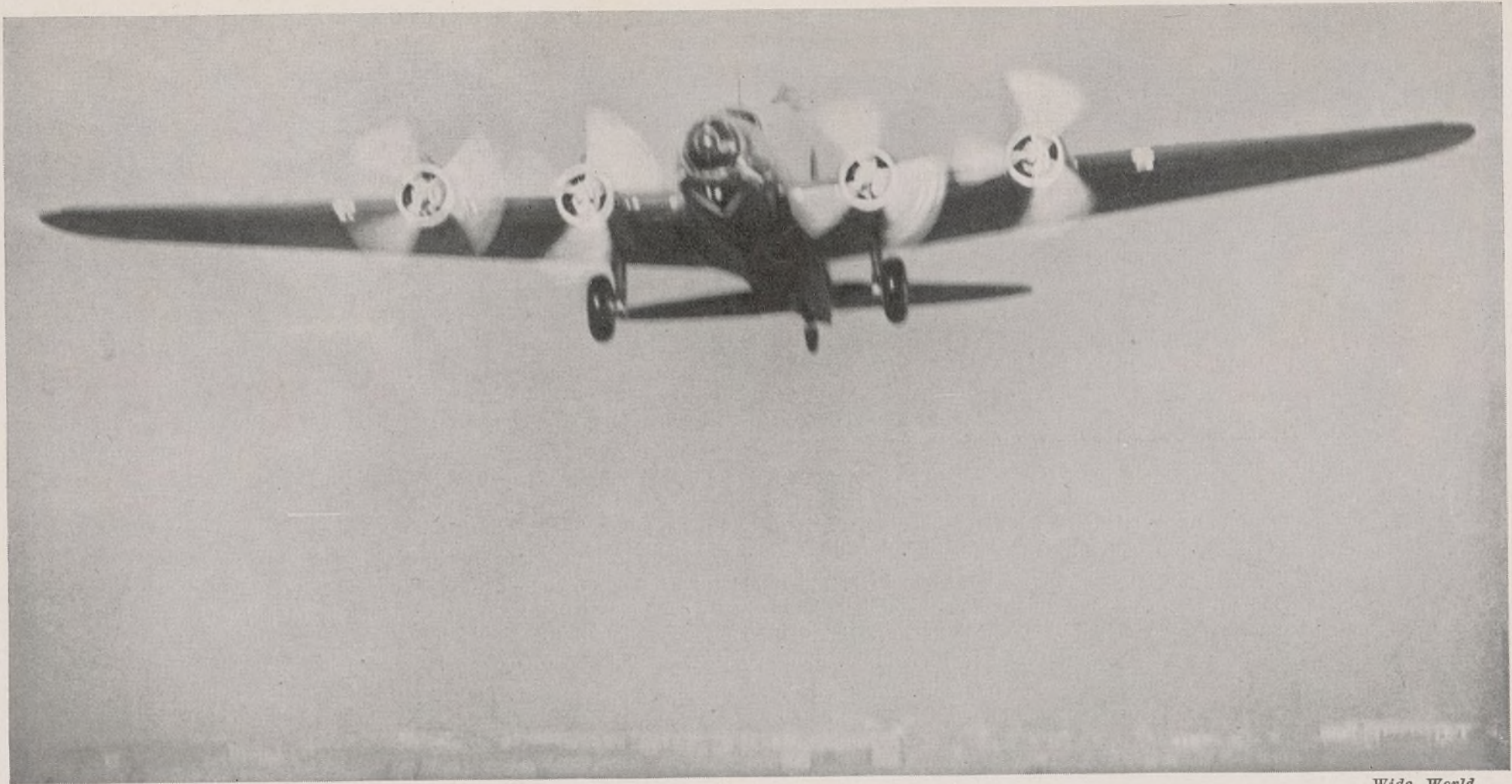
Further examination of the new division shows that the Infantry Regiment will number not over 2400 enlisted men, completely motorized except for the rifle companies—no field trains, band nor howitzer company. The service company and headquarters company are one. The Field Artillery Brigade shrinks to one regiment of four battalions of three batteries each, one battalion for general support and the others for direct support missions.

Cavalry is part of the Reconnaissance Echelon. The Signal Corps provides one company for divisional use and signal detachments for the combatant elements. The Engineer regiment becomes a battalion. The Medical Regiment disappears and is replaced by medical personnel and facilities necessary to normal battle conditions; higher headquarters will furnish increased personnel and means as needed. Combat supply and baggage agencies are retained by the organization, but the divisional Service Echelon delivers to them the daily supply and all ammunition.

Two modern elements remain to be treated in the composition of a Division, namely tanks and aviation. The enemy of the foot soldier is the tank, and the enemy of the tank is the cannon. Tanks will undoubtedly be used in greater numbers than ever before, which would indicate an increase in artillery available to the infantry commander rather than a decrease. Indeed it may be necessary to provide an artillery reserve, not unlike the infantry reserve, to meet sudden and unexpected tank assault.

The omission of tanks from the Combat Echelon suggests the possibility of a separate arm. In trying to visualize the future battlefield and tactics one cannot overlook the probability that "attacking infantry" will often be some form of tank and that the foot soldier will exist chiefly for the defense or for consolidation of conquered ground.

All modern military operations have tended to show that attack aviation is an effective, and almost indispensable, weapon of offense and defense for the division. Would it not be appropriate that the Division Commander have a squadron at his disposal in action without having to call up Corps or Army and ask for it? Again one is dealing with the factors of time, motion, and space. J. S. S., D.S.C.



Wide World

Boeing four-engined bomber, first of 13 ordered by the U. S. It is a 16-ton ship, with a wing spread of 105 feet and an overall length of 70 feet, designed for a range of 1500 miles from its base. Its armament consists of five machine guns—respectively in the nose, on each wing, on top and below. At extreme range its bomb load will be 2000 lbs.

Nations' Policies and Defenses

Italian-Austrian-Hungarian Accord

For Italy the principal outcome of the Vienna conference between the three States of the Rome Protocols was the recognition by Austria and Hungary of the *fait accompli* of the Italian empire in Ethiopia. This followed closely upon the German recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia as noted here last month.

For the rest of Europe the high point of the conference was the declaration of Hungary's right to equality of armament. It indicates the washing-up of another war treaty, the Treaty of Trianon. For Hungary will assuredly use her increased force to endorse her claim to a revision of the Treaty Boundaries. No precision was given by the communiqué of the Conference to Hungary's method of attaining her armament equality rights—whether by the German and Austrian system of tearing up a treaty or by the Turkish way of petitioning the signatories for the desired revision.

Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania—the French bloc of south-east Central Europe—were irritated by the announcement, as would be expected from them as holders of two-thirds of former Hungarian territory.

Originally the States of the Rome Protocols—namely, Italy, Austria and Hungary—were drawn together by mutual advantage in an economic tie. Representatives of the three countries have met periodically during the past 21½ years. Their conference in Vienna last month was the first occasion of a demonstration of closer political affinity.

With the Rome-Berlin accord established and the removal of friction between Italy and Germany over Austria, the way is open for Hungary to be drawn into the German-Italian orbit as soon as Mussolini can satisfy Yugoslavia's qualms about Hungary's boundary revision claims.

Turkey: Refortification of Dardanelles

The Montreux agreement of last July terminating the Treaty of Lausanne, under which Turkey was forbidden to rearm the region around the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, and permitting Turkey to remilitarize the Dardanelles has been ratified by France, Great Britain, Russia, Bulgaria, Greece, Germany and Yugoslavia.

As this agreement would shut off the Straits to warships of belligerent nations, except when executing instructions of the League of Nations or aiding a victim of aggression under a mutual assistance pact, Japan has declared she cannot agree and in the event of a Russo-Japanese war would claim the right to protest the passage of the Russian fleet through the Dardanelles from the Black Sea.

German-Japanese Pact

A pact for cooperation in common antagonism to Communism and for mutual aid under certain conditions was signed by Germany and Japan in Berlin on Nov. 25. Specifically the pact was directed against the Communist Internationale in Moscow, but not against any nation, the signatories asserted.

Chronicle to the last Day of the Preceding Month

But the Soviet Government, not having yet cast off the international association of subversive activities, professes to see in the pact only an armed instrument of aggression against Russia. It immediately broke off the Japanese negotiations for the renewal of the fishing treaty granting privileges to Japanese fishermen in the waters around Sakhalin Island, off the Siberian east coast.

An important economic agreement was bound up in the pact: it had been a year in the making. Earlier this year Germany had made an economic treaty with Manchukuo, under the terms of which the sovereignty of the Japanese marionette State was acknowledged.

Liberation Government of Spain Recognized

November 18. The Italian Government officially recognized the Insurgent Government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Spain. The basis for this recognition was that the Liberation Government had possession of more than two-thirds of Spain and that no other responsible government exists in that country. On the same basis the German Government also recognized the Insurgent Government.

The British Government recognized the Liberation Government as a belligerent and requested General Franco to establish neutral zones for foreign shipping in Spanish waters. General Franco after some delay granted the request, and the neutral zones have been designated.

The Government of Portugal broke relations with the Spanish Government and sent the Spanish Ambassador home. This act was tantamount to practical, if not actual, recognition of Franco's cause, to which the Government of Portugal is known to be very friendly.

Ethiopia: Campaigning

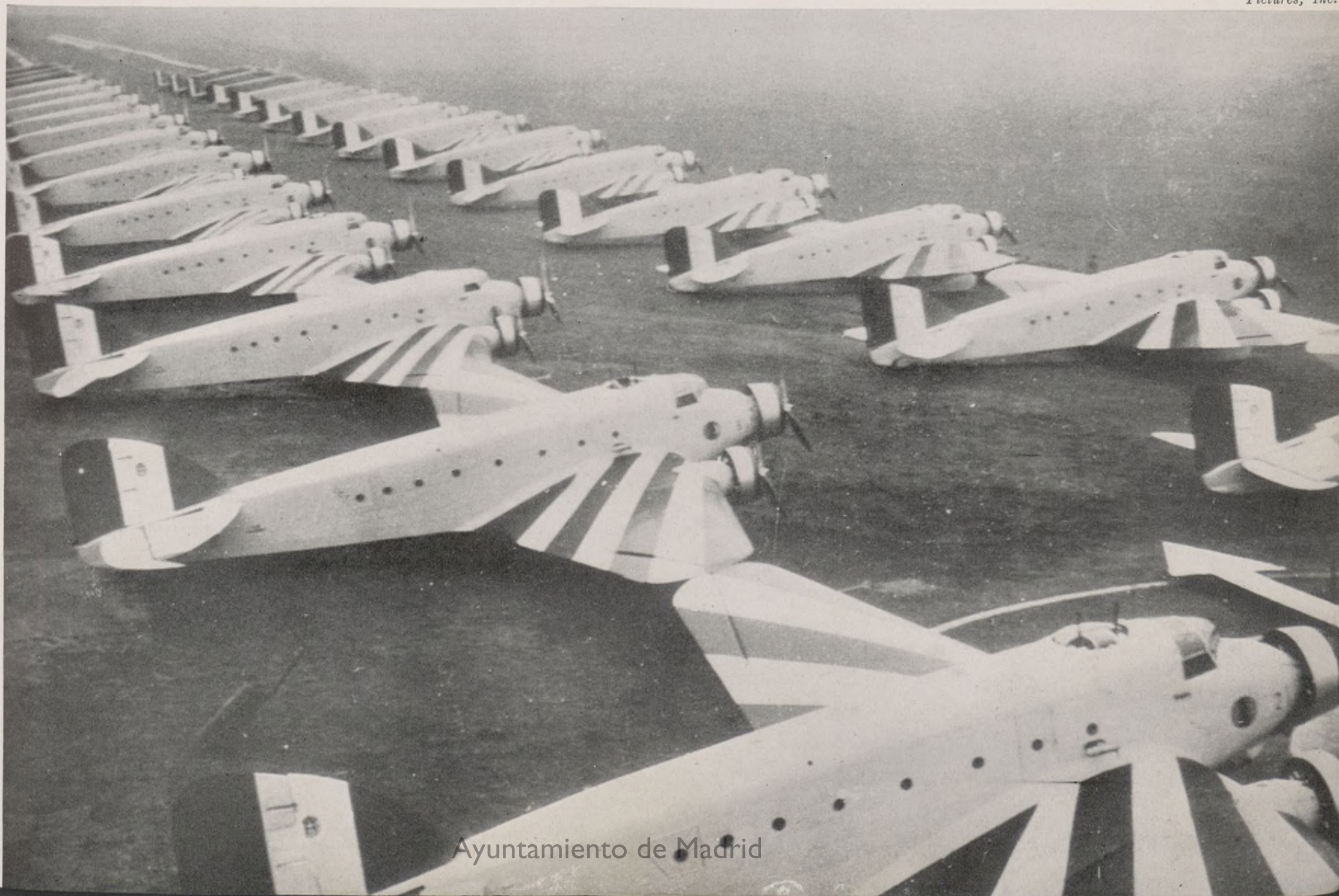
As the end of the rainy season approaches, Italy is planning to establish more firmly her conquest of Ethiopia. Military expeditions are being made west to Gore and the Sudanese border and southward through Galla and Sidamo Provinces toward the Kenya border.

Germany: Drive for Self-Sufficiency

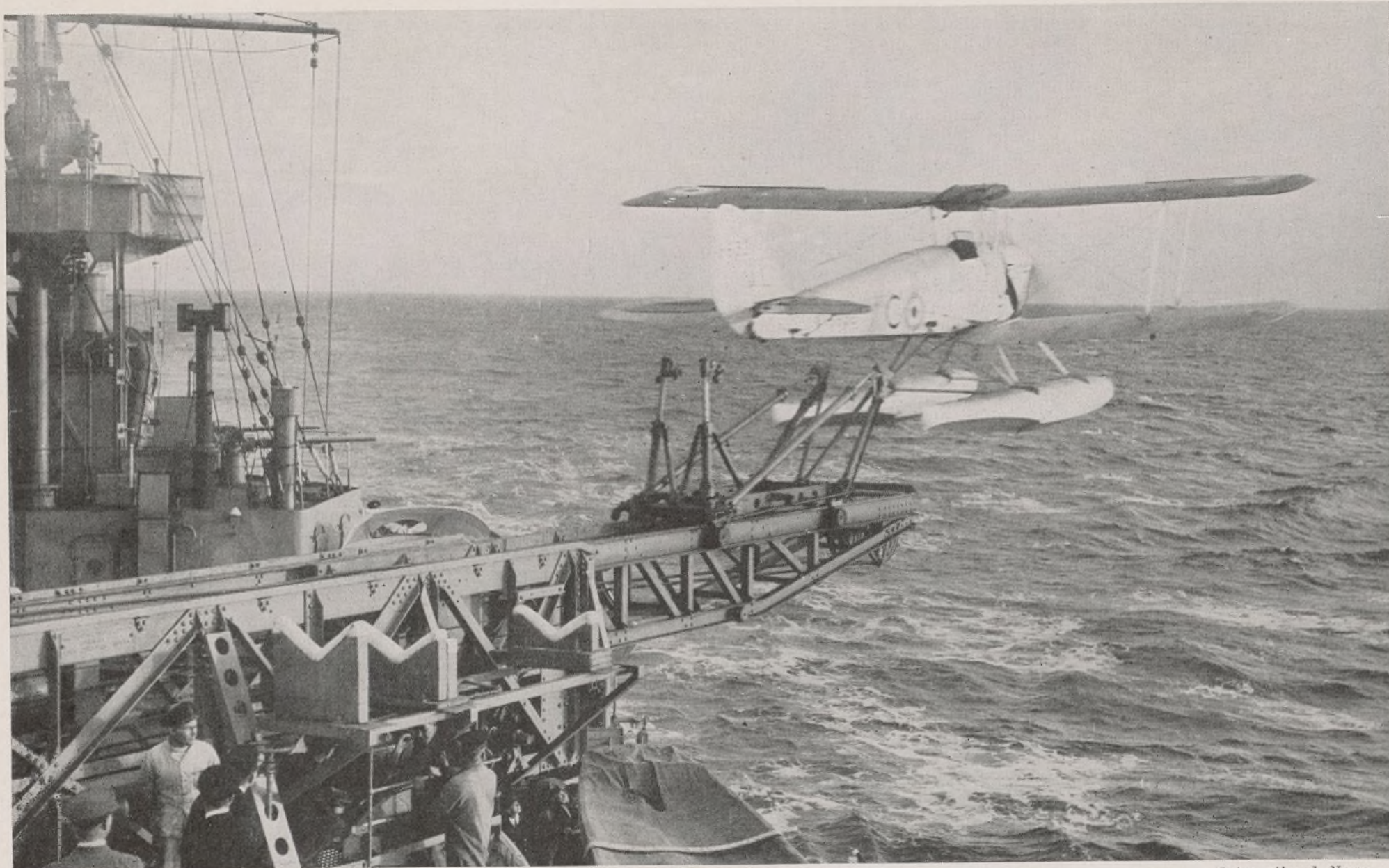
Germany's Four Year Policy for the substitution of raw materials lacking from her own domain has been entrusted to General Goering's direction. The proposal is devised to help Germany's foreign exchange problem in peacetime and to complete her self-sufficiency in wartime. Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics, remains the financial adviser, but the Air Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force is the responsible administrator. General Goering, a strong Nationalist, may be counted on to subordinate the socialist aims and the industrialist conservatism to the country's needs. How far the drive for substitutes can be pushed in four years has not yet been formulated. It represents a policy rather than a plan,

Identification of Italian military planes is as clear as their wings and vertical tail surface.

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International News

Catapulting a radio-controlled Queen Bee from H. M. S. Neptune for anti-aircraft practice during the last maneuvers of the British Home Fleet. On that occasion the Queen Bee remained in the air three hours, under radio control from Neptune's bridge, before being landed in a choppy sea. The safe landing of these expensive targets is always a good pretext for a gibe about the ineffectiveness of anti-aircraft fire

but with the driving force of General Goering behind it there will be action on it. Already last month regulations were issued governing the economic use of skilled labor and diluting factory forces by compulsory employment of a proportion of workers over 40 years of age. Goering's first step has thus been the mobilization of labor for industry.

Italy: Naval Expansion

The world's two largest battleships, the Littorio and the Vittorio Veneto, sisters of 35,000 tons, will be completed by Italy within the next three or four months. They are 1100 tons larger than H. M. S. Rodney, the largest battleship in the British Navy, and will mount nine 15-inch guns as against nine 16-inch guns on the British ship. The new Italian 15-inch gun is said to be equal in range to the heavier gun and is claimed to have a higher rate of fire. As on Rodney, twelve 6-inch guns form the secondary battery. Four seaplanes will be carried, and the anti-aircraft armament consists of twelve 3.5-inch guns and 20 machine guns.

Two battleships are being modernized and will be recommissioned soon. They are Conte di Cavour and Giulio Cesare. Their new armament consists of ten 12-inch guns in two triple and two double turrets and auxiliary batteries of twelve 4.7-inch guns, eight 3-inch guns and 20 heavy

machine guns, all capable of fire against aircraft. As soon as these two are commissioned, Andrea Doria and Caio Duilio will undergo modernization, whereafter Italy will have six battleships capable of, it is stated, 27 knots, which seems an improbable speed.

Three fast cruisers are under construction and 16 in commission. With the completion of her destroyer program Italy will have 104 destroyers. She also possesses 77 submarines and 43 motor torpedo boats.

Italian-British accord on the Mediterranean appears to be near. If both nations are sincere there is no reason why a satisfactory accord cannot be reached. Premier Mussolini has pointed out that to Great Britain the Mediterranean is a route while to Italy it is life.

Germany: Naval Notes

Adherence of Germany to the protocol regulating the conduct of submarines toward merchant vessels in wartime was announced last month.

An aircraft carrier is stated to be under construction, notwithstanding the earlier German pronouncement of that type of naval vessel as superfluous in view of the modern possibilities of seaplane attack and defence from coast bases.

Resumption of sovereignty over the Kiel Canal was probably the main reason for Germany's denouncement of inter-

national control over her chief inland waterways. The internationalization of the Kiel Canal was just one of those things imposed on Germany by the Versailles Treaty without other warrant than that of the superior power of the Allies. The Canal lies wholly within German territory. The Hague Court upheld the Treaty régime some 15 years ago.

The other waterways under international control were the Elbe and the Oder flowing from Czechoslovakia, the Niemen flowing from Poland, the Danube flowing into Austria from its source in Bavaria, the Rhine which rises in Switzerland and passes through Germany to reach the sea via the Netherlands and the Moselle which flows from France. These had all been subjected to international convention before the World War and probably will be again.

Italy: New Artillery Material

The value of artillery depends on its range, accuracy and field of fire, and on its mobility, ease in handling and rate of fire in battle, reads an Italian definition.

Italy has recently adopted two new pieces of artillery complying with this definition. Some of the characteristics of the 210/22 are as follows:

Initial speed with maximum charge.....	630 yds. per sec.
Weight of projectile.....	about 225 lbs.
Maximum range.....	17,500 yds.
Horizontal field of fire.....	75 degrees
Vertical field of fire.....	70 degrees
Weight of gun in battery.....	about 35,000 lbs.
Weight of trail carriage.....	about 23,750 lbs.
Weight of muzzle carriage.....	about 18,000 lbs.
Maximum rolling speed.....	19 miles per hr.
Rate of fire.....	every 2 minutes at 20 degrees every 4 minutes at 60 degrees

The main characteristics of the 149mm. gun follow:

Initial speed with maximum charge.....	880 yds. per sec.
Weight of projectile.....	100 lbs.
Maximum range.....	24,200 yds.
Horizontal field of fire.....	60 degrees
Vertical field of fire.....	45 degrees
Rate of fire.....	every minute

United States

Immediate authorization of an enlisted reserve was proposed in his annual report by General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, to augment the National Guard and to provide the

Organized Reserve Corps, now entirely made up of officers, with an enlisted personnel. As the reason for this recommendation he stressed the ageing of the veterans of our last war who are all practically past the draft age.

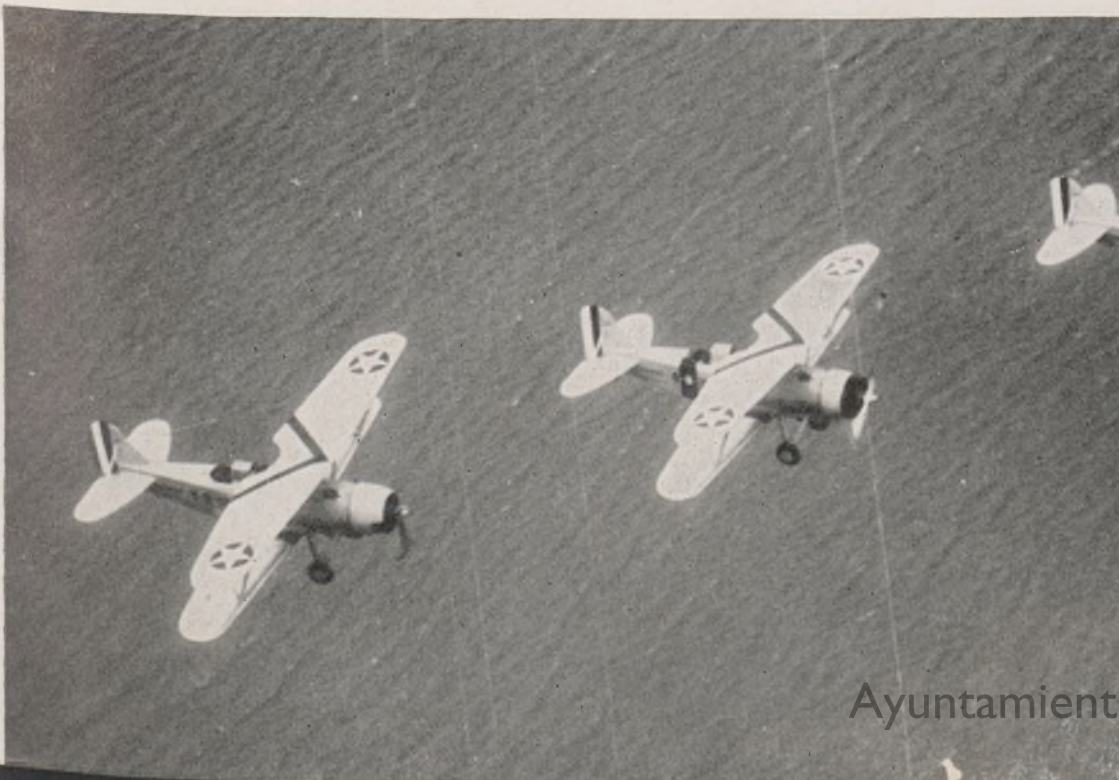
Rear Admiral A. B. Cook, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, asked in his annual report that an appropriation be made for the building of new big dirigibles. He asked also for increases in Navy combat planes and aviation personnel.

Pan-American Peace Conference

Delegates from all the American republics assembled at the end of November in Buenos Aires for an inter-American conference on the maintenance of peace in the New World. President Justo of Argentina welcomed among the heads of delegations one President—namely, the Chief Executive of the United States to whom is due the credit for the initiative in calling the conference—and 11 Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Included among the other delegates were an equal number of former Ministers of Foreign Affairs and several former Presidents. There has not hitherto been such an im-

Bombing Squadron 6-M of the U. S. Marine Corps

International News



Ayuntamiento de Madrid



*International
News*

The Pan-American Peace Conference, which President Roosevelt went to South America to open, convened in the beautiful edifice where the Argentinian Congress meets. Above, a view of the Plaza Congress in Buenos Aires. Below, a view of the United States Embassy where the President stayed during his visit to the Argentinian capital. From the suite he occupied on the second floor the vista extends over eight miles of parkland and the estuary of the River Plate

portant gathering of statesmen to collaborate in a program of brotherhood for the western hemisphere.

There are grounds for the belief that the prime concern of the American republics—particularly the smaller and weaker—has latterly come to be security against the spread to this continent of the turmoils engendered by the new political cults of the Old World which have reached a new peak of horror in the Spanish Civil War.

Since President Roosevelt initiated the so-called "good neighbor" policy to govern the relations of the United States with the republics of Central and South America, reciprocity of good feeling towards the Colossus of the North has been engendered. Therefrom has sprung the understanding of the establishment of a New World policy mutually helpful to all the countries of this continent, with advantage to all and prejudice to none. Formulation of a pan-American policy of neutrality in the wars of the rest of the world, the banishment of war from this hemisphere and the preservation of democracy in the New World are the chief aims of the Conference. To affirm the support of the United States in these endeavors President Roosevelt and his Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, have both signed up for protracted absence from their homeland and made the long passage to the River Plate.

Anent the Publisher: by the Editor

In response to many enquiries from readers of the first number of LAURELS and for the information of new readers receiving this Second number, the Editor appends this concise statement about the Publisher: Major Edmond C. Fleming, Field Artillery Reserve; 17 years service in the Regular Army including Mexican Border, France, duty in the Philippine Islands; was Military Attaché to Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, 1928-1932; Professor Military Science and Tactics, Chicago High School 1933.

International News



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them to subscribe***

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, on the bridge of U.S.S. Indianapolis, sailing to attend the Pan-American Peace Conference: left to right are James Roosevelt, the President and his aides, Capt. Paul Bastedo, Col. Edwin Watson and Capt. Ross McIntyre. Below, a view of the cruiser leaving the port of Charleston, S. C., after embarking the President for the passage to Buenos Aires.



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

