

The program is divided into five phases, calculated to develop strength, aggressive spirit, toughness, confidence and endurance.

Most spectacular of the training sections is the "confidence course." The men themselves build towering apparatus, some of which stands 540 feet high. Its purpose is to give young men confidence in their own abilities to meet any situation requiring physical skill and mental alacrity.

The infantrymen also receive work daily on a "strength course." They use discarded tin cans filled with cement and combined with old gaspipe into weight-lifting bar bells; clothesline rope for skipping exercises; a wooden "roman chair," to harden stomach muscles and several others.

Additional sections include work with heavy logs in group exercises, "dirty fighting" instruction and a daily cross-country mile run.

The program in its entirety has been submitted to the War department. Educators in Little Rock, Ark., where Camp Robinson is located, have indicated they intend to adopt the entire Waterbury training scheme for use in local schools. Part of the training is currently being considered for adoption by the New York City police department.

Ward H. Haylett, internationally famous track coach at Kansas State college, said he intended to investigate the possibilities of using the Waterbury program in training college track athletes. Haylett, a veteran of the first World war, toured Europe in 1938 as coach of an all-American track team that returned unbeaten by the continent's best.