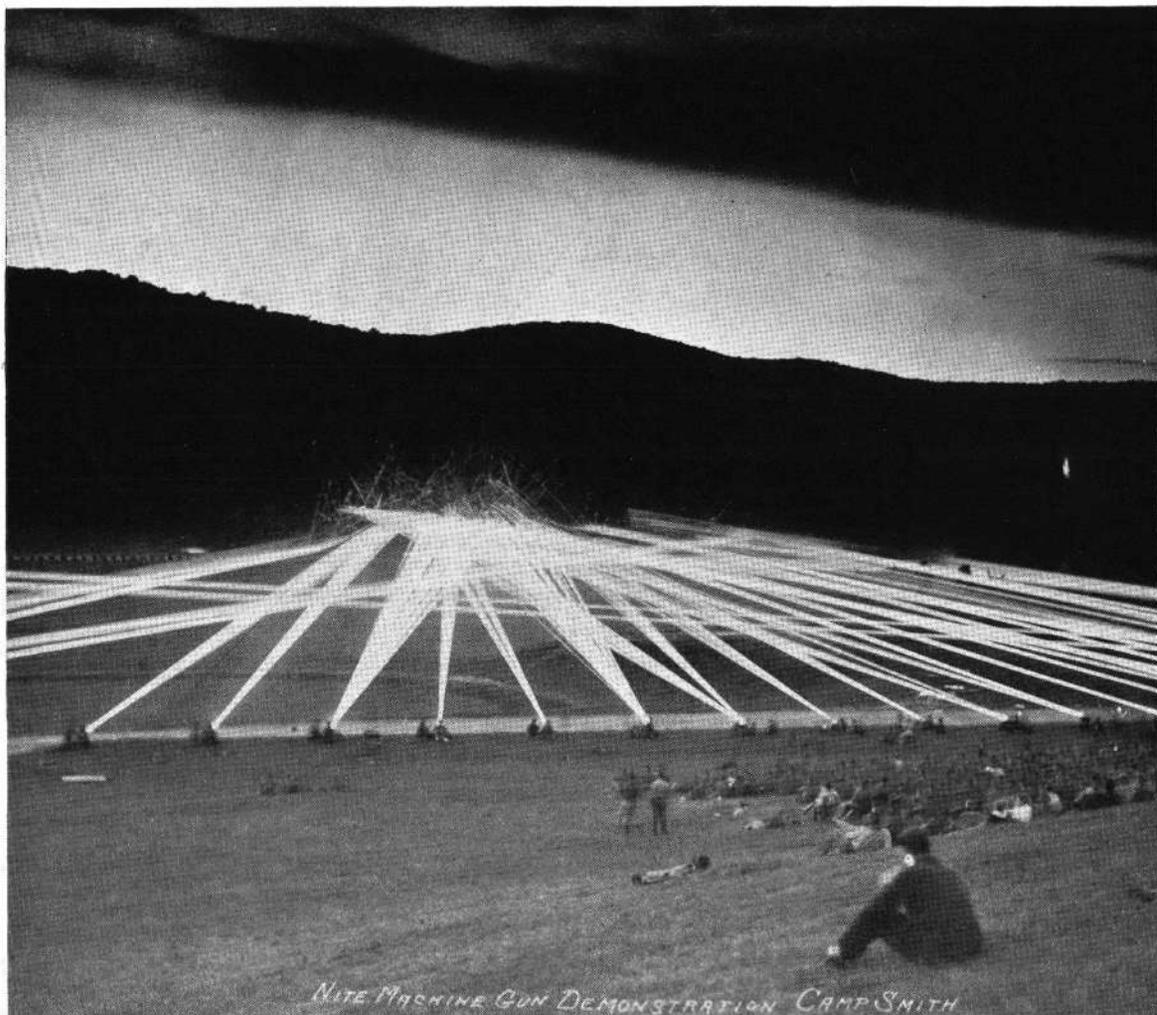


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*Photo by Walter*

**NIGHT MACHINE GUN DEMONSTRATION—CAMP SMITH**

**NOVEMBER**

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**1937**



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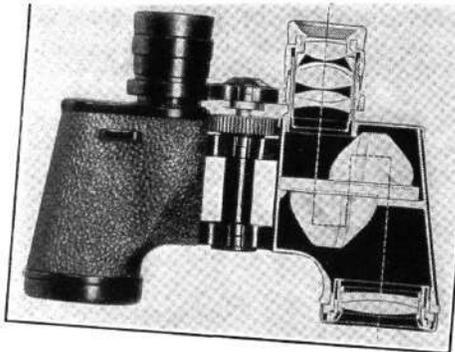
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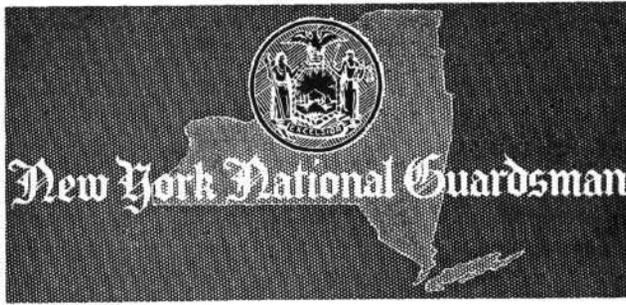
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The 164th Issue Vol. XIV, No. 8

**"For the propagation of one policy and only one:  
 'Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!'"**

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HEADQUARTERS 2ND CORPS AREA  
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September 10, 1937.

Major General William N. Haskell,  
Commanding 27th Division, N.Y.N.G.,  
New York, N. Y.

My dear General Haskell:

Please accept my personal thanks for your attendance at the First Army CPX just completed, and my assurance that the work of you and your staff was a most valuable contribution to the success of the exercise.

As the Regular Army and National Guard will necessarily have to fight shoulder to shoulder in any such emergency as that assumed in the Black Plan, it seems absolutely essential that we all should learn to work together and that our staffs should acquire mutual understanding and the ability to cooperate without which practical team play is not possible. This can be learned only by our actually doing together, as far as is practicable in time of peace, that which would confront us in time of war.

The success with which both played the game together at Fort Devens seems to justify my belief that the CPX was a real success as a lesson in team play. It is hardly necessary to add that the way your Division met every call upon it, has greatly enhanced the regard and confidence in which it has always been held by those members of the Regular establishment who know it and its personnel.

My staff and I have come away from this short period of service with a feeling of closer friendship and increased respect for you and yours. In wishing you and the 27th Division continued success, we naturally hope, after this last experience, that it may be our good fortune in the not too distant future to serve again with you under equally pleasant circumstances.

Very sincerely yours,

*Frank R. McCoy*

FRANK R. MCGOY,  
Major General, Commanding.

# A "Paper War" We Didn't Win

*The First Army C. P. X., 1937*

THE second First Army Command Post Exercise, in which the 27th Division Staff participated, was conducted at Fort Devens, Ayer, Massachusetts, during the period August 11 to September 4, 1937, inclusive. The period August 11 to August 24 was consumed in the organization and war-gaming of the exercise by the several umpire groups and by the preparation of several basic tactical decisions and orders by the First Army and Corps Staffs concerned. The Division Staffs participated in the exercise during the period August 27th to September 4th only. The following units were represented in the Command Post Exercise:

First Army Staff                      Second Wing GHQ Air  
Provisional Cavalry Corps   Force

I. Corps comprising:

- 9th Division, R.A.
- 26th Division, Mass. N.G.
- 43rd Division, Conn. N.G.

II. Corps comprising:

- 1st Division, R.A.
- 27th Division, N.Y.N.G.
- 44th Division, N.J.N.G.

III. Corps comprising:

- 8th Division, R.A.
- 27th Division, Pa. N.G.
- 29th Division, Md. N.G.

During the course of the exercise, the 10th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., and the 269th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., were attached to the 8th Division, R.A.

The Staff of the 27th Division was composed as follows:

- Commanding General—Major General William N. Haskell
  - Chief of Staff—Colonel Joseph A. S. Mundy
  - Acting G-1—1st Lieutenant Robert V. Dunn, A.C.
  - G-2—Lt. Col. John Reynolds
  - G-3—Lt. Col. Hampton Anderson
  - G-4—Lt. Col. J. Tabor Loree
  - Artillery Commander—Col. Redmond F. Kernan, Jr.
  - Engineer—Major Brendan A. Burns
  - Signal Officer—Captain John E. Susse
  - Quartermaster—Colonel Foster G. Hetzel
  - Surgeon—Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury
  - Ordnance Officer and Chemical Officer—Lt. Col. Alfred D. Reutershan
- Necessary clerical work was per-

formed by eight (8) enlisted men from Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division.

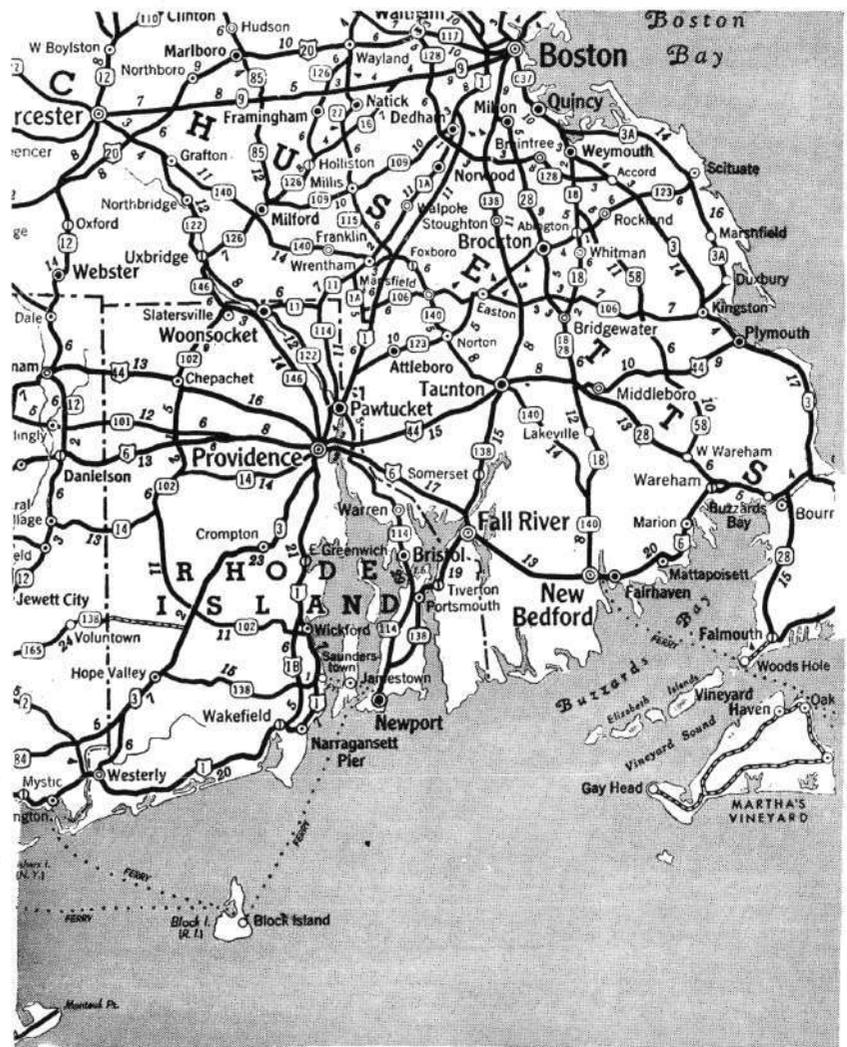
The basic strategic situation for the exercise was briefly as follows:

Our fleet and the GHQ air force are supposedly engaged in operations against the main Black powers in the Pacific.

Hostile Black submarines supported by aviation are attacking our shipping in the North Atlantic.

Black forces began major landing operations in the vicinity of Buzzards and Plymouth Bays on August 22, 1937. Black's intentions apparently are to secure a base in the vicinity of Boston or Narragansett Bay preparatory to an invasion of Blue's vital New Eng-

(Continued on page 11)



General Area Covered in C. P. X.

# Light Tanks For General Utility

by Edmond C. Fleming\*

ON the North-West Frontier of India tanks are now used "for any worth-while task, any task whereby some definite tactical advantage can be gained: to achieve an object more effectively or in a shorter space of time than would be possible without tanks." This policy has evolved from experience gained in operations, from the progressive development of new uses for light tanks in frontier fighting that gives no opportunity for decisive blows because the hillmen never concentrate in mass.

As taxis, these machines have transported commanders and staff and even "field cashiers with their treasure" from one camp to the next. They have done duty as mobile radio posts to transmit information back. In disguise as abandoned trucks they have had a trial as decoys. The spirit of self-preservation in the Tank Corps has inspired a test of the light tanks as advanced observation posts for the artillery.

## A COOPERATIVE WEAPON

All this is far removed from the dogma of tanks kept in the Commander's hands for a decisive blow. It does not accord with the theory of tanks in a mechanized force. It is something different; it is a searching for new uses of a machine regarded generally as adapted only to mass operation. It opens up possibly a vista of the light tank for general utility in each of the older Arms.

On the North-West Frontier of India we see the light tank serving the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery and assisting the services. We must be alert to this pioneering in the cooperation of light tanks with all branches of the army. Let us remember that the fundamentals of the cooperation of aviation with all arms and services evolved from the researches of the British in those frequent punitive expeditions in the remoteness of their empire. All that the Italians demonstrated so brilliantly on a large scale in aviation, motorization and road work during their East African campaign stemmed from the small scale experiences of the British in minor operations in Asia and in Africa.

## FRONTIER CHARACTERISTICS

You may visualize the North-West Frontier of India as like the country from El Paso, Tex., to Nogales, Ariz., with a special mention of Cochise County in the vicinity of Bisbee, Ariz. Seldom can a tank leave the road on either side except for a few yards, and the advance or withdrawal is almost continuously similar to the passage of a defile. On the mountain sides

there is good cover for the sharpshooting tribesmen and stones are abundant for building craftily concealed "sangars" (marksmen's pillboxes) along the ridges.

In all that here follows one must constantly carry in mind that because the frontier tribesmen do not as yet possess any anti-tank weapons the light tanks are invulnerable to the hillmen's fire. What is being demonstrated in these operations is not therefore directly applicable to conditions where both sides have modern arms, but it lays the basis for intelligent application thereto.

## COOPERATION WITH ARTILLERY

In the Ipi operations (December, 1935-January, 1936), an anonymous contributor to the July issue of *The Royal Tanks Corps Journal* (London) relates, a tank was able by use of radio on one occasion "to stop the artillery firing on a hill they thought was in possession of the enemy, but which had actually been picqueted by our troops."

That was an improvement over experiences in the Mohmand operations (August-October, 1935) when two separate instances were recorded of 6-inch howitzer shells dropping threateningly close to tanks out of view of the battery observation posts.

Those earlier experiences are not referred to by the writer mentioned above: I recall them from an earlier source. In the Mohmand affair the tanks were minus radio only because they had been ordered out from their station at Peshawar in the height of summer when half the drivers and other key men were on leave and opportunity had been taken to send the radio sets down to the arsenal for repair.



Courtesy, *The Royal Tank Corps Journal*

Two light tanks disguised as trucks in the Ipi operations.

## AS TAXI OR TRUCK

The narrator of the Ipi experiences describes an instance of tanks in Quartermaster service. It happened

\* Copyright, 1937, by Edmond C. Fleming.

when the immediate object of an advance was "the demolition of a village at the foot of the hills overlooking Dakai. This drew intensive resistance from the enemy, and aeroplanes and mountain artillery were in action to maintain our positions.

"By the time it was possible to withdraw there was insufficient daylight to get back to Khaisora. The force therefore camped for the night at Biche Kashkhai. We moved into the camp as night fell, expecting to spend the night without food and blankets. But our C.Q.M.S. had risen to the occasion. He used three "taxi" tanks, which had taken the General back to Mir Ali, and got up a blanket a man, food, drink and the mail. Even so, we spent a freezing and uncomfortable night, being heavily sniped all night at close quarters."

#### MASKED FOR DECOYS

How the tanks were used as decoys is thus described:

"On the 28th [December, 1935] the company [11th Light Tank Company] returned to Mir Ali, leaving a detached section first at Khaisora Camp and later at Jaler Algad Camp. The latter Camp was most unhealthy at nights, sniping being frequent and fairly heavy. Another source of annoyance was that the field telephone lines between camps were cut every night by the tribesmen. With the object of deterring the tribesmen, General Robertson conceived the idea of using tank 'Q' ships.<sup>1</sup>

"Our Workshop Officer and the R.I.A.S.C. Workshop Officer at Mir Ali used their heads and made wooden<sup>2</sup> structures to fit on two tanks to give them the appearance of lorries. The disguise would spring open by releasing a catch, thereby giving the gun free play when the right moment came.

"The route taken by the enemy to reach their sniping position at Jaler was conjectured, and on New Year's Eve the two 'Q' ships 'broke down' where the new road intersected the supposed route. The rear-guard was then about to cover the column into camp, and, after some pretence of trying to start and push the 'lorries,' the 'lorries' were seemingly abandoned, but with their crews inside them. . . .

"It was hoped that the snipers would be attracted to the 'lorries' and meet a hail of bullets instead. But dusk came, then dark, then moonlight, and none came near. However, large numbers were seen out of range, taking a different route. At 8:30, Capt. Willis's section came out from Jaler and 'rescued' the two tanks. Sniping was fairly lively in Jaler Camp that night."

#### AS BATTERY O.P.

The next ruse got results. These two tanks "shorn of their design and one more tank carrying a F.O.O. and a telephone, were sent into ambush in a grave-

<sup>1</sup> "Q" was the designating letter of the "mystery" ships or "hush-hush" ships, used during the war as decoys for the Central Powers' submarines.

<sup>2</sup> Is this a dirty dig at a couple of brother officers?—E. C. F.

<sup>3</sup> The first occasion of the use of tanks on the Indian frontier, as I noted in "The Observer," November, 1936, issue of *The Reserve Officer*.



Courtesy, *The Royal Tank Corps Journal*

#### The decoys stripped of their disguise.

yard. They moved into cover masked by the dust of a convoy and waited till after the daily withdrawal.

"Soon after the withdrawal, these tanks found some targets, the first being six men bunched at 800 yards, one of whom got half-way up a telephone pole . . . but only half way. Later a large party was seen on a hill, but out of range to our sights.

"The F.O.O. was informed, and within two minutes eight guns had fired accurately from Jaler Camp. This action had the desired effect, as the wires were not again cut, and sniping into Jaler Camp stopped."

Of the cooperation of tanks with other arms in action on the Frontier a general review appeared in the above noted July issue of *The Royal Tank Corps Journal*. The conclusions it presents may be accepted as the crop from tank experiences in the Mohmand operations<sup>3</sup> and in the Ipi operations this year as well as last year.

#### COOPERATION WITH CAVALRY

With the cavalry "light tanks will seldom have the opportunity for close cooperation" in attack, we are told. "The best cooperation is a *simultaneous* attack, not necessarily in close physical contact."

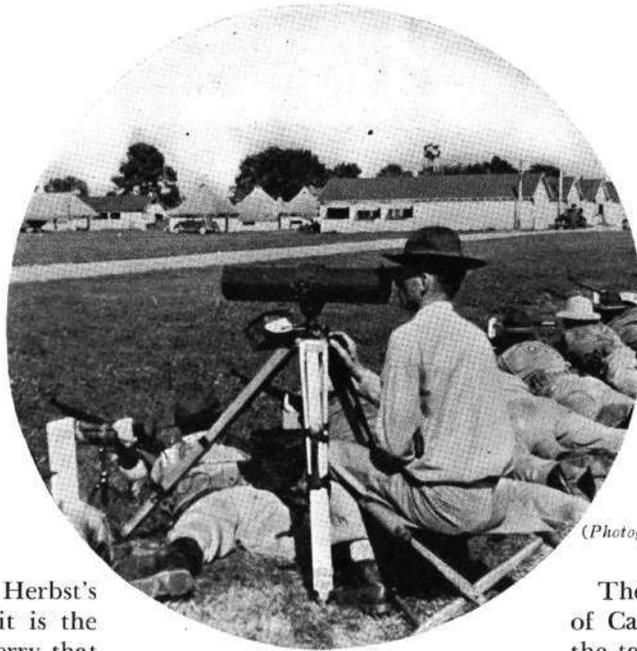
"It is laid down," states the author—whose identity and rank are hidden by the signature A. S. W. W.—"that light tanks should attack weakness." As a corollary they should attack "against flank or rear in conjunction with the cavalry attack elsewhere. It is far better that (where close cooperation is not possible) one arm should make the opportunity for the other.

"The fact that the cavalry are far less sensitive to ground than are tanks will often enable them to lure or drive the enemy on to an area suited for tank action. On the other hand a tank attack may produce an effect which will give the cavalry opportunities for pursuit."

Though not so specified by the Tank Corps writer, the directing factors seem to be *first*, "Ground is our chief enemy—we are very sensitive to ground," *second*, close synchronization of the light tanks with any arm cannot be assured on account of obstacles, blocks or other unforeseen delays and *third*, darkness is a jeopardy for tanks.

(Continued on page 18)

# The Last 1000 Yards



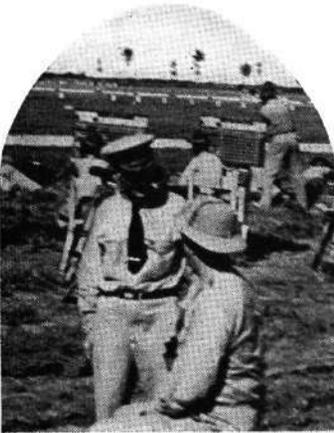
(Photographs by Walter)

# Camp Perry 1937

To paraphrase Colonel Herbst's famous "Last 600 yards" it is the last 1000 yards at Camp Perry that tell the story—"they separate the men from the boys"—this was never more true than during the National Rifle Team Match in the 1937 Matches. On Friday night we had a sneaking suspicion that we had a very good chance of doing an "Abu-Ben-Adam" and leading, if not all the rest at least all the rest "excluding the service teams" but by 11 A. M. on the morning of Saturday, September 11th, we found that we would not quite attain our objective although we did lead some 87 teams. But to get the story in chronological order—the New York National Guard Rifle Team was selected by competition in the State matches and by tryouts held on weekends throughout July and part of August.

When these tests were completed, the team as finally selected was representative of six of our Infantry regiments and the 102nd Engineers. It consisted of Lt. Col. Suavet, Hq. 27th Division, Team Captain; Capt. Brown, O.D., S.S., Team Coach; Lt. Wallace, 174th Infantry; Smith, 369th Infantry; Manin, 102nd

Captain Hesselman and  
Colonel Suavet



Eng.; Schaub, 106th Infantry; Sergeants Nicolai and Mills, 106th Infantry, Deverall, 107th Inf.; Bradt, 105th Infantry; Evans and Rizzo, 102nd Eng.; and Privates Lutz and David of the 165th Infantry. Their old-standby, Sgt. Ryan, was along as Ordnance mechanic and Sgt. Canavan of the 165th was in charge of the team property and transportation.

Sgt. Evans on the Glass

The week prior to the opening of Camp Perry, those members of the team who could get away from business reported to Captain Brown for team practice on the Karners Range of the 105th Infantry which was made available by Major Innes, the officer in charge. This week was spent in wind doping, zeroing rifles, selecting pairs and firing selected portions of the National Match course and under Captain Brown's capable leadership the result was a



On the Preparatory Line

team which was a credit to the New York National Guard—and that is saying a lot.

On arrival at Camp Perry, the team found many changes in the camp since last year's visit—boarded and screened tents had replaced the old drooping canvas which the camp demolition detachment used to drop on one's head on the final day of the match—the reservation has been extended to Ohio Route No. 2 and has a most impressive entrance with two fine stone sentry boxes and a splendid avenue leading to the camp.

The course of instruction at the Small Arms Firing School opened with one hundred and twenty-three

teams reporting—quite a class. Lt. Col. C. A. Bagby, who conducted the school will be remembered by some of our Peekskill match competitors as the Captain of the West Point Team which formerly competed in our matches.

Having successfully completed the interesting course of instruction at the school, the team proceeded to the post graduate course represented by the National Rifle Association Matches with very satisfactory results as the following will indicate.

In the Dupont Trophy All-Around Championship which requires not merely consistency with the rifle but a high average performance with the Service Rifle, match rifle, small bore rifle and .38 Calibre revolver, Sgt. Burr A. Evans won the seventh place medal with a score of 1026—thereby proving what his teammates knew—that no matter what the team requires of him, from repairing a rifle, wind doping, coaching or firing, he will come through.

Lieutenant Wallace came along with the State Bronze Medal in the Crowell Trophy Match (1608 entries) with a score of 49.

The Camp Perry Instructors Match (904 entries) gave Sgt. Bradt his chance with a possible 50 (5 V's) which gave him 4th place, while Sgt. Evans brought in the State Bronze Medal.

The State Bronze Medals in the Coast Guard Trophy match (1834 entries) the Marine Corps Cup Match (1870 entries) the President's Match (1913 entries) were won by Lieutenants Schaub, Wallace and Smith respectively.

The New York National Guard Team was high National Guard in the A. E. F. Roumanian Team Match with a score of 565 and was awarded bronze medals. The match was won by the U. S. M. C. Reserve No. 1 with a score of 574.

1922 entered the National Individual Rifle Match in which Lieutenant Herron and Manin won bronze



Our Coach, Captain Brown, on the Job

medals and Seaman Pfau of the N. Y. N. M. also collected a bronze medal. This gave Manin his third leg for his Distinguished Marksman's Badge—one each year for 1935-36-37, and all won in the National Individual.

The National Rifle Team Match, as mentioned in the opening paragraph, did not work out exactly as planned—however, the team finished in Class B with a score of 2671—the match being won by the U. S. Marines with a score of 2788. The violent and tricky wind which lasted all through the 1000 yard stage on Saturday made this final stage almost a game of chance—it was not unusual to see a miss pop up in a string of fives—and we can be well satisfied with the final result.

#### THE PISTOL TEAM

In addition to the rifle team whose adventures are chronicled above, the New York National Guard was represented by a pistol team which gathered much credit for our organization. This team consisted of

(Continued on page 26)



Manin-Canavan, Schaub, Nicolai, Wills, Evans, Deverall, Lutz, Bradt, Rizzo, David Smith Team Captain Suavet, Coach Brown, Wallace, Ryan

# An Appreciation

The following letter was received by me after the last "Guardsman" went to press, but is now published in order that all of the officers who worked so conscientiously to make the recent American Legion parade a success may know that their work was appreciated by one who is well qualified to express an opinion on such a subject. • It has been impossible for me to reach each individual who assisted the Division Marshals and Regulating Officers in connection with the parade. I have heard nothing but the highest praise of those officers, and I personally should like to add my word of appreciation for the unselfish and capable cooperations which every officer of the New York National Guard displayed on September 21st and the days preceding it. • It is I who should congratulate myself on having about me such energetic and loyal and able officers.



WILLIAM N. HASKELL,  
Major General.

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SALES CONVENTION DIRECTOR  
THE AMERICAN LEGION

September 27, 1937.

Major General William N. Haskell,  
80 Center Street,  
New York.

Dear General Haskell:

I wish to extend to you my personal and official appreciation for your splendid work as Chairman of the Parade Committee of the American Legion Convention just held in this city.

I have had some experience in the movement of troops, both on the staff and marching side, and I have never seen one in which all the details seemed to have been worked out with more care and precision than those which characterized the great parade you put on last Tuesday. I realize, too, that it is a very difficult thing to organize and move, with clock-work precision, units of different sizes from more than forty-eight states in the Union, many of them held together by the loosest sort of discipline and subject to the temptations of the Great City. The whole parade clicked from beginning to end. There were no disagreeable delays and no untoward incidents of any kind. It was a magnificent piece of staff and command work, - a great work greatly done.

I congratulate you on it.

Sincerely yours,  
*J. Hanbord*

# Machine Gun Demonstration

## Camp Smith 1937

ONE of the more interesting phases of the summer training was the machine gun demonstration with tracer ammunition given on the first Thursday evening of each training period. Twenty-four guns were used in the demonstration. The ammunition was loaded in the belts alternately tracer and regular service cartridges.

The purpose of the demonstration was to give the regiments a better idea of the more important uses of machine gun fire. The tracer ammunition in the darkness made an excellent picture. Each event was first explained by the instructor and then demonstrated.

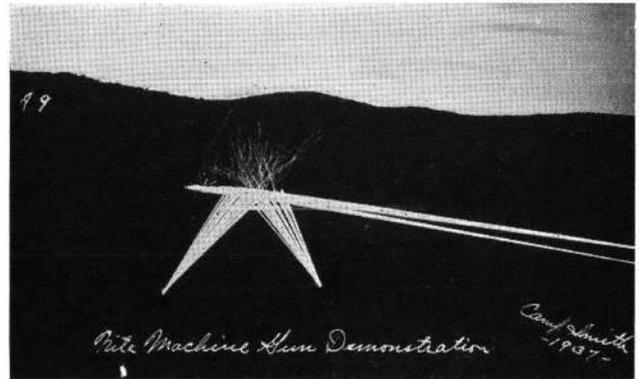
Ordnance Hill made an excellent amphitheater for the troops and the valley range was used for the firing. The regiments were marched to their position shortly after supper and while waiting for darkness witnessed a demonstration of the use of the Howitzer weapons.

Among the machine gun fires demonstrated were section scissors, inward traverse, a combination of the two with their fires crossing, a final protective line, and a barrage. Due to the short range the traversing was increased to six mils.

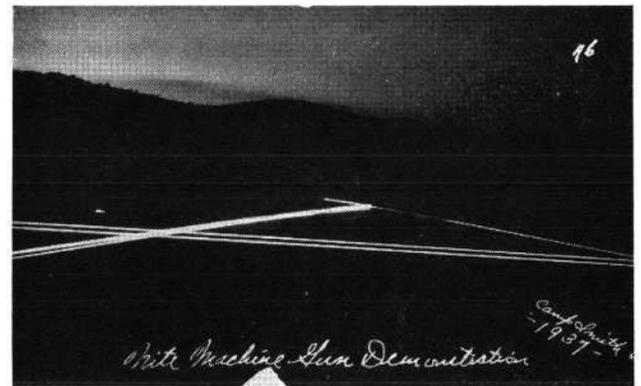
Figure 1 below shows a section engaging about 45 mils wide by using section scissors.

about 75 mils wide by inward traverse. A platoon engages another target in figure 3 with one section using section scissors and the other inward traverse, their fires crossing.

(Photographs by Walter)



The final protective line is shown in figure 4.



The demonstration ended with a box barrage in which all twenty-four guns of the two regiments were used. This was particularly instructive to the machine gunners as they were obliged to lay their guns for the barrage both for elevation and direction during daylight, change to their other tasks, then relay for the barrage during darkness.

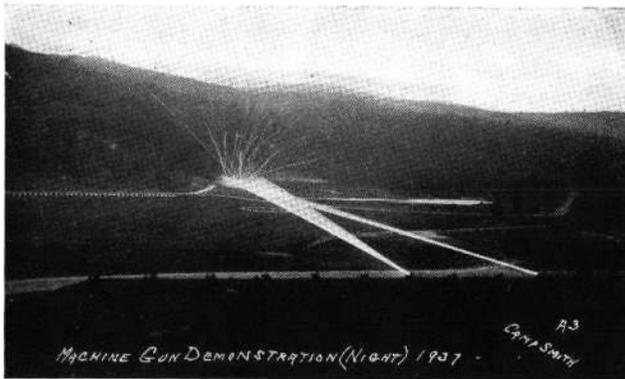
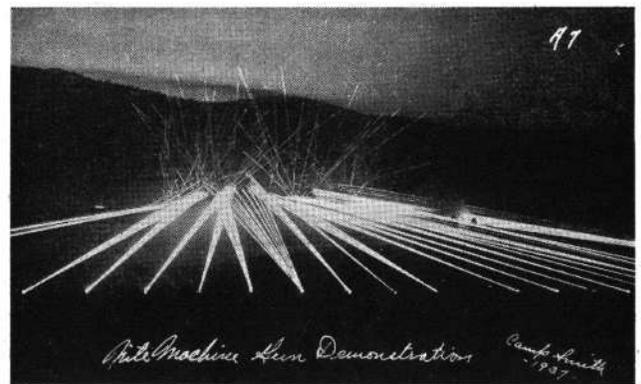


Figure 2 below shows a section engaging a target



# SONS *of* ORION



by *Herbert E. Smith*

Title by GEORGE GRAY

**F**og and thick smoke, in the early morning hours of September 29, 1918, was slowing up the advance of the forward elements of New York's 27th Division which were attempting to crack through the enemy lines near Ronssoy, France.

Company C of the 107th Infantry was one of the assault waves of this determined attack that thick morning but its movements were also hampered by the atmospheric conditions.

So it was that when a Brooklynite, Private Epifanio Affatato of C. Company, received a painful wound from flying shrapnel during the slow progress of the Americans' attack, he had to grope almost blindly across the heavily misted No Man's Land. Finally he found a shell-crater deep enough to shelter him while he bound up his wounds and administered hasty first-aid treatment to himself.

Four more wounded American soldiers were in that shell-hole, and Private Affatato attended to them, too. He had just completed this merciful detail when a live hand-grenade, thrown by counter-attacking German shock troops, fell into the midst of the five men.

Instantly the quick-witted Brooklynite pounced upon the "pineapple" and tossed it back toward the enemy force. Another live grenade landed in the crater, and again Affatato heaved it back before it could explode in the small confines of that hole where wounded men huddled together. By his quick thinking and instantaneous action this C Company soldier undoubtedly saved himself and his wounded comrades from suffering fatal wounds.

The same outfit—Company C of the 107th—boasted another heroic soldier in Mechanic Morris A. Banister of Watertown, New York, who proved up in an acid test on the night of August 17, 1918, in action near Mount Kemmel, Belgium.

While engaged with a working party in the repair of communicating trenches, he saw a German H.E. shell explode in the midst of a British ration party

moving forward. Without waiting for orders, Mechanic Banister immediately dashed forward and, under continuous enemy artillery fire, aided the wounded British soldiers more than 125 yards across a shell-swept area to safety.

\* \* \* \* \*

Another Upstate New Yorker, Richard E. Bentley of Horseheads, went overseas with the 108th Infantry and was a corporal in Company L of that regiment during its battle near St. Souplet, France, in mid-October of 1918. On the night of October 15, a call was made for volunteers to accompany a scout officer on a reconnaissance patrol of the enemy lines across the La Selle River. Corporal Bentley was one of the first men to offer himself as one of the party to make that hazardous trip. With the scout officer and three other soldiers, he waded the stream under constant fire from the enemy artillery and machine-gun positions, obtained vitally important information about the German troops and position, and succeeded in returning safely to our lines with this data.

\* \* \* \* \*

During the 27th Division's operations against the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, France, in September, 1918, the men of the sanitary detachment of the 106th Infantry were in action as litter-bearers and first-aid men. Conspicuously outstanding by his unselfish devotion to this detail was a New Yorker, Private Ernest W. Blomgren, of that sanitary detachment. Time and again, but more particularly through the day and night of September 27, this soldier advanced alone across No Man's Land, under a constant and killing cross-fire, to treat wounded doughboys of the 106th Infantry and to aid them to return to our lines in safety.

\* \* \* \* \*

From his pastorate "Down East" at Warren, Maine, there came to New York's 105th Infantry a young first lieutenant-chaplain, David T. Burgh, who

(Continued on page 19)

**THE FIRST ARMY C. P. X., 1937**

(Continued from page 3)

land industrial area.

Our Second and Fourth Armies are concentrating on the Pacific Coast. The Third Army is assembling in reserve readiness to support either the North Atlantic or the Southern Coastal Frontier. Covering forces are in their positions for frontier defense. The Panama Canal has been made inoperative by sabotage. Our shipping has sought safety under protection of our harbor defenses. Most of the surface vessels of the Navy's off-shore patrol have been driven from the Western North Atlantic.

The First Army and GHQ units began concentration on August 1st, M-Day, within Corps Areas, preparatory to movement by rail and motor to an Army Concentration Area upon receipt of orders.

On August 22, 1937, GHQ assigned to First Army the mission of destroying the Black forces operating in the New England Theatre of Operations and for this purpose it would concentrate by rail and motor in the area generally east of Worcester, Massachusetts; this concentration to be covered by the I Corps, with the 9th Division attached, assisted by the New England Coast Defense Installations.

Based upon the above general situation, the initial requirement for the 27th Division Staff was the preparation of the movement tables by rail and motor to the concentration area which was in the vicinity of Framington, Massachusetts. Actually these tables were prepared and forwarded during the month of March, 1937. This concentration was based upon the current mobilization plan and afforded excellent staff training in this respect. While the concentration was assumed to be in the above vicinity, for the actual plan of the exercise all groups were located at Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

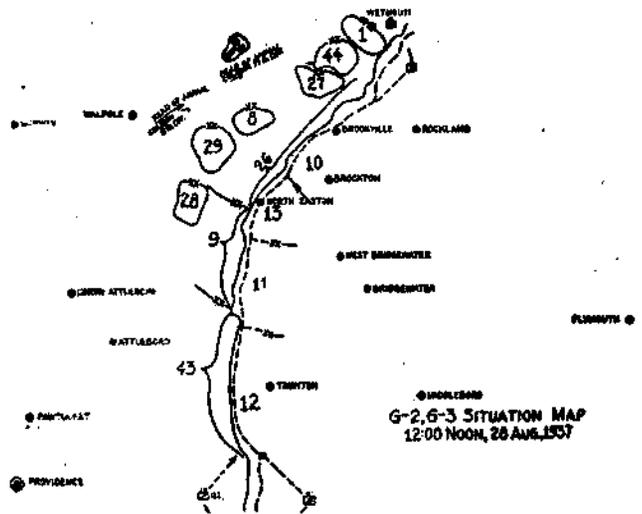
The actual situation on August 27th, the first day of the play of the exercise, which was conducted on a 24-hour basis, was as follows:

The opposing forces are now engaged along the general line: Taunton River—Weir—East Taunton—Iron Works (northwest of Bridgewater)—Whitman—Beech Hill—Rockland—Queen Ann Corners.

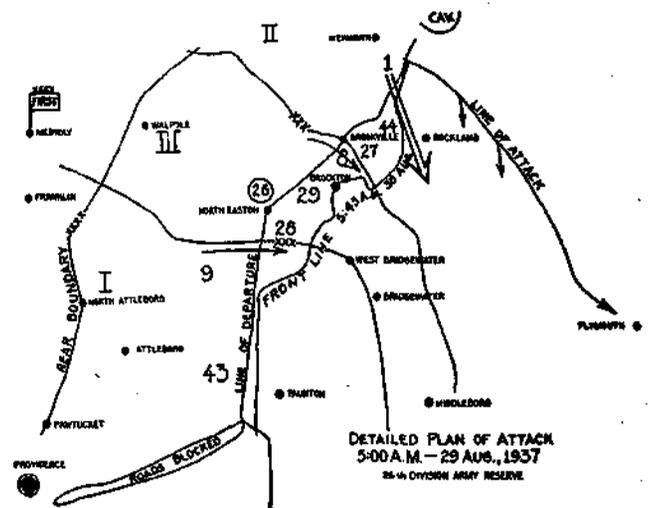
The Black I Corps of four division has been exerting its greatest effort between Bridgewater and Whitman.

The I Corps, by the occupation of successive positions, is resisting strongly the hostile advance, but if forced back, will hold at all costs the general line: Great Meadow Hill (six miles southwest of Taunton)—Cranes Station—Rattle Snake Hill—Canton—Blue Hills Range—East Braintree to cover the advance of the First Army.

The remainder of the First Army and attached units are now concentrated in the area generally east of Worcester and will have completed preparation for field operations by 7:00 P. M., 27 August.



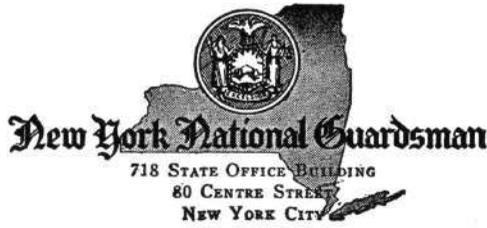
The First Army G-2 Report, dated August 27, 1937, stated, among other items, that the enemy can mobilize and transport troops in sufficient numbers to accomplish its mission of landing and securing the vital New England industrial area.



The decision of the First Army Commander was to attack at 5:00 A. M., 29 August. Based upon the II Corps Orders, the 27th Division issued a warning order at 5:00 P. M., 28 August. The following oral orders for the attack were issued by the Division Commander at his command post at Randolph at 9:00 P. M.

"Brigade S-2's and S-3's will consult at once with Division G-2 and G-3 and secure present situation of enemy and friendly troops. The 27th Division attacks at 5:00 A. M., 29 August. Formation, line of departure, zone of action and boundary between brigades, same as stated in warning orders and shown on G-3 Operation Map. 53rd Brigade, less one battalion, making its main effort on its left, will capture the enemy position on the high ground southeast of BROOKVILLE. Pushing on vigorously it will assist the 54th Brigade in the capture of WHITMAN by flanking

(Continued on page 14)



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Associate Editor      N.Y.C. Advertising Manager

### THE RED CROSS ROLL CALL

Each autumn the American Red Cross comes before the people of the United States with the offer of membership—membership which expresses confidence in the humanitarian aims of the organization and supports its work.

Calling the roll this year is particularly significant because in the past few months the American Red Cross was called upon to give relief to a million or more people in the greatest disaster in the Nation's history; and helped thousands upon thousands of families, who were without resources of their own, to repair and rebuild their damaged and destroyed homes, and to replace necessary household furnishings lost or ruined in the flood.

For the past several years the Red Cross has given help to the victims of more than 100 disasters each twelvemonth, but never before has a cataclysm of nature made so many of our citizens homeless as did the floods of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, last January.

To meet this emergency the American people quickly contributed a \$25,000,000 flood relief fund to the Red Cross for the benefit of flood affected families. But, great as was the fund, it was entirely exhausted in the purpose for which it was given—the meeting the urgent needs of the disaster stricken families. Not one single penny of this flood relief fund was or could be used to support the year around Red Cross programs of public health nursing, assistance to veterans and service men, first aid and water life saving, highway first aid, civilian relief, producing books in Braille for the blind, Junior Red Cross, etc. To continue these fine service programs throughout the coming year and to maintain the organization in a strong and vigorous condition, ready to act in future emergencies, the Red Cross is dependent upon the enrollment of several million citizens in the coming Roll Call.

Every local Red Cross program of each of the

12,000 Chapters and Branches, located in practically every county in the Nation, receives its funds from Roll Call, as does the national work of the organization.

No one should hesitate to be numbered with the company of good neighbors who annually join hands through their Red Cross to help their fellowmen. The Roll Call is held November 11-25.

### THE LEVIATHAN

THE metropolitan press recently announced that the *Leviathan*, queen of the war-time transport fleet, was to be sold and broken up. Many of the present and former members of the New York National Guard who ferried across on her will note her passing with regret. Tied up at her pier in Hoboken, she was, to them, a definite reminder of days gone by—but then, we must progress and the good old "Levi" had outlived her usefulness.

The *Leviathan* started on her trip as a transport on December 15, 1917, with 7,254 troops on board; she finished her tenth and last trip with troops for the front on November 3, 1918, just eight days before the armistice. Almost as notable was her record in bringing troops back from abroad; 93,746 American soldiers returned to the United States in the *Leviathan*. On the record homeward trip there were 14,300 persons on board the former *Vaterland*, including the naval crew.

### FROM AN OFFICER'S SCRAPBOOK

LT. C. O. KATES

The importance of training soldiers in precise marksmanship is ethical rather than practical, for a good target shot need not necessarily be a battle marksman. For the latter a cool head is of more value than all the marksmanship skill of the target range.  
—Balck.

\* \* \* \* \*

Armies are but part of the people and their life and industry. The whole people should be studied. As it is, we only study the sword a nation uses, or should use—what shape it should be, what material, the type of grip, the kind of pommel; and we may even use a microscope on the metal itself. Then we develop methods of using the sword, called tactics. All very useful, but we have neglected to study the nation that will use this ideal weapon.—Major John H. Burns.

\* \* \* \* \*

Clauserwitz, when criticizing a disposition worked out by one of his pupils, and which began with the words, "There are but three cases possible," said, "There are always only three cases possible, and when all three have been provided for, the fourth invariably happens."



## GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE

### ARMORY TRAINING

CURRENT Training Circular No. 9, of this Headquarters governing the Armory Training Period 1937-38 states the general and special training objectives for the training year which we are now beginning.

It will be noted from this training directive that special emphasis has been placed upon the readiness of all units to take the field on short notice at existing strength, to have on hand their authorized equipment and to be prepared to increase their personnel, both officer and enlisted, to meet subsequent mobilization requirements. Further definite instructions are then given, stating the training methods to be employed in order to attain these objectives.

This emphasis upon readiness for active service requires, more than ever before, a careful system of planning and supervision of armory training both by commanders and staffs, as well as by junior officers, so that no time will be consumed in teaching non-essentials. It should be constantly borne in mind that administration and interior economy, sometimes called house-keeping, as well as mere drillground instruction, are means to an end and not ends in themselves. Every effort should therefore be made during the armory period not only to reduce administrative details to the minimum but also to progress as rapidly as possible from the basic training of the soldier to specialist and combat group training.

This does not mean that recruit instruction and the training of the individual soldier in his duties need be overlooked. The importance of military courtesy and discipline, the execution of close order drill with snap and precision, neatness and personal appearance and the correct wearing of the uniform and equipment are fundamental in any military organization. These teachings, however, can well be carried out concurrently with more advanced training, provided the junior officers and non-commissioned officers are thoroughly grounded themselves in these requirements and rigidly insist on them.

This lag in getting under way each fall is one of the

general obstacles encountered in armory training. Other training obstacles during the armory period which should be classified as avoidable are clearly stated in the recent training directive issued by the Corps Area Commander. Some of these are:

Training facilities lacking or not ready on the drill floor when required.

Undue amount of time reserved for inspections.

The use by higher units of training time scheduled for the lower unit.

Devoting time to mere appearance for its own sake; or to the refinement of perfection in one phase of training while the fundamentals of another phase remain undone.

Illogical sequence of training.

Careful consideration should be given to such training obstacles in the planning and preparation of armory schedules, particularly to the common habit of "pointing" for inspections. The most useful inspections are those that

are "taken in the stride" and conducted without interfering with the normal routine of training.

Other losses in training time during the armory period are frequently caused by excessive rentals of armories on scheduled drill nights and too frequent reviews. Rentals of armories are, of course, a legitimate and useful source of revenue, and ceremonies have a definite place in promoting esprit and morale in an organization. A proper balance in these matters, however, should be maintained in view of the limited time available for strictly armory training.

It is again recommended that wherever local conditions will permit, outdoor drills and instructions will be conducted. For the Infantry these should include exercises in extended order and scouting and patrolling. For the Artillery exercises in reconnaissance, occupation and organization of positions. For all arms, exercises in communications. And for commanders and staffs simple terrain exercises in troop leading.

(Continued on page 19)



## THE FIRST ARMY C. P. X., 1937

(Continued from page 11)

action from the west. It will continue the attack and capture the high ground north of EASTVILLE where it will reorganize and be prepared to continue the attack upon orders from the division commander. It will maintain contact with the 8th Division, III Corps, on its right, to include sending of a liaison detachment. 54th Brigade, less one battalion, making its main effort on its left, will capture the high ground south of HOLBROOK and, assisted by the 44th Division, the enemy positions on the high ground south of WEST ABINGTON. Driving forward in its zone of action it will capture WHITMAN, assisted by the 53rd Brigade. Continuing the attack it will capture the high ground 1200 yards north of EASTVILLE, where it will reorganize and be prepared to continue the attack upon orders from the division commander.

"52nd Field Artillery Brigade will support the attack by successive concentrations commencing at H hour. Normal support. At least one battalion of each caliber will be prepared to fire in the zone of action of adjacent divisions. One machine gun battery, 62nd Coast Artillery (AA) is attached to the division. One plane will be made available by Corps for observing artillery fire.

"One battalion from each brigade and the 27th Tank Company will assemble at stream crossing one mile west of HOLBROOK in division reserve.

"102nd Engineers will be prepared to assemble on two hour's notice.

"All units of the division to include battalions will maintain contact from left to right, including the exchange of liaison personnel.

"Initial formation for attack: regiments abreast, regiments in column of battalions.

"Every means will be employed by all unit commanders to maintain proper direction during the attack.

"All command posts and artillery installations will take measures for protection against hostile mechanized cavalry:

"For axes of signal communication consult division signal officer. Command posts: 27th Division and 52nd Field Artillery Brigade:

"RANDOLPH—53rd Brigade: stream crossing one mile west of HOLBROOK.

"54th Brigade: CR 1 mile north of HOLBROOK.

"Formal field orders for the attack, with necessary annexes, will follow."

The attack of the 27th Division progressed favorably and by 3:00 P. M. an advance of some four miles had been made. At this hour orders were received from II Corps to renew the attack in conjunction with the 8th Division on our right in order to pinch out BROCKTON. For this purpose, the 3rd Battalion, 106th Infantry and the 27th Tank Company (less one platoon), in division reserve, was attached to the 53rd Brigade. This attack encountered increasing

enemy resistance and at dark orders were received to consolidate present positions and to resume the attack at daylight 30 August. Accordingly the following fragmentary orders were issued:

"Present positions will be consolidated at once to include all defensive measures. The attack will be resumed at 5:00 A. M., 30 August, 1937.

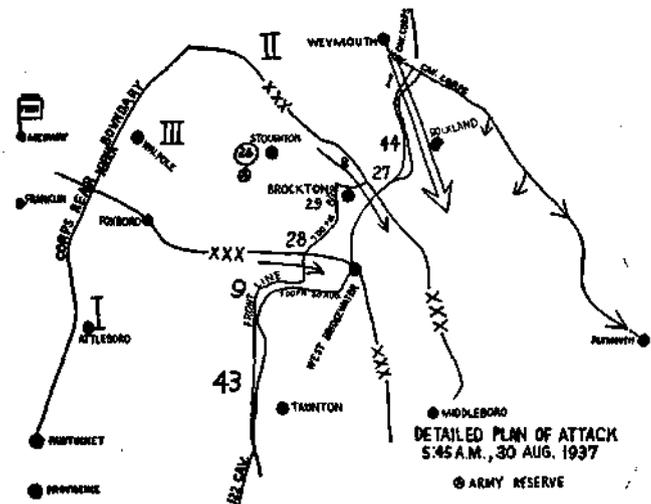
"Zones of action and missions continued as in F. O. 3.

"All front line units will conduct active patrolling throughout the night and will maintain continuous contact with the enemy.

"Contact will also be maintained with the 8th Division on our right and the 44th Division on our left by means of combat patrols.

"Raids will be conducted in each brigade sector to determine changes in black dispositions or evidences of black withdrawal. All such changes or movements will be reported immediately to this Headquarters.

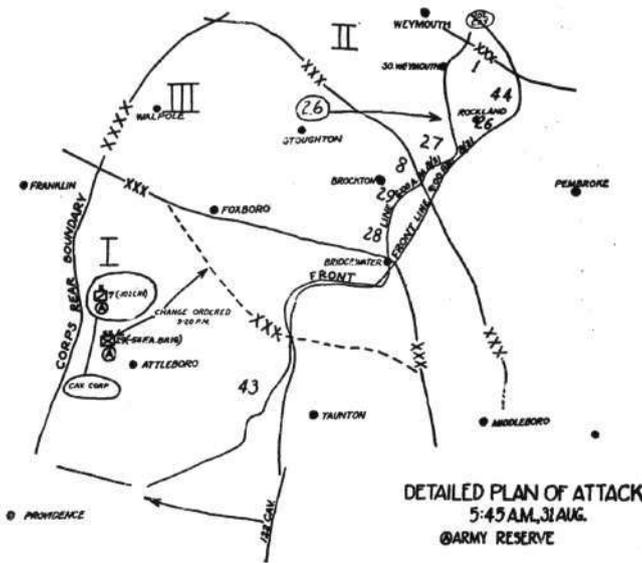
"The 27th Tank Co. will assemble at once in division reserve near RJ 1000 yards northeast of BROOKVILLE."



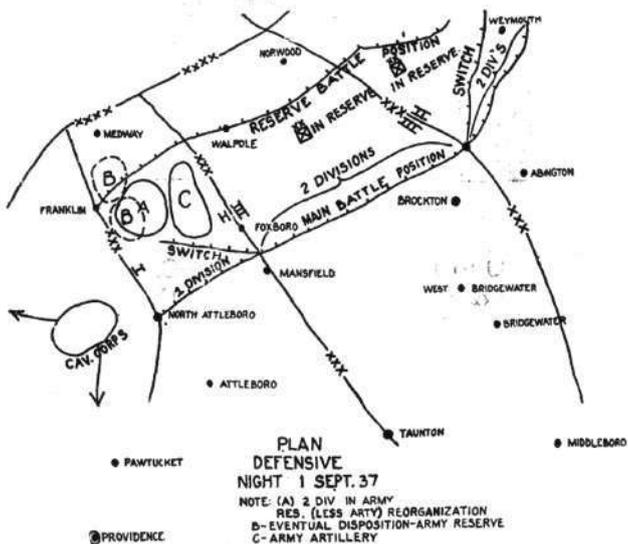
During the night 29-30 August, several raids were conducted by the 105th and 107th Infantry and enemy identifications secured. Severe enemy shelling was received, especially in the rear areas of the division.

The attack jumped off again at 5:00 A. M., 30 August, and met with stiffening resistance all along the front. At 11:00 A. M. the 53rd and 54th Brigades were outflanking Whitman and Abington respectively, but were encountering strong resistance from enemy switch positions occupied, apparently, by fresh reserves. During the afternoon, a gap developed on our left on the front of the 44th and 1st Divisions, and the 26th Division, which had been in Corps Reserve, effected a relief and continued the attack through this gap. The 27th Division was directed to hold its present position and assist the attack of the 26th Division on its left. Our left flank was extended accordingly to the right boundary of the 26th Division. At 6:00 P. M. orders were received to hold the line secured at dark and at 11:00 P. M. the reorganization

of the front line units was effected. Orders were issued at 10:00 P. M. for the renewal of the attack at 5:45 A. M., 31 August, with the mission of securing the general line: AUBURNVILLE — WHITMAN — ROCKLAND.



During the night, the enemy was heavily reinforced on our front and at 9:45 A. M. instructions were received from II Corps to consolidate and prepare for the defense of the line then held. Accordingly, reconnaissance was initiated at once of the Main Battle Position and also of a Reserve Battle Position. Numerous counterattacks were made against the 27th Division throughout the day. At 4:00 P. M. heavy reinforcements of artillery were reported on our front. At 11:50 P. M., 31 August, instructions were received from Corps to withdraw before daylight to the new defensive line as indicated and to hold the present front line as an outpost. Fragmentary orders were issued accordingly.



At daylight, the enemy attacked in great strength along our front with his main effort against the 54th Brigade. At 6:30 A. M., 1st September, the

Main Line of Resistance had been penetrated in two places and the 108th Infantry was forced back to the Regimental Reserve Line. In front of the 53rd Brigade the enemy attack was held up by barbed wire entanglements. At least nine enemy front line battalions were identified during this attack.

A coordinated counterattack was ordered for 10:30 A. M. employing the division reserve with the main effort on the right on the front of the 54th Brigade. This attack was preceded by an artillery preparation, reinforced by the fires of the 101st Field Artillery of the 26th Division. This attack made slight progress due to preponderant enemy artillery fire of all calibers and at 12:20 P. M. as a precautionary measure the Reserve Battle Position was occupied with a view to executing a daylight withdrawal by pivoting on our right and falling back on the left to the high ground south of GREAT POND. At the same hour we were advised by the Corps Commander that a final defensive position was being constructed by civilian labor along the general line: QUINCY—BROOKVILLE. We were directed to send a group of engineer and machine gun officers to this position for the purpose of siting machine gun emplacements and locating tactical wire for the organization of the same. Severe fighting was in effect throughout the afternoon against strong enemy pressure along the entire line and at 7:40 P. M. orders were received from Corps to withdraw under cover of darkness to the final defensive position. Orders were issued accordingly for the occupation and organization of this position. At this hour the 51st Field Artillery Brigade was attached to the 27th Division.

At 12:30 A. M., 2nd September, both brigades had effected a withdrawal and were assembled along the Main Line of Resistance of the new defensive position. Numerous isolated actions were fought during the night against hostile patrols. At 4:40 A. M. all covering forces had withdrawn in rear of the new Main Line of Resistance. The artillery likewise had withdrawn with minor losses to their new positions. At 8:25 A. M. a severe attack was made along the boundary between the 27th and 8th Divisions, supported by Tanks. Heavy enemy artillery concentrations fell on our artillery positions during this time with numerous losses of personnel and material. At 9:50 A. M. the Outpost Line of Resistance had been driven in and the troops were slowly falling back around the flanks of the Main Battle Position. The G-2 estimate stated at this time that eighteen enemy battalions had been identified on our front, with five regiments of artillery. The Chief Umpire's order terminating the exercise at 10:00 A. M. was therefore received with considerable relief.

The above is a brief account of the tactical side of the Exercise. However, as announced by the Army Commander, the primary purpose of this C. P. X. was to afford training in the supply and logistics features

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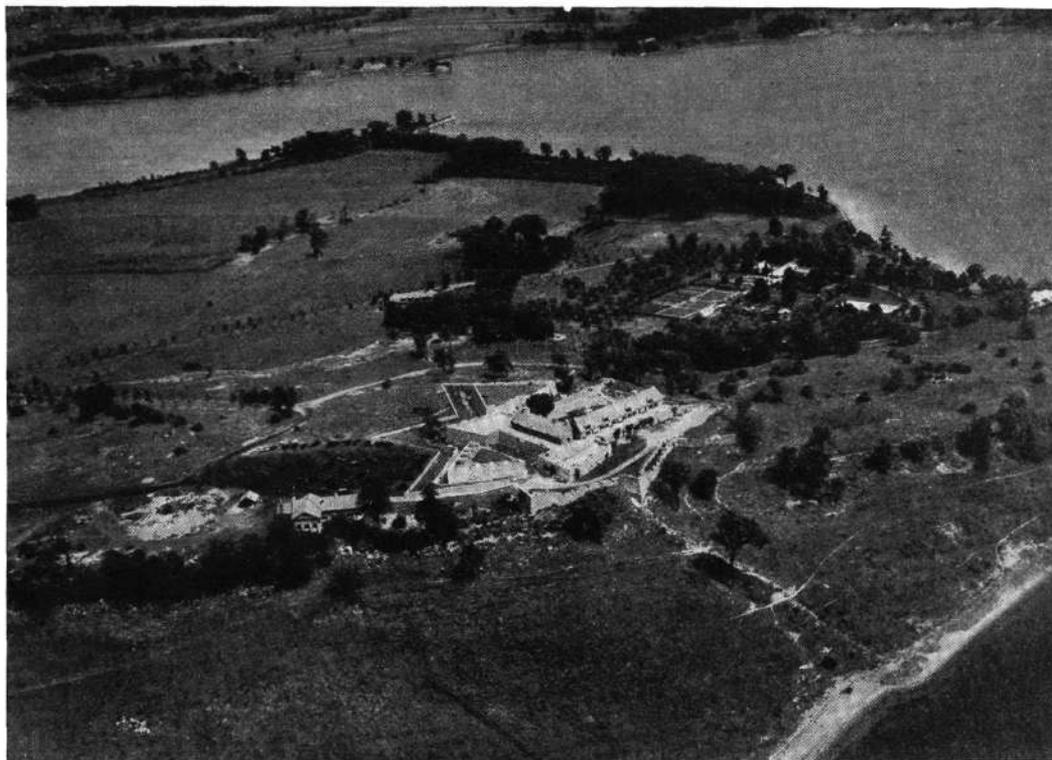
# Fort Ticonderoga

by S. H. P. Pell\*

Director, Fort Ticonderoga Museum

THE written history of Fort Ticonderoga goes back to the year 1609 and Samuel de Champlain's fight with the Iroquois, Northeast of the present Fort. However, it had been an Indian Village site from time immemorial. When the French started the erection of the Fort in 1755, they set aside part of the Indian planting ground as a garden and named it *Le Jardin du Roi*. How long the Indians had cultivated this spot will never be known, but in a rock shelter, almost overlooking the garden, the body of an Indian was found

Champlain in May entered the Lake, which he named after himself, with two Frenchmen and a band of Montagnais Indians. At Ticonderoga he encountered a war party of Iroquois. They fought it out and the Iroquois were driven from the field, largely as a result of the three Frenchmen's use of the arquebus. This was the first introduction of the Indians, of what is now the northern part of the United States, to firearms, and it forever alienated the Iroquois from the French. Always thereafter, they fought with the English.



Air view of the restored Fort Ticonderoga.

buried only a year ago, which Doctor Parker, the great anthropologist, has identified as Middle Algonkin Period, which ended almost a thousand years ago. The innumerable evidences of the Indians that have been plowed up and gathered for over a hundred years, and which are still found in great quantities, indicate a very large population and a very long occupation.

In 1609, while Hendrik Hudson was sailing up the river, which now bears his name in his ship the "Half Moon," another expedition was proceeding southward from the French settlements in Canada. Samuel de

From 1609 to 1755, 146 years, Lake Champlain was the warpath of the French, the Dutch, the British and their Indian allies. The war parties that raided the New England settlements, came down the Lake and struck across the mountains and their prisoners were taken back the same route. But very few records exist, covering this period.

In 1755, the French, who were edging down toward the British settlements, which were working up from Albany, started the erection of a Fort, which they called Fort Carillon. They had built Fort St. Frederic at Crown Point, fifteen years earlier and now planned a bigger and stronger fortress to menace the growing

\*Editor's Note: The cuts used in this article were loaned by Major S. H. P. Pell.

British strength to the South. For three years, Michel Chartier, afterwards Marquis de Lotbiniere, toiled with his soldier-workmen. First, he had to remove the forest, then level a top of a hill and then raise the massive masonry, which was not entirely completed in July, 1758, when James Abercromby, the British General, who had been given the task of capturing the Fort, sailed his great army (great for its time and place) up Lake George. He had about fifteen thousand men, British Regulars, Colonial Militia and Volunteers. The Marquis de Montcalm, commanding the French Garrison elected to meet Abercromby in the woods about a half mile West of the Fort. He dug a trench, threw up a line of earthworks, which stretches today for a mile and a half through the woods, surmounted it with logs and left embrasures for cannon. A hundred feet in front of his trench, he built an abatis of fallen trees, eight or ten feet high. This defence was the ancestor of the trench and wire of the Great War. Abercromby decided to assault the works in three columns. They advanced and all through that fiendishly hot July day attacked time after time. A few men of the 42nd Highlanders (the Black Watch) even cut their way through the abatis and into the French Lines, only to be killed. At the end of the day Abercromby had lost almost 2,000 men and decided to retreat. Under the guns of the Rangers and Colonials they fell back to the landing place at Lake George. The French losses were only a few hundred men and the total defending force engaged was practically the same number as the British casualties. This was the greatest victory that the French, in all

the long years of war with England, ever had. Both the Black Watch and the Royal American Regiment, which is still in British service as the King's Royal Rifle Corps, lost more than twenty-five per cent of their officers and men. The British retreated back to the South end of Lake George and their Regiments wintered there and at Albany and New York.

The next year, Sir Jeffrey Amherst, afterwards Lord Amherst, returned to the attack with an army slightly larger than Abercromby's. A better soldier than Abercromby, instead of attacking the French, he brought up his guns and gradually shelled them out of their positions. Montcalm had gone to the defense of Quebec, where he was to lose his life the same summer, leaving General Bourlamaque, with a much reduced garrison. After three days' investment, Bourlamaque blew up the magazine, spiked the big guns and retreated to Montreal. Amherst, leaving a force to rebuild Fort Carillon, which he had renamed Fort Ticonderoga, moved his army to Crown Point and eventually, part of it to Canada. After the Treaty of Peace in 1762, Fort Ticonderoga was used as a storehouse for military supplies.

In 1775, William Delaplace, a Captain of the 26th Regiment, was in command of the garrison, with a half company of his regiment, many of them no longer fit for active duty. Captain Delaplace was based on Montreal and had heard nothing about the disorders near Boston. At dawn on May 10th, Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold with 83 companions, mostly Green

*(Continued on page 28)*



The Black Watch at Ticonderoga—1758

## LIGHT TANKS FOR GENERAL UTILITY

(Continued from page 5)

### EXAMPLES OF COOPERATION

As examples of typical cooperation between cavalry and tanks, A. S. W. W. gives the following:

"A light tank section supporting a reconnoitering squadron of cavalry.

"Cavalry clearing a defile through which light tanks must pass.

"Cavalry fixing enemy to permit attack by light tanks.

"Cavalry luring enemy on to ground favorable to tank action.

"Cavalry driving enemy on to ground favorable to tank action.

"Cavalry and tanks in the pursuit.

"Cavalry and tanks cooperating against a moving column.

"Tanks covering cavalry in a withdrawal.

"Tanks and cavalry surrounding the enemy in a village or nullah (arroyo—E. C. F.), dismounted action by the cavalry assisted by covering fire eventually encompassing the surrender or destruction of the enemy."

### EXAMPLES OF WASTE

Categorically, that writer reminds us, "There are still certain tasks for which tanks should not be employed. They must not be frittered away on long-distance patrols or on independent or semi-dependent missions where cavalry cannot accompany them and assist ground reconnaissance.

"Where Armored Cars are available, tanks should not be used for escort work and for protection generally on the Line of Communication. They are not designed for such work and it is wasteful to employ them in such manner. A possible exception to this rule is where road blocks have already been established by the enemy."

The Royal Tank Corps is a champion of horsed cavalry for operations in the mountains. No mechanization of the Indian cavalry has been proposed, and of course the Army in India consists 70 per cent of Indian regulars. To supply cavalry drafts to the British Army in India five horsed regiments in Britain have been excluded from the cavalry mechanization program.<sup>4</sup>

### COOPERATION WITH INFANTRY

As to cooperation with the infantry on the Frontier, the Tank Corps writer considers it under four heads, namely, "the Approach March, the Attack, the Withdrawal and Night Operations."

"In the approach march the tanks can be used quite legitimately for two tasks," the *first* "as advanced guard mobile troops, in assisting the advance of infantry picquets by neutralizing enemy fire . . . where conditions are such that ground can be moved over

and reached by tanks, but is impracticable to the infantry machine guns," and the *second* as protective covering to the infantry in the advance up the main valleys . . . they should go forward and bring fire to bear on the rear of positions held by the enemy . . . they can be used to protect the inner flanks of the infantry by denying the enemy access to the valley."

Subject to the limitation that tanks must be relieved before dark, these machines can be used on an approach march on the Frontier to seize and "hold important ground for quite a long period without the speedy relief by other arms," owing to the absence of anti-tank guns.

The tanks must not be used for tasks that can be adequately performed by the machine guns of the infantry, the author insists, and they must not be used as advanced guard mobile troops unless with cavalry. With those provisos, he states, it is legitimate to place a Section [six tanks] under "the Advanced Guard Commander."

### IN THE ATTACK

Under the second head, namely the use of light tanks in "the Attack," the Tank Corps writer shows dubiousness rather than conviction. Obviously in country like the N. W. Frontier, against tribesmen of the hills, the opportunity for the use of tanks in a decisive role will seldom be presented.

There is more of the spirit of the Tank Corps than of conviction of the author in the trebly hedged statement, "There is little doubt that if the ground permits they may be invaluable in forcing a decision," while in the next sentence the Corps spirit alone prevails: "Should occasions arise when it becomes essential to force a decision, the chance of tanks being destroyed or immobilized must be accepted, provided always that the objective justifies the sacrifice."

Again under this head the author emphasizes that weakness rather than strength should be the objective of the attack, and before participating in any such operation "two things are essential—reconnaissance and ample time for withdrawal before night." The reconnaissance means "full information from the air, especially photographs," information from the cavalry scouts and information from the forward infantry.

One seems invited to infer that the light tank's sensitiveness to ground coupled with the restricted vision of the *genus* entail its probable sacrifice if it be used in "the Attack."

### COVERING THE WITHDRAWAL

In "the Withdrawal" it appears as "the infantryman's best friend." It is then operating over ground previously reconnoitered and, because it can move more freely than infantry machine guns, it can "cover the enemy movements more adequately."

Tanks "can pin the enemy down during the withdrawal of picquets. If necessary, they can often inter-

(Continued on page 22)

<sup>4</sup> See "The Observer," March, 1936, issue of *The Reserve Officer*.

**SONS OF ORION***(Continued from page 10)**U. S. Signal Corps Photo*

**Advanced outpost, 105th Infantry, near Bandival Farm in Somme Offensive Oct. 17, 1918**

went overseas as one of the chaplains of that regiment.

Devoted to his "boys," he refused to remain in safe shelter at the rear during the progress of the bitter action through the latter part of September, 1918, as the New Yorkers cracked forward against the famed Hindenburg Line east of Ronsoy.

On September 29 this fearless clergyman-officer especially endeared himself to rank and file of the 105th Infantry by going forward with the "moppers-up" and, under terrific machine-gun and artillery fire, rendering efficient and cheerful aid to the wounded, including the assisting of many such wounded men in a safe return to our lines. "His courage in caring for the wounded under heavy shell and machine-gun fire," reads an official War Department citation, "was an inspiration to the combat troops."

\* \* \* \* \*

Battery B of the 104th Field Artillery was taking a terrific artillery pounding from the German long-range batteries on the morning of September 14, 1918, near Montzeville, France, and the New York artillerymen had taken to cover. Suddenly a German shell struck a large ammunition dump, near the battery position, which contained live 75-millimeter shells. Fire at once started in the netting of the camouflage rigging, and thing began looking ominous for the nearby artillerymen.

Out from a concrete dugout there raced a man—Corporal George A. Dupree, native New Yorker—and he ran to the perilous spot with a woolen blanket in his hands. Knowing his purpose, and spurred by his heroic example, other men of the threatened battery followed Dupree to the blazing ammunition dump.

A shell exploded, and another and another until nine shells, in all, had been fired. Meanwhile Dupree

and his heroic comrades, working with frantic haste, beat at the spreading flames and at last their efforts were crowned with success. The flames were put out and the rest of the ammunition dump saved from explosion.

*(To be continued)*

**GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE**

*(Continued from page 13)*

As I have frequently stated here, the battalion must be considered as the basic unit in our system of training. It has been well called the "cutting edge" of the military machine and, in the words of General McCoy, "Regimental and higher commanders should be ruthless in the immediate removal of avoidable training obstacles found in the path of the battalion."

With these requirements in mind, it is hoped that all officers and enlisted men will attack the current armory training problem from a more realistic point of view, and will constantly keep before them the objective of prompt readiness for active duty at all times.

*W. H. Haskell*  
Major General

**140,000 PERSONS**

... men and women, die annually of cancer. Yet cancer, if discovered in time, can be cured . . . Purchase the label shown above, place it on your Christmas packages, and join one of the greatest crusades of our times: the fight against ignorance and fear of cancer. Help spread our message by doing your part . . .

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**WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP.** Send \$1.00 to New York City Cancer Committee, 165 East 91st Street, for 10 labels and 1 year's subscription to the new publication "The Quarterly Review." If you live outside the city, write to New York State Cancer Committee, Rochester, N. Y.

**THE NEW YORK CITY CANCER COMMITTEE**

## SOLDIER BOYS AND SHAM BATTLES

THESE are two terms in every day use, both incorrect and both misleading, that are exceedingly distasteful to all men in the military service. These terms are "soldier boy" and "sham battle" and both should be promptly and unceremoniously retired from service.

When a young man is accepted as a soldier in the United States Army, either in the regular service or in the National Guard, he believes, rightly, that this is conclusive evidence that he has reached man's estate and that he is entitled to be considered and treated as a man. His nursery days are past and he is through with baby talk and bottle feeding. To call him a soldier boy gives him an acute pain in the neck. He soon learns to associate the name with something unpleasant. He feels that when it is applied to him that he is up against an outburst of sloppy sentimentality or that an attempt is being made to uplift him morally, both of which bore him unspeakably; or he suspects that he is about to be made the catspaw in some scheme not designed for his benefit. He would much rather be called some of the army names that can be used only with a smile.

Imagine, if you can, the reaction of a young man, just appointed corporal, the commander of his squad, or the seeringly profane and sulphurous thoughts of a hard boiled top kick with 30 years service, when called "soldier boy."

It is a very human impulse for a young man to try to live up to the name given him. Call him a man and treat him as one and he will do his best to act like one. Call him a boy and he thinks you regard him as a kid and he acts like one. It is not fair to him to call him a boy, treat him as a boy, and then, at a moment's notice, send him into a flood district, a riot zone, or to any other dangerous duty, and demand that he do a man's work, and a mighty good man's work, in a man's way. It is not fair and no one knows it better than the young man himself.

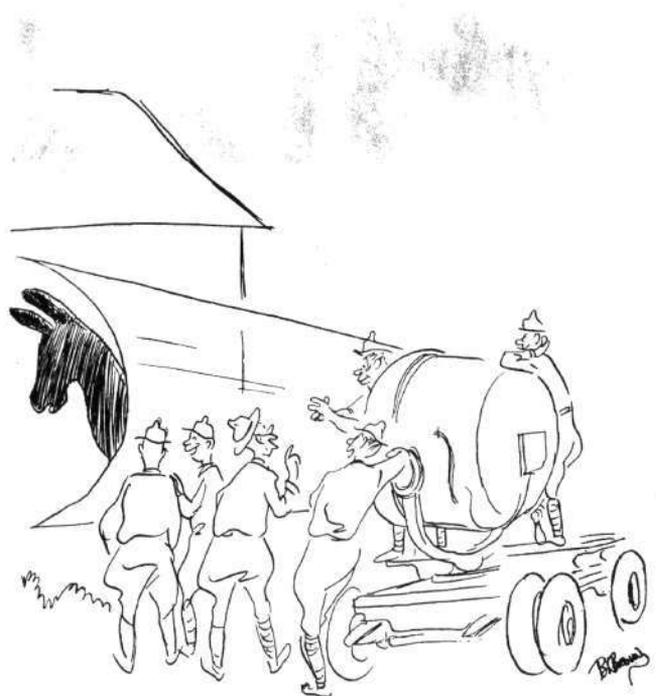
Sham battles are as obsolete as the single shot 45 caliber Springfield. In the days of black powder it was customary to celebrate the Fourth of July by assembling the local veterans in Deacon Jones' cow pasture, forming them in two lines about 25 yards apart and letting them blaze away at each other with blank cartridges as long as the ammunition held out. This was called a sham battle. It was undoubtedly a sham. There was plenty of noise and smoke and a thrill for the children, but from a military standpoint it rated with a bunch of firecrackers in the hands of a small boy.

Today we have, as part of our military training, command post exercises, terrain exercises, maneuvers, battle practice and staged demonstrations to show the correct method of conducting certain military operations. By no stretch of the imagination could any of these be classed with sham battles.

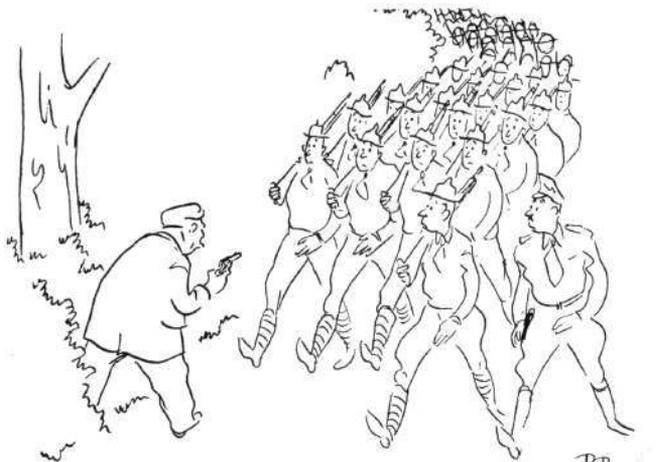
The misuse of the term militia is often irritating. The militia comprises all of the untrained but physically fit men of military age in any community. When they are trained as soldiers they are no longer militia. In cases of emergency, it is not customary to "call out the militia." When the civil authorities can no longer maintain order, troops, either Regular Army or National Guard, are called out, the militia never.

In the armed services of the United States we have no soldier boys, we do not indulge in sham battles and we are not militia.

(Courtesy Illinois National Guardsman)



"Now Do the Big Bad Wolf"



"Stick 'Em Up!"

# OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

WE'D LIKE TO CHARTER YOUR PLANE TO FLY OVER CRATER LAKE

WELL - I WAS STARTING OUT TO WRANGLE SOME WILD MUSTANGS - BUT COME ALONG AND WE'LL MAKE ONE TRIP OF IT



YOU MEAN YOU'RE ROUNDING UP REAL WILD HORSES?

YES, THOSE STRAYS DOWN THERE ARE FROM LOCAL HERDS MIXED WITH SPANISH HORSES FROM THE SOUTH. SIT TIGHT NOW, I'M GOING TO DIVE DOWN AND ROUND 'EM UP



NOW THE PUNCHERS ARE ROPING THOSE CAYUSES FOR A LITTLE JAUNT ON THE BOX-CARS

AND NOW FOR CRATER LAKE, EH, PILOT?



CRATER LAKE IS A MYSTERIOUS FREAK OF NATURE. A GREAT UNDERGROUND UPHEAVAL DESTROYED THE MOUNTAIN'S CROWN, LEAVING THIS HUGE CRATER 4000 FEET DEEP, HALF FILLED WITH WATER. THERE'S NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT IN AMERICA



WONDERFUL SIGHT - THAT. NOW IF YOU DON'T MIND, I'D LIKE TO GET BACK FOR A PIPEFUL OF THAT SWELL TOBACCO YOU WERE SMOKING BEFORE WE CAME UP

I'LL BE DELIGHTED TO INTRODUCE YOU TO PRINCE ALBERT



THAT SURE WAS A SMOOTH TRIP

AND THIS PRINCE ALBERT SURE IS A SMOOTH SMOKE - MILDEST I EVER TRIED, AND HOW IT PACKS AND DRAWS! THAT CRIMP CUT AND THAT NO-BITE PROCESS YOU TOLD ME ABOUT EVIDENTLY DO A JOB



YOU CAN SMOKE PRINCE ALBERT 'MAKIN'S' TOBACCO FROM REVELLE TO TAPS AND ALWAYS GET A MILD, MELLOW, TASTY SMOKE!

## MONEY-BACK OFFER ON "MAKIN'S" CIGARETTES

Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, North Carolina

## MONEY-BACK OFFER FOR PIPE-SMOKERS

Smoke 20 fragrant pipefuls of Prince Albert. If you don't find it the mellowest, tastiest pipe tobacco you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, North Carolina

**70** fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert

**50** pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert



SO MILD!

THE BIG 2 OUNCE RED TIN

Copyright, 1937, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

# PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

## LIGHT TANKS FOR GENERAL UTILITY

(Continued from page 18)

vene by an immediate counter attack with limited objectives to disengage troops pinned to the ground by fire. Further, they can seize and hold ground, and so enable the rear guard to withdraw or rally if hard pressed."

For "Night Operations" tanks are of limited use, owing to sensitiveness to ground. If, however, there be moonlight and if reconnoitering has indicated passable ground, then movement is practicable. Crews are trained to carry out night marches with or without lights—in the latter case being guided by a tankman on foot with a dimmed flashlight or lighted cigarette end.

### FRONTIER CONCLUSIONS

Summing up, the author concentrates his opinion in one main statement, namely, "Under suitable conditions of ground, light tanks in the hands of a Commander provide him with one or more armored machine-gun batteries, invulnerable to fire and of fairly high mobility." In a subsidiary role "they can be used as a sort of armored taxi." That apparently expresses the experience of the Tank Corps after operations on the N. W. Frontier of India.

### PALESTINE EXPERIENCES

In Palestine last year another company of the Royal Tank Corps had six months' practice in active operations against unruly tribesmen. It was "C" Company of the 6th Battalion, ordered with 18 light tanks from its station in Egypt on May 9 and entrained back to Cairo on November 2.

All types of country are met with in the Holy Land, according to an anonymous article in *The Royal Tank Corps Journal*, "varying from excellent going on the arable land in the Plains of Sharon and Esdraelon and in the coastal plain area south of Isdud, to really bad or impossible going in the hill country. Here rocky-terraced hillsides and slopes covered with large boulders are frequently encountered. These make a complete obstacle to tank progress," and only sometimes can a way round be found in the end.



Courtesy, *The Royal Tank Corps Journal*

Rough going in Palestine.

### WITHOUT WRECK SERVICE

The 18 tanks averaged 2,150 miles apiece and on detachment in the rough country were beset by breakages of tracks, leading to the comment:

"The Company was sent to Palestine at such short notice that it was by no means suitably organized for the role it was called upon to perform; for its normal role was that of a light tank company operating as part of its parent unit, the 6th Battalion. In consequence, when it arrived in Palestine and found itself called upon to provide detachments—some of them over 50 miles from headquarters—problems of personnel, transport and local repairs soon became very acute. These problems would doubtless have been largely solved if the Company had been a self-accounting unit at the start, organized and equipped on the same lines as the Light Tank Companies in India.

### RADIO OF GREAT VALUE

Only eight radio sets were available among the 18 tanks. They were "of great value, but if every tank had been fitted with wireless the advantages of its use would have been far greater, as sub-section control—especially at night—would have been simplified."

A great amount of night work was forced by the conditions. "As so many of the strikers'<sup>5</sup> main efforts were confined to the rocky hill country, whence they descended only occasionally into the valleys and plains, usually at night, to commit their acts of sniping and sabotage, the tanks lost their chance of maneuvering and dealing with them in the open country and in daylight, when they could have made fuller use of their characteristics."

### COOPERATING OR INDEPENDENT

The tanks were used with or without the cooperation of aviation, infantry, artillery and armored cars, but there was no horsed cavalry in the country. How busy the tanks were in cooperation with infantry depended locally upon the value the infantry battalion commanders placed on their employment.

In the hills "it was found advisable, for reasons of safety, to operate with not less than three tanks.<sup>6</sup> Elsewhere the majority of operations were carried out by sub-sections of two. There was, however, a tendency towards the end of the period for commanders, as they became more 'tank-minded,' to appreciate the advantage of using tanks in greater numbers."

Most of the tank mileage was of course run off in uneventful patrols and in support of infantry pickets. The Arabs had no anti-tank guns. Only

<sup>5</sup> The trouble had been initiated by a sort of "sit-down" strike of protesting Arabs, stores being closed and trade and service being brought to a standstill. The term "striker" attached itself equally to the Arabs who protested peacefully, to the fanatics who indulged in violence and to the brigands and outlaws who naturally gravitated to the area of unrest.

<sup>6</sup> In India the sub-section has been standardized with three tanks.  
—E. C. F.

(Continued on page 24)

## VICTORY BALL DATE CHANGED TO FRIDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 12, 1937, WALDORF-ASTORIA

By Major L. ROBERTS WALTON, Chairman

THE annual Victory Ball which up to this year has always been held on the Eve of Armistice Day, November 10th, has been changed to Friday evening, November 12th, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. This change has been made so as not to conflict with the many other Armistice Eve celebrations. It was found upon careful check-up that many American Legion Posts hold celebrations on Armistice Eve and that there is a general increase of celebrations being held on this night. Therefore, having a tendency to diminish the attendance to the Victory Ball.

All net proceeds derived from the affair are used exclusively by the New York County American Legion Organization for welfare work benefiting the sick, destitute and deserving unemployed veterans of the World War, irrespective of their organization affiliation or non-affiliation, and for the aid of widows and children of veterans. The American Legion Welfare Fund depends largely upon the amount of money derived from the Victory Ball to support its activities.

Honorary Patrons of the Ball are as follows: President Franklin D. Roosevelt; the Honorable Sir Ronald Lindsay, Ambassador of Great Britain; His Excellency M. Georges Bonnet, Ambassador of France; His Excellency Fulvio De Suvich, Ambassador of Italy; His Excellency Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthos, Ambassador of Belgium; the Honorable Sir Herbert Marler, His Majesty's Minister for Canada; Governor Herbert H. Lehman; Major Fiorello H. LaGuardia. The Honorary Chairman of the Victory Ball is General John J. Pershing. Honorary Committee Chairman is Major General William N. Haskell, Vice-Chairman Admiral William H. Standley.

This year's 1937 Parade and Massing of Colors at the Victory Ball will be the outstanding event of the evening and all those who attend this affair will witness the greatest massing of veteran colors ever attempted. Veteran organizations from Portland, Maine, to Atlanta, Georgia, have been invited to take part in this wonderful parade of colors. The gathering together of these historical uniformed organizations and colors along with the Regular Army, Navy, Marine, National Guard, Reserve and American Legion units will produce the most colorful spectacle ever witnessed by any spectator.

There have been quite a few radical changes inaugurated and adopted in conducting this year's Victory Ball. The price of admission has been reduced to \$3.00 per ticket. The price of boxes has been quite materially reduced. Therefore, it is hoped, in consequence of these reductions, that this year's affair will far exceed all attendance records of previous years.

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J. LESLIE KINCAID *President*

## LIGHT TANKS FOR GENERAL UTILITY

(Continued from page 22)

in 14 actions were tanks hit by rifle bullets, wounding two men by splash.

### AMBUSHED

There was one little operation, carried out by three tanks independently, which I select for the record because it furnishes an instructive story of tank troubles that would have led to disaster had not radio and aviation been available for assistance.

Three tanks which had set out at 8:30 a.m. on a simple patrol in foothills found themselves early in the afternoon making their fifth track repair under fire from snipers and with Arabs collecting to ambush them on their next move for home.

At about 3:30 p.m., when the tanks had to concentrate for a sixth track repair, the Commander reported his plight by radio to Company headquarters, deprecated the immediate start of a relief section of tanks to aid his withdrawal, but endorsed an attack from the air.

By five o'clock the failing light of October was permitting the Arabs all round on the higher ground to draw in to 600 yards. The repair had been abandoned half-an-hour earlier under increasing fire and the tanks closed down.

"At 5:20 the situation was critical. Lieut. Hutton's gun had jammed. Cpl. Lewis' gun would fire only single shots and Cpl. Prosser's gun alone was firing properly. The rebels were about 300 yards away and closing in quickly. Their behaviour was fanatical, and only a direct hit could stop them.

"At this moment an aeroplane appeared. Lieut. Hutton fired several Verey lights and the pilot spotted them. He dropped a message and fortunately made an excellent shot, which landed only five yards away. The message said, 'Am reporting your position.' This aeroplane made a tremendous difference to the situation, for two reasons. First, it caused the Arabs to hesitate in their advance for a few minutes, and this enabled the Section Commander to get his gun working again; secondly, it must have shown the band leader that the party was in touch with our troops and that reinforcements would arrive at some time. The aeroplane was unable to stay as it was close on dusk."

### ARABS CLOSE ON TANKS

"When it had disappeared, the Arabs continued their advance and closed right on to the tanks. Cpl. Lewis and Cpl. Prosser were ordered to close down, which they did. Unfortunately a bullet struck the lid on the spring catch of T.1060 and jammed it open. It was dark now and the Arabs were within 20 yards. They were firing from the wadi,<sup>7</sup> from behind the trees in the olive grove, and from behind the numerous boulders. There were also quite a

number firing from the hills 500 yards to the north-east.

"Being dark, little could be seen but flashes, and an occasional shadow. Spotlights were tried, but although helpful, they turned the tanks into good targets. However, by firing at the enemy's flashes, several hits were secured. Only one Arab succeeded in touching the tanks. This man was mad, and when he reached the tank (T.1068) he hurled large stones and rocks at it. Lieut. Hutton had two shots at him with his revolver, but missed. Then Cpl. Prosser swung his turret round and put a short burst straight through him."

"The Arabs continued firing from close range for about an hour and a half. About 8 p.m. they commenced to withdraw. Except for a few stray shots, there was no more trouble for the rest of the night. At about midnight, the dogs started a furious barking in Kafr Sur. Apparently, the band was in the process of leaving the vicinity. About 5:30 a.m. on the 9th, three aeroplanes appeared and searched the area. They communicated with the section and reported to Tulkarm. There was no sign of the Arabs.

"At 7:15 a.m. Capt. Carey arrived on foot, having brought out a relief section of tanks, which had got within 1,500 yards of the position on the other side of a hill. This Section had started out on the previous evening, but, owing to the difficult country and the loss of tracks during the night, it was unable to locate the exact position until dawn."

There again was demonstrated the sensitiveness of the light tank to ground and its feebleness in the darkness of night, two overruling limitations basically accepted in service on the N. W. Frontier of India, as already emphasized.

In Palestine, too, the light tank was seen at its best in cooperation with other arms. Against nothing heavier than plain bullets it is an invulnerable mobile machine gun post, with minor limitations that it is scarcely concealable and is incapable of indirect fire.

But when its invulnerability to enemy fire is dissipated by confronting it with concealed anti-tank guns, what is left?

The complete answer perhaps has been given by Major General J. F. C. Fuller, the father of mechanization. Writing in *The Times*, (London) in his usual trenchant style, he expressed the opinion:

"So far, from the point of view of mechanization, this war [the Spanish war] has, I think, proved that the light tank is not really a combat machine at all. It is an indifferent armored scout, but could be made a highly efficient one if its track base were lengthened."

This poses a practical problem which calls for solution. If what we have become accustomed to term a "light tank" is not really a combat machine let us give it a new name that is not misleading and let us busy ourselves practising its employment for those many other useful tasks it is capable of performing.

<sup>7</sup> Arabic for *arroyo*; the same as the Indian *nullak*.

**WHAT DO YOU KNOW?**

The following column contains 15 questions not generally included in the T.R.'s but which it seems reasonable any well informed Guardsman should know. It was compiled by an inquisitive old Guardsman, Captain Quizzer, Inf., Cav., F.A., C.A.C., A.S., etc.

The correct answers will be found on page 26. Give yourself 10 points for each question answered correctly. If you can honestly claim you are half right, score two. Scores over 200 are offside. Where do you stand?

Captain Quizzer will also be glad to have any lists (with or without answers) readers or groups of readers would care to submit. Special lists for the various arms will appear in later issues.

**CAPTAIN QUIZZER'S COLUMN****The Questions**

1. What is the difference between "mechanized" and "motorized"?
2. Approximately what is the strength (how many officers and men are there) in a war strength infantry division?
3. How many officers are there in a war strength machine gun company?
4. How many machine guns are there in a war strength machine gun company?
5. How many companies are there in an infantry regiment?
6. Which unit in the cavalry corresponds to a company in the infantry?
7. Which unit in the field artillery corresponds to a company in the infantry?
8. How many officers are there on the war strength infantry battalion staff?
9. What are their designations and responsibilities?
10. What weapons are assigned to an infantry regiment?
11. What weapons assigned to a cavalry regiment?
12. By what other official terms has the cavalry of the U. S. Army been designated?
13. What, in our Army, other than a band instrument, has been designated by the term "Cornet."
14. What "grade" of sergeant is a first sergeant?
15. What rank in the Navy corresponds to a major in the Army?

The essential functions of a soldier are to Shoot, to March, and to Obey.—*Maj. Gen. Hagood.*

TREAT YOURSELF TO  
A BOTTLE OF "FITZ"

**Fitzgerald's**  
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**THE BOTTLED ALE WITH  
THE TAP-ROOM TANG!**

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## CAMP PERRY, 1937

(Continued from page 7)

Lt. E. J. Ashton, 108th Inf., Sgt. E. J. Walsh and Corp. P. G. Sadow of the 101st Cavalry and Pvt. P. H. Agramonte of the 107th Inf., to whom was added the inevitable Evans of the Engineers and Lt. Manin. This team, individually and collectively, gathered unto itself quite a collection of medals and the fine showing which it made must be credited to Pvt. Agramonte's unflagging interest and his work throughout the year.

In the National Individual Pistol Match (726 entries) Sgt. Evans was awarded a Silver medal and Lt. Manin and Sgt. Walsh won Bronze medals.

The N. R. A. Revolver team match was competed by 29 teams and the N. Y. N. G. was high National Guard, winning bronze medals.

Bronze medals for 2nd high National Guard Team were won in the Interstate and Interservice Revolver Team Match.

Our comrades of the New York Naval Militia also brought home the Crescent Athletic Cup Trophy for high Navy score in the President's Match—won by Seaman William J. Pfau.

All in all it was a satisfactory performance for New York and the preparation of the program and its execution were a credit to Colonel Endicott and his fine corps of assistants.



## CAPTAIN QUIZZER'S COLUMN

### The Answers

1. "Mechanized" refers to the use of weapons or combat agencies propelled by motor power. For example, the cavalry, using armored cars for combat instead of horses, is said to be *mechanized*. "Motorized" refers to the transportation of weapons and personnel by motor. For example, the field artillery, using motors instead of horses to draw the guns and caissons is said to be *motorized*.
2. 22,000—Precisely 22,070; 995 Officers, 10 Warrant Officers and 21,065 men.
3. Six.
4. Twelve.
5. Eighteen. (The Medical detachment is not included.)
6. A troop.
7. A battery.
8. Five.
9. S-X—Battalion executive officer.  
S-1—Adjutant (personnel).  
S-2—Intelligence Officer.  
S-3—Plans and Training Officer.  
S-4—Supply Officer.
10. The rifle, pistol, bayonet, automatic rifle, .30 cal. machine gun, 37 mm. gun (one pounder) and 3" trench mortar.
11. The rifle, pistol, .30 cal. light machine gun, .30 cal. heavy machine gun, .45 cal. sub machine gun, .50 cal. machine gun, and .37 mm. gun.
12. "Dragoons" and "Mounted Rifles."
13. The lowest rank of commissioned officer in the Cavalry. (Standard bearer.) It has been obsolete for some time; but is still used in some State organizations such as the Philadelphia City Troop.
14. Grade II.
15. Lieutenant Commander.



with

## Clean, Economical, Coke

**Clean** and that means a lot in your own home. Easy to tend, less ashes to dispose of, quick-heating, and maintains a steady temperature.

**Economical**—and that is a most important factor. Its high heat content and low cost per ton, combine to give you more heat per dollar.

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**NIAGARA HUDSON**  
**COKE**

MANUFACTURED AT TROY, UTICA, SYRACUSE

### THE N. G. AND N. M. R. S.

**M**ANY thousands of men have come into the Guard since last December, when the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York was founded. Because it is their Society as much as that of the officers and men of longer service, and because the Society wants their support as well as that of the old timers (to whom these words are also addressed), I wish to set forth a few facts about the organization.

Times without number, officers and men who have served for more than five years in New York's militia have died suddenly, leaving behind widows and perhaps children in straitened financial circumstances. Up to the time the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society was established there was no organization whose particular function it was to try and provide such relief as might be needed by a destitute and bereaved widow and her fatherless children. The State makes no particular provision for such cases. Neither do municipalities, large or small, especially where no minor children are concerned. Only a private charity like our Relief Society can step into the breach, and only a relief society—yours and mine—which is whole-heartedly supported can operate effectively.

The set-up of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society is as simple as it can be, and is patterned after that of the

Army Relief Society, which has been in existence for almost forty years, and which dispenses at present relief in the amount of about \$100,000 a year. Within the National Guard there are twenty-six Branches, each regiment (or similar unit) being a Branch. The whole of the Naval Militia also constitutes a Branch. Each Branch has a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer (or a Secretary-Treasurer), a Board of Managers, and a Nominating Committee. Each Branch is divided into Sections, there being approximately as many Sections in the Branch as there are companies, troops, or batteries in the regiment, and each Section has a President, he being generally the commanding officer of the company, troop, or battery. However, there is nothing to prevent a Branch from establishing and adding Sections composed of veterans, of wives of Guardsmen, or of civilian friends of the Guard.

Are there any "dues" in the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society? No, no more than there are "dues" to become a member of the American Red Cross. Membership in our Society is entirely voluntary, and membership contributions are in no way tied up with the quarterly drill checks. But the Society expects every officer and enlisted man in the Guard and the Naval Militia to do his duty by it by becoming a member—enlisted men at a minimum of \$1 and officers at a minimum of \$2, annually—and if every officer and man does his duty this fiscal year (1937-38) as the Society sees it, its treasury will be enriched by upwards of \$20,000. The Society expects, in the course of time, to seek donations outside of the Guard and the Naval Militia, but it cannot and will not do so until the members of New York's military and naval forces have demonstrated their own willingness to support it.

The dollar or two dollars (or more, if you can afford it) will do double duty in the Society's employ, and it may be the dollar (or



two) which, multiplied a hundred times, will go to your eligible dependents in the hour of their darkest need.

When the President of your Section, therefore, asks you to take out an annual membership in the Society, what will your answer be? Can it be anything but "Yes!"?

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Major General,  
President.



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## FORT TICONDEROGA

(Continued from page 17)

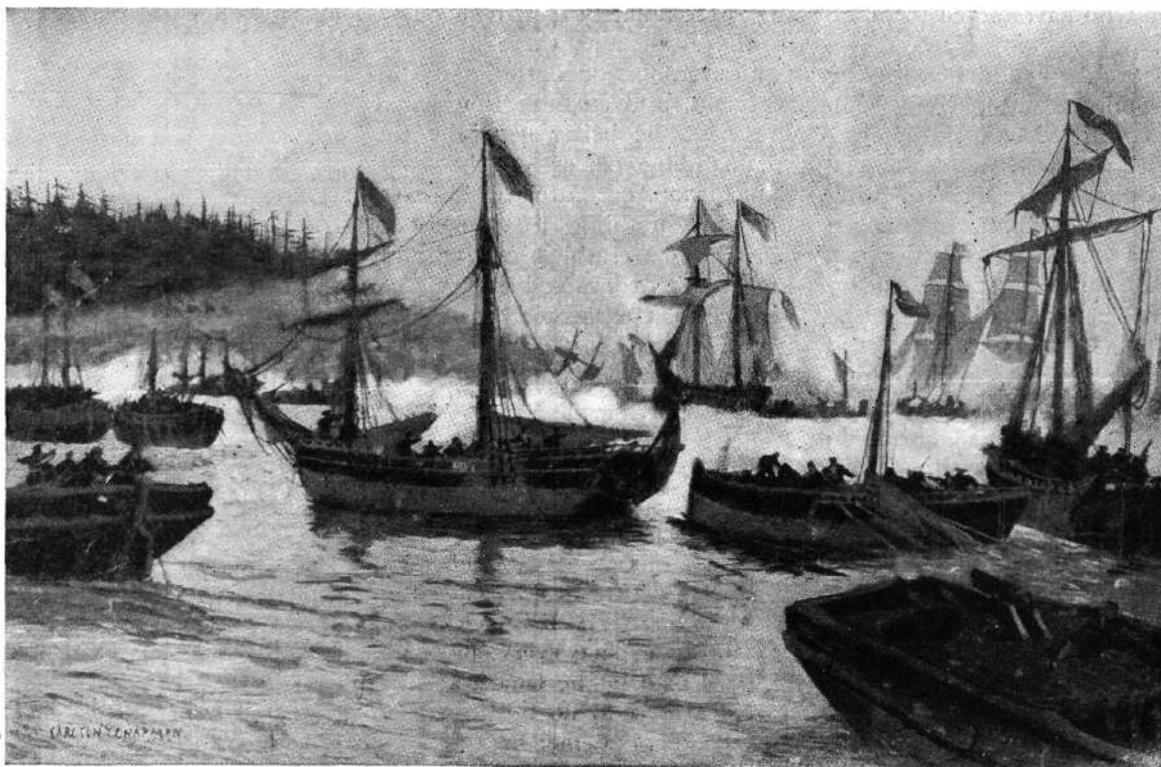
Mountain Boys, broke into the Fort, awakened the sleeping garrison, and forced the commander to surrender "In the Name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Not a shot was fired. The moral effect of the victory was enormous, and the material captured of immense service to the revolting colonies. Two hundred and forty serviceable cannon alone were taken. It was the cannon from Ticonderoga, drawn by oxen over the hills in the winter of 1775-6 that forced the British to evacuate Boston. General Knox was three months on the road on what is now a six-hour run by motor.

evacuate Ticonderoga and proceeded southward, only to surrender his whole force at Saratoga later in the fall. Saratoga is considered one of the decisive battles of the world.

Just before the surrender at Saratoga, General Powell, who had been left in command at Ticonderoga with one of the German Regiments, the Prince Frederick, again blew up the Magazine, spiked the guns and retreated with his force to Canada.

Fort Ticonderoga was included in the surrender at Saratoga, but the Americans failed to send a garrison to defend it and during the rest of the Revolution, it was occupied at various times by the British from Canada, but nothing of any importance happened.

After the Revolution, the Fort gradually fell into



The Battle of Valcour Island, 1776

In 1776, while Sir Guy Carleton was gathering his army in Canada for an invasion of the colonies, Benedict Arnold, one of the great soldiers of his day, conceived the idea of building a fleet on Lake Champlain to oppose them. Carleton soon heard of it and realized that it would be impossible for his army to advance by water until these ships were destroyed, so he built another fleet at the north end of the Lake. The two squadrons met at Valcour Island in October. The Americans were defeated but Arnold had succeeded in delaying the British advance for a whole year. It was too late in the season then for Carleton to advance with his army, so he took it back to Canada to winter quarters. The next year, 1777, Sir John Burgoyne, who had succeeded Carleton, advanced down the Lake, forced Arthur St. Clair, the American General, to

decay. It was pillaged by the early settlers, who first removed the furniture, doors and windows, then the floors and floor beams and eventually much of the cut stone.

As the Army had no further use for it, it remained the property of the State of New York. In 1796, it was granted, with other Crown lands, to Columbia College in New York, and Union College in Schenectady jointly, for educational purposes. The State had no money to give them so they gave them land. The colleges naturally did not need a Fort and were anxious to turn the Garrison Grounds into cash. They did not find a buyer however, until 1820, when William Ferris Pell of Pelham, New York, whose Father had been a Loyalist and gone to Canada after the Revolution and eventually worked his way down

**FORT TICONDEROGA***(Continued from page 28)*

as far as Burlington, Vermont, purchased the Fort and Garrison Grounds from the two colleges.

Mr. Pell built a house, which burned in 1825 and the next year built the Pavilion, under the walls of the Fort, which is still standing and occupied by his descendants.

About twenty-five years ago, one of the family bought out his brothers and cousins and started the rehabilitation of the old Fort. The work has proceeded slowly and is today about four-fifths completed. A military museum has been established and has become one of the most important museums of its period in the country. The collection of swords, muskets, rifles, pistols, uniforms, equipment, paintings, engravings and personal relics of the great men of the Revolution is hardly to be seen anywhere else. Each year more and more military men make the pilgrimage to Ticonderoga and students of the history of our country and the equipment of its soldiers are turning more and more to the Library of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum for information. Almost a hundred French and British cannon of the period have been gathered and are mounted on the battlements and a few years will see Fort Ticonderoga standing as it stood when it was in its glory — the most important fortress between Louisbourg and Fort Marion in Florida.

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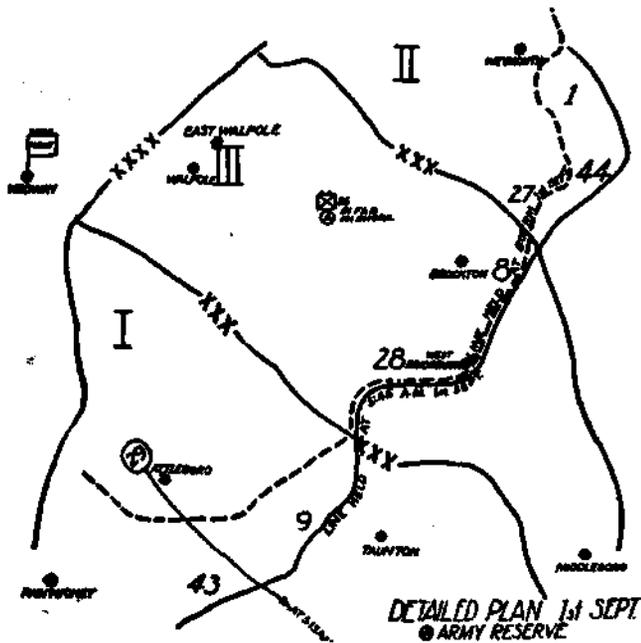
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Smith were installed by us.

## THE FIRST ARMY C. P. X., 1937

(Continued from page 15)

concerned with, or resulting from, the execution of a possible strategic war plan. For this reason, it should be stated that the tactical situations as developed were



secondary throughout to the administrative requirements. This resulted in the most valuable training for all members of the general and special staffs. All of the supply and logistical data previously prepared or developed during the play of the exercise will be of the greatest value, not only in current training plans but also in the preparation and revisions of mobilization plans. Some of these important items are: requirements for movements by rail and motor, requirements for shelter in concentration areas, requirements for ammunition supply and possible rates of expenditure of ammunition in varied operations, road spaces and rates of march for various units at initial mobilization strength, hospitalization requirements and the system of evacuation in a domestic theatre of operations, methods for securing replacements, relations with the civilian population, issue of Class I and other classes of supplies, etc. In short, it may be stated that in this exercise for the first time G-3 operations were subordinated to G-4 operations with undoubted benefits to all concerned.

A final word should be said concerning the umpire system. This was, perhaps, the most elaborate in any command post exercise to date and upon it depended the ultimate success of the exercise itself. The umpire group consisted of some 200 Regular Army Officers, divided into Black and Blue Groups. Within each group were further subdivisions assigning certain officers to specific sections of Corps and Division Staffs. Prior to the opening of the exercise itself, this umpire group war-gamed the entire exercise for several days,

working out "approved" solutions to the tactical and supply situations as they might develop from several possible logical decisions. Such solutions were based, not on arbitrary decisions but on carefully prepared data as to mobilization, training, equipment and supply, movement of troops, influence of terrain, etc., as these factors might apply both to friendly and hostile troops. This careful preparation, followed by logical decisions, gave unusual realism to the exercise. As a result, the exercise itself was an "open" maneuver and all decisions made, both tactical and logistical, were weighed and assessed by the umpire group, both on the Blue and Black sides, and credit given or penalties imposed accordingly.

The exercise was concluded on Saturday, September 4th, by a critique at which time the entire operations were reviewed and discussed by the Chief Umpire, Major General Fox Connor, and by the Deputy Chief Umpires, Colonel L. P. Collins and Colonel Alden Strong.

Certainly, this was one "paper war" which we didn't win.

*If War Comes.* By Major R. Ernest Dupuy and George Fielding Eliot. Price \$3.00. The Macmillan Co., New York City.

With war rampant in Spain and China, with war clouds hovering over a large portion of the civilized world, with neutral nations preparing to increase armaments, military men and civilians have questions in their minds for which they seek answers. "Will the airplane be the deciding factor in the next war?" "Are first class battleships obsolete?" "Has the infantry been displaced by tanks and mechanized vehicles?" "What effect will gas have in the next conflict?"

All of the above questions, and many more, are clearly discussed in "If War Comes" by Major Dupuy and Mr. Eliot. The war in Spain, described in an understanding manner, is used as the peg upon which to hang the discussions that follow. Intended primarily for the civilian reader, this book will be of greatest interest to members of the military service. Every officer should read it.

Major Dupuy, now assistant G-2, Second Corps Headquarters, Governors Island, New York, is a graduate of the New York National Guard. A graduate of the Field Artillery and Command & General Staff Schools, a former newspaper man (*New York Herald*), and now an active and successful author, Major Dupuy has traveled extensively in Europe, the Near East and the Far East. He spent considerable time with all regiments of the French Foreign Legion, in Syria, Algeria, and Morocco; and with the Spanish Foreign Legion in the Riff, while on leave. He also covered the outbreak of the Spanish Revolution in 1931 for the American Newspaper Alliance. This background makes him the ideal person to discuss "If War Comes."

**OLD FORT HOLMES ON MACKINAC ISLAND IS RESTORED**



*Photo Courtesy of WPA*

**View of Old Fort Holmes**

**I**MPORTANT among the variety of projects operated by the Works Progress Administration for employment of jobless, able-bodied persons are those which have been devoted to the restoration of historic shrines. One of the most interesting of these undertakings is the rebuilding of Fort Holmes on Mackinac Island in Michigan.

The Fort Holmes project was started in November, 1935, under sponsorship of the Mackinac Island Park Commission. It involved construction of a block house, earth works, rustic stairway, and a gravel road around the fort. Cost of the work at Fort Holmes, which was described as 95 per cent completed in a recent report to WPA headquarters at Washington, amounts to \$21,000, of which the WPA is bearing \$13,000 and the Mackinac Island Commission \$8,000.

Discovery of an original drawing of old Fort Holmes made by Capt. Charles Gratiot in September, 1718, enabled the WPA engineers to reproduce the old fortress exactly as it existed in the early days.

Fort Holmes is one of the chief points of interest on Mackinac Island and the restored building has attracted thousands of visitors this summer, according to Michigan WPA authorities. It is but one of the historic American forts along the U. S.-Canada border which has been restored and preserved for tourists of future generations by the Works Progress Administration. Other historic places which have been restored under WPA projects include the birthplaces of several American presidents, a number of the famous old Spanish missions in the Southwest, and numerous buildings with which are connected important incidents in the history of the United States.

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# AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF AUGUST, 1937

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (August 1-31 Inclusive).....89.52%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard...1509 Off.	22 W. O.	19508 E. M.	Total 21039
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1442 Off.	20 W. O.	18738 E. M.	Total 20200

**NOTE**

(1) The small figure placed beside the bracketed figure shows the organization's standing on last month's list as compared with its present rating.  
 (2) The "How We Stand" page has been condensed into the "Average Percentage of Attendance" page by showing, beneath each organization's percentage, its maintenance and actual strength.

<b>102nd Q.M. Regt.</b> 95.22 (2) <sup>1</sup>	Maintenance.....235	Actual.....334
<b>71st Infantry</b> 94.61 (3) <sup>14</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1117
<b>104th Field Art.</b> 93.95 (4) <sup>17</sup>	Maintenance.....599	Actual.....634
<b>156th Field Art.</b> 93.60 (5) <sup>9</sup>	Maintenance.....602	Actual.....626
<b>174th Infantry</b> 92.69 (6) <sup>19</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1115
<b>14th Infantry</b> 92.64 (7) <sup>11</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1077
<b>212th Coast Art.</b> 91.88 (8) <sup>6</sup>	Maintenance.....705	Actual.....748
<b>258th Field Art.</b> 91.49 (9) <sup>24</sup>	Maintenance.....647	Actual.....689
<b>105th Field Art.</b> 90.73 (10) <sup>8</sup>	Maintenance.....599	Actual.....645
<b>121st Cavalry</b> 89.74 (11) <sup>4</sup>	Maintenance.....571	Actual.....600
<b>106th Infantry</b> 89.67 (12) <sup>10</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1090
<b>102nd Medical Regt.</b> 89.25 (13) <sup>3</sup>	Maintenance.....588	Actual.....685
<b>10th Infantry</b> 88.92 (14) <sup>18</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1101
<b>Spec. Troops 27th Div.</b> 88.66 (15) <sup>15</sup>	Maintenance.....318	Actual.....344
<b>165th Infantry</b> 87.98 (16) <sup>25</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1043
<b>244th Coast Art.</b> 87.35 (17) <sup>12</sup>	Maintenance.....648	Actual.....681
<b>108th Infantry</b> 86.40 (18) <sup>13</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1083
<b>107th Infantry</b> 85.59 (19) <sup>22</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1048
<b>102nd Engineers</b> 82.36 (20) <sup>20</sup>	Maintenance.....475	Actual.....478

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>369th Infantry</b> 95.72 (1) <sup>7</sup>				
Maintenance.....1038				Actual.....1122
REGTL. HQ. ....	4	7	7	100.00
REGTL. HQ. CO....	4	67	62	92.53
SERVICE CO. ....	4	112	111	99.10
HOWITZER CO. ..	4	66	62	93.93
HQ. & HQ. CO.,				
1st BN. ....	5	23	23	100.00
COMPANY A ....	5	63	60	95.23
COMPANY B ....	5	65	62	95.38
COMPANY C ....	5	64	62	96.87
COMPANY D ....	5	64	63	98.43
HQ. & HQ. CO.,				
2nd BN. ....	5	23	23	100.00
COMPANY E ....	5	64	62	96.87
COMPANY F ....	5	64	62	96.87
COMPANY G ....	5	63	60	95.23
COMPANY H ....	5	64	62	96.87
HQ. & HQ. CO.,				
3rd BN. ....	4	23	22	95.65
COMPANY I ....	4	63	57	90.47
COMPANY K ....	4	64	58	90.62
COMPANY L ....	4	64	60	93.75
COMPANY M ....	4	65	63	96.92
MED. DEPT. DET..	4	34	33	97.05
	1122	1074		95.72

<b>87th Brigade</b> 97.78 (4) <sup>8</sup>	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....44
<b>52nd F.A. Brig.</b> 97.73 (5) <sup>8</sup>	Maintenance.....36	Actual.....44
<b>Hdqrs. 27th Div.</b> 97.14 (6) <sup>2</sup>	Maintenance.....65	Actual.....70
<b>54th Brigade</b> 90.91 (7) <sup>6</sup>	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....44
<b>93rd Brigade</b> 81.58 (8) <sup>9</sup>	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....38
<b>51st Cav. Brig.</b> No drills (9) <sup>7</sup>	Maintenance.....69	Actual.....78

**BRIGADE STANDINGS**

<b>106th Field Art.</b> 79.76 (21) <sup>2</sup>	Maintenance.....647	Actual.....667
<b>105th Infantry</b> 77.43 (22) <sup>26</sup>	Maintenance.....1038	Actual.....1089
<b>245th Coast Art.</b> No drills (23) <sup>5</sup>	Maintenance.....739	Actual.....781
<b>101st Signal Bn.</b> No drills (24) <sup>16</sup>	Maintenance.....163	Actual.....167
<b>101st Cavalry</b> No drills (25) <sup>21</sup>	Maintenance.....571	Actual.....651
<b>27th Div. Avia.</b> No drills (26) <sup>28</sup>	Maintenance.....118	Actual.....131
<b>Brig. Hdqrs. C.A.C.</b> 100.00 (1) <sup>1</sup>	Maintenance.....11	Actual.....10
<b>State Staff</b> 100.00 (2) <sup>4</sup>	Maximum.....140	Actual.....75
<b>53rd Brigade</b> 100.00 (3) <sup>5</sup>	Maintenance.....27	Actual.....45

<b>87th Infantry Brig.</b> 94.38 (1) <sup>4</sup>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 71st Infantry 174th Infantry 369th Infantry
<b>52nd F.A. Brig.</b> 89.94 (2) <sup>3</sup>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery 104th Field Artillery 105th Field Artillery 106th Field Artillery 156th Field Artillery 258th Field Artillery
<b>Brig. Hdqrs. C.A.C.</b> 89.79 (3) <sup>1</sup>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Detachment 212th Coast Artillery 244th Coast Artillery 245th Coast Artillery
<b>51st Cavalry Brig.</b> 89.74 (4) <sup>2</sup>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop 101st Cavalry 121st Cavalry
<b>93rd Infantry Brig.</b> 88.52 (5) <sup>7</sup>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 14th Infantry 165th Infantry
<b>53rd Infantry Brig.</b> 86.33 (6) <sup>5</sup>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 106th Infantry 105th Infantry 10th Infantry
<b>54th Infantry Brig.</b> 86.11 (7) <sup>6</sup>	Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company 107th Infantry 108th Infantry



# The Adjutant General's Page

## Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Months of March, April, May, June and July, 1937

(Continued from October issue)

2ND LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	2ND LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Peters, George B.	May 19'37	102nd Q.M. Regt.	Pampinella, Salvatore	Jun. 16'37	71st Inf.
Batson, James A.	May 26'37	212th C.A. (A.A.)	Morris, Daniel R.	Jun. 16'37	107th Inf.
MacArthur, Donald P.	May 26'37	165th Inf.	Scovill, Edward E.	Jun. 16'37	107th Inf.
Gillies, Robert C. Jr.	May 26'37	107th Inf.	Spiegel, Louis H.	Jun. 17'37	71st Inf.
Newell, George S.	May 26'37	51st Cav. Brig.	MacLaughlin, Matthew C.	Jun. 18'37	S.C., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.
Lewis, Robert E.	May 26'37	165th Inf.	Stoltz, Carl F.	Jun. 19'37	10th Inf.
Knapp, Glenn S.	May 26'37	104th F.A.	Gaige, Charles H.	Jun. 19'37	10th Inf.
Hart, David F.	May 27'37	369th Inf.	Harris, Ellsworth I.	Jun. 26'37	369th Inf.
Graydon, Charles K.	May 27'37	101st Cav.	McIntyre, Anthony	Jun. 28'37	165th Inf.
Denney, Wells H.	Jun. 3'37	O.D., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.	Neri, Henry J.	Jun. 29'37	245th C.A.
McInnis, Wilfred C.	Jun. 4'37	87th Brig.	Sweeney, John J.	Jun. 29'37	245th C.A.
Warner, John W.	Jun. 7'37	106th Inf.	Winham, Frank A.	Jul. 2'37	244th C.A.
LeGault, Leo F.	Jun. 7'37	108th Inf.	Porr, George L.	Jul. 2'37	107th Inf.
Tyler, Harry E.	Jun. 7'37	106th Inf.	Rothenmeyer, Herbert R.	Jul. 8'37	52nd F.A. Brig.
Digby, Matthew J.	Jun. 7'37	258th F.A.	Robinson, Fred	Jul. 12'37	369th Inf.
Cray, Winthrupe H.	Jun. 8'37	107th Inf.	Isacke, Clement F.	Jul. 12'37	102nd Q.M. Regt.
Farrelly, Gerald J.	Jun. 10'37	101st Cav.	Bayless, John	Jul. 12'37	10th Inf.
Mitchell, Andrew W.	Jun. 15'37	156th F.A.	Picksley, Francis F. Jr.	Jul. 29'37	107th Inf.
Rivisto, Michael A.	Jun. 16'37	71st Inf.			

## Separations from Service, March, April, May, June and July, 1937, Honorably Discharged

MAJOR	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	2ND LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Rogers, William K.	May 24'37	M.C., 101st Cav.	Hotchkiss, Robert S.	Mar. 22'37	M.C., 102nd Med. Reg.
			Hughes, Harry R.	May 24'37	87th Brig.
			Geyer, Ernest B.	Jun. 10'37	105th F.A.
CAPTAINS					
Hutchinson, Charles P.	Apr. 9'37	J.A.G.D., 44th Div.	Albright, James D.	May 24'37	106th Inf.
Lipps, Adam	Mar. 6'37	14th Inf.	Brenegan, Reginald W.	May 10'37	258th F.A.
Osborne, Charles D.	May 15'37	54th Brig.	Cohen, Herman C.	Mar. 17'37	O.D., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.
Rodgers, Edgar J.	un. 21'37	14th Inf.	Extale, Gilbert J.	Jun. 15'37	106th F.A.
Rogers, Henry W.	Jun. 5'37	M.C., 102nd Engrs.	Felton, Henry A.	Jun. 30'37	156th F.A.
Simmons, Harriman N. Jr.	Jul. 28'37	107th Inf.	Kelly, Edmonde B.	Mar. 5'37	102nd Engrs.
Soper, Arthur D.	Apr. 12'37	105th F.A.	Leitner, James D.	Jun. 4'37	244th C.A.
Swope, Ralph E.	Jul. 16'37	M.C., 258th F.A.	Perkins, Arthur L.	Apr. 21'37	107th Inf.
1ST LIEUTENANTS			Wilson, Merle G.	May 24'37	107th Inf.
Douglass, Edwin H. Jr.	Apr. 21'37	M.C., 156th F.A.			

## Transferred to Inactive National Guard, at Own Request

LT. COLONEL	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	2ND LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Gillig, Alexander L.	Jul. 8'37	174th Inf.	Morris, Alfred M. Jr.	Mar. 4'37	107th Inf.
			Nast, Charles C.	Apr. 15'37	107th Inf.
			Nerrie, Robert A. Jr.	Jun. 4'37	71st Inf.
			Van Valkenburg, A. D.	Jul. 20'37	174th Inf.
CAPTAINS					
Byrne, James P.	Jul. 20'37	156th F.A.	Auchincloss, Samuel S. Jr.	Jun. 18'37	S.C., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.
Johnson, William W.	Jul. 16'37	M.C., 258th F.A.	Bradley, Guy N.	Jun. 10'37	245th C.A.
Moore, Robert S.	May 24'37	10th Inf.	Brink, Louis D.	May 24'37	10th Inf.
Pabst, William	Mar. 27'37	245th C.A.	Dowling, Monroe D.	Mar. 2'37	369th Inf.
Smith, Joseph P.	Mar. 6'37	106th Inf.	Engelsberg, Frederic E.	Apr. 16'37	212th C.A. (A.A.)
Tucke, Harold J.	Jun. 5'37	106th F.A.	Gibbons, Joseph H.	Apr. 16'37	212th C.A. (A.A.)
1ST LIEUTENANTS			King, Kenneth J.	May 24'37	71st Inf.
Comstock, Oliver D.	Mar. 11'37	106th F.A.	Lotter, Charles A.	Jul. 28'37	107th Inf.
Condon, John P.	May 26'37	165th Inf.	Rudloff, Louis A.	May 18'37	245th C.A.
Conlin, Alvin B.	Jul. 30'37	10th Inf.	Stathis, Nicholas P.	Apr. 30'37	Q.M.C., 102nd Q.M. Regt.
Herbold, Henry P.	May 10'37	106th F.A.			
Hermann, Arthur F.	Mar. 25'37	107th Inf.	Terwilliger, Howard J.	Jul. 30'37	156th F.A.
Hills, Paul W.	Apr. 21'37	54th Brig.			

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