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AUGUST

• General Miller Retires
Sir William Johnson
Three Quarters of a Century
Today's Arches
Mimic War

1938

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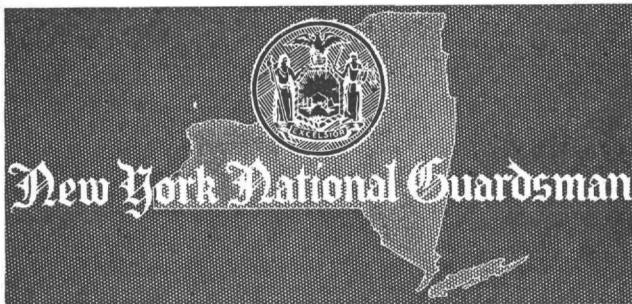
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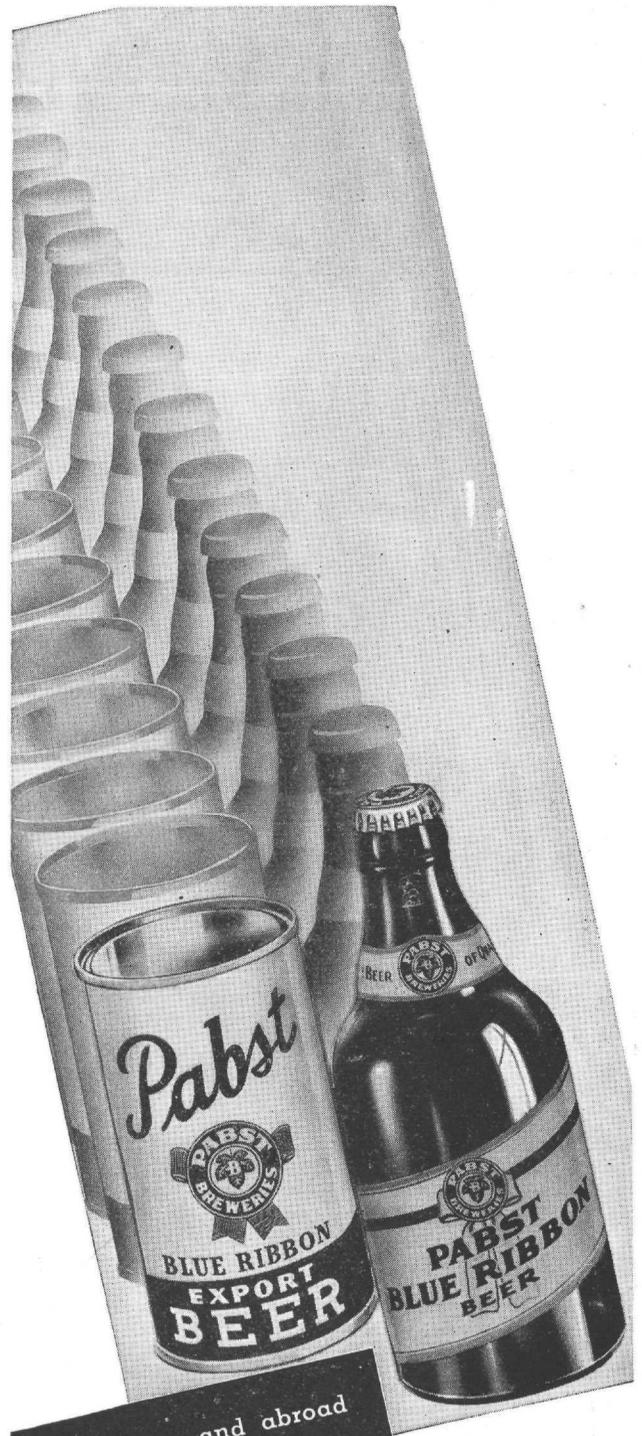
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SIR PETER WARREN

Sir William Johnson

1715—1774

PART II

by Lt. Colonel Edward Bowditch

JOHNSON THE SOLDIER

Johnson's active career as a soldier began and ended in these same fifteen years of conflict. For the first ten years of them neither country seems to have put forth much effort to help their countrymen in the new world. There were but few regular troops on either side and the fighting, for the most part, consisted of partisan forays on the frontier, burning and scalping parties with the advantage on the side of the French. But one British success occurred, the siege and capture of Louisbourg by a New England force of 4,000 men under William Pepperell of Kittery, Maine, assisted by the British fleet under Johnson's uncle, Commodore Peter Warren, and the reward for this was baronetcies for both leaders and is remarkable for the fact that Sir William Pepperell was the first and only New Englander ever to be so honored. But Louisbourg was returned to the French three years later by the peace treaty.

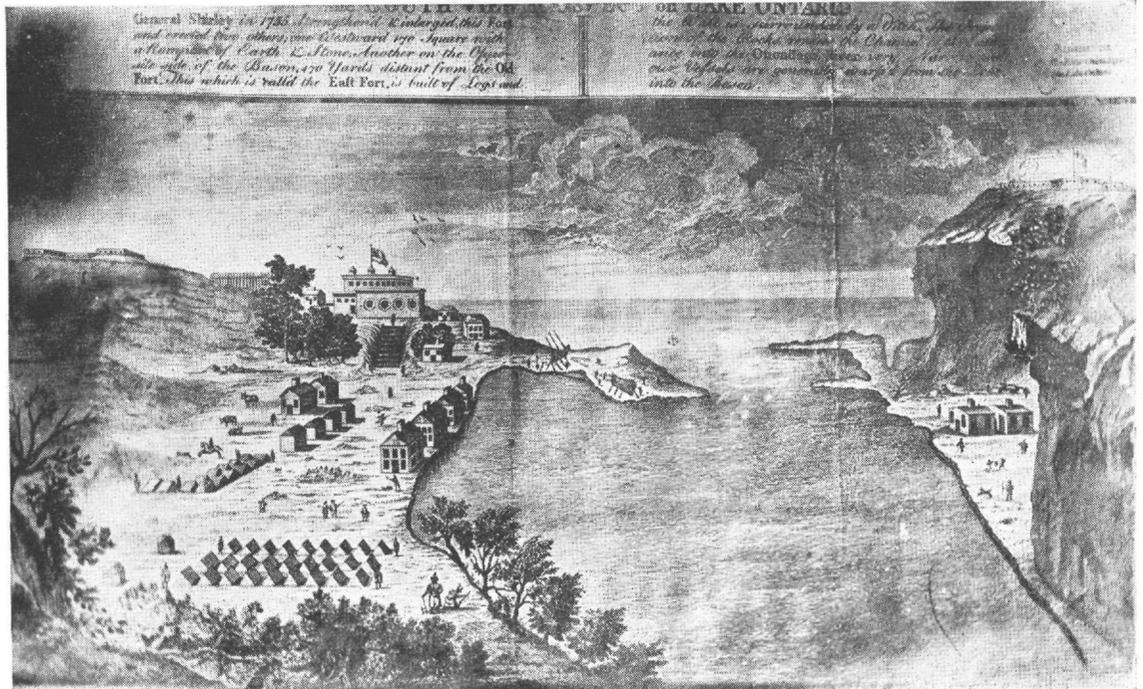
During this period Johnson's capacity as an officer of Militia was thoroughly tried out—his duties consisting for the most part in organizing small war parties of colonials and Indians and particularly in supplying them and keeping them in the field and in organizing the militia for defense against the forays of the French. In 1746, he was appointed by Governor Clinton, Colonel of the forces to be raised from the six nations. Two years later he was given com-

mand of the Albany militia and the fourteen companies of foot troops in the whole New York area from Ulster County, north and west, and was empowered to call regimental court-martials. He reorganized the local levies as best he could, weeding out the incompetents and promoting the energetic officers.

When war was declared again six years later, both France and England settled down to a real fight for the New World, and began to send Regular Army officers and troops to carry on the war. Prior to the formal opening of hostilities the French had strengthened their forces at Niagara, Detroit and Duquesne on the Ohio, and they started with the defeat of Major George Washington at Fort Necessity on the Monongahela in 1754.

In 1755, the British sent over Major General Sir William Braddock as Commander-in-Chief with two regiments of regular troops, the 44th and the 48th, commanded by Abercromby and Webb. At the same time the crown authorized the recruiting of two regiments in the colonies: the 50th to be raised by Governor Shirley of Massachusetts which was later to be called "Shirley's Dirty Half-Hundred"; and the 51st, to be raised by Sir William Pepperell and called by his name.

At the Alexandria Conference on April 14, 1755, General Braddock met with Johnson, Pownall, Com-



FORT
OSWEGO

1753

Courtesy

Lt. Com. Gill

modore Keppel and five of the ablest of the royal governors and there decided on the means of carrying out the scheme of attack which had been formulated in London by the Duke of Cumberland. This envisaged expeditions against Fort Duquesne, Niagara, Crown Point and Nova Scotia. At the conference it was decided that Braddock with the two best regular regiments, the 44th and 48th, should move against Duquesne; Governor Shirley with the 50th and 51st Regular regiments recently recruited, should move against Niagara; Johnson, who received the commission of a Major General from the Governors of the colonies involved, with provincial levies should move against Crown Point, and a mixed force of regulars under Monckton, and New Englanders under Winslow, should move against Nova Scotia.

Of all these thrusts against the French line the last alone was to succeed. Braddock, forced to take a hard and tedious route over the mountains and through the forests of Virginia and Pennsylvania, was defeated July 9th by the French under the able leadership of Dumas and Braddock was killed. Shirley, who succeeded Braddock as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in North America until the advent of General John Campbell, Earl of Loudon, in July 1756, dawdled so long with his expedition and spent so much time trying to undermine Johnson's influence with the Iroquois that he only reached Oswego in August and there delayed until the September storms on the Lakes made him decide to give up the expedition. So he returned to Massachusetts leaving the two ill-fated regiments, the 50th and 51st at Oswego where they were besieged and captured by Montcalm a year later. The expedition against Nova Scotia was successful and this leaves us to describe Johnson's expedition against Crown Point.

Johnson's expedition was the only one which consisted entirely of provincial levies, scouts and Indians. It was to be supplied and paid for out of Provincial Funds, so the supply problem was a difficult and vexing one. Their mission was to attack and capture Crown Point, which was garrisoned by French Regular troops and commanded by a successful professional soldier in the French service, the German Baron Ludwig Von Dieskau, French marechal-de-camp. That Johnson was soon to learn the capabilities of his provincial levies is shown by his estimate of them written in January:

"Provincial Forces acting by themselves are so constituted that neither by their Form or Discipline to be fit for the various Duties and Services of a Campaign of any continuance, nor for the difficulties, Fatigues & Events of a Siege. There cannot be any well grounded dependance of Success or good to the Common Service in Expeditions under an army so Constituted. . . .

"As I have thus on one Hand from my own knowledge ventured to say what Provincial Forces undertaking a Campaign by themselves in the Form of an Army are not fit for. I ought on the other to say where their Merit and Strength lyes, and what they are fit for. . . .

"1st They are fit for what may be properly called an Expedition or an Excursion of ten or twenty Days Continuance.

"2nd The objects of his Majesty's Service in this Country being either to Erect Forts, or to demolish those erected by the French in their encroachments on his Majesty's Lands, must I cannot but conceive, be the Work of his Majesty's Regular Troops, but as the way to all Such is thro' Woods & Wildernesses, the Provincial Forces of these Countries as Irregulars

can the best of any Forces in the World Cover his Majesty's Troops thro' these Woods to where their proper Scene of Action lyes. They can also in the Same Manner escort up all their convoys and would, I should hope, did any occasion call for their Services upon Such Duty act with Bravery, Spirit, and Success" . . . and he was well aware of his deficiencies in training and experience to hold the rank and command of a Major General. Probably in answer to some expression of this feeling he received before the expedition the following letter of advice from his friend, Archibald Kennedy, member of the Provincial Council and collector of the Port of New York which he seems to have taken to heart and followed in his expedition.

"Some Hints for a Commanding Officer,—
"May 24, 1755.

"It may be needless to observe that a Commanding Officer setting out without a Sufficiency of Provisions and Stores is going to work without Tools, of all which the utmost care is to be taken, and well guarded because a sudden supply will be difficult if not impossible.

"Make sure of a safe retreat in case of accidents; The battle is not always to the strong.

"If you gain a Victory, be more upon your guard.

"If you lose don't despair.

"Let nothing ruffle your Temper, be always cool, happen what will.

"Let no disappointment cool your Courage but on the Contrary exert yourself the more, disappointments create experience, and this an officer.

"At no time show any diffidence or fear in your Countenance.

"By all means get the esteem and affection of your officers and Men, but they ought at the same time to know your Command; there is a difference between power and authority.

"Distinguish a brave man and reward a gallant action upon the spot.

"Be careful of your sick men to visit them some times yourself.

"Spare no cost for Intelligence.

"Do not go to sleep till your Camp is well secured and this you must see yourself.

"Do not encamp but where the water is good.

"When you make presents to the Indians let them be such as will be most acceptable to their Wives and Mistresses.

"That all Prisoners especially Indians be sent to New York you will find the benefit of it in the Event.

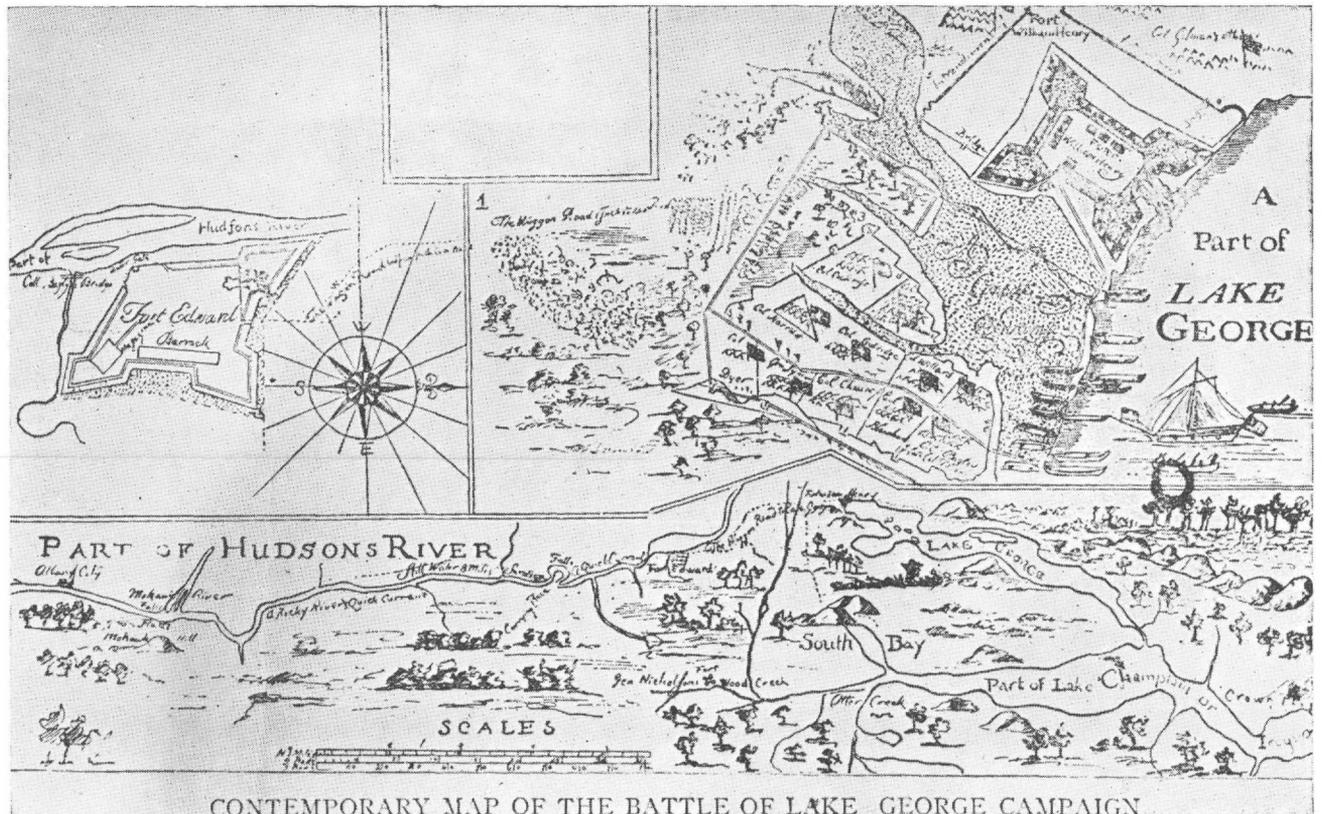
"You may have occasion for Irons for some sort of Prisoners.

"Carry with you a few Conck shells, if a party should be dispersed, or a Man lost in the woods, the shell will let them know where they are and will be heard as far as a gun and further than a Drum by either of which they may be deceived; by the other they cannot as it is not very probable the enemy will carry anything of that kind.

"If you should come to a Parley get Hostages as soon as you can.

"The hours of a Parley are dangerous for Surprises.

"Prayers have often a good effect, especially among



CONTEMPORARY MAP OF THE BATTLE OF LAKE GEORGE CAMPAIGN

New England men, a well gifted New England Parson, might therefore be an useful implement.

"Great care to be taken about your out Sentries, especially in the Night, and each to have a watchfull Dog and supported by other OutGuards.

"A General officer must keep a good Table.

"Engage in no Action of importance without the advice of a Council of War; and let every thing, and every one's opinion, be carefully noted, this will Justify you upon all occasions." Sound advice, even for today.

His expedition which consisted of approximately 3,400 men from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and New York with a handful of Iroquois Indians was much hampered in getting under way from the base by the lack of supplies, shortage of wagons and scows and the delay in the arrival of some of the militia at Albany. Finally, although the New York and Rhode Island contingents were not yet ready, Johnson left Albany on August 8 to overtake the Massachusetts and Connecticut Troops who had already started up river to Ford Edward and "The great Carrying Place" near the present City of Glens Falls. There the New Hampshire men and the belated New York and Rhode Island Contingents joined him.

It was decided to advance north via Lake St. Sacrement (Lake George) and arriving on the southern shore by August 28th, Johnson had his one regular officer, Captain Eyre, a "Sapper", lay out a fortified camp to hold 5,000 men and stores and at once began to build boats to ferry the expedition to the northern end of the lake whence there was an easy and short route down to Carillon (later to become more famous as Ticonderoga). One can visualize the peaceful scene of these colonials, guns laid aside, cutting down the pine trees of the thick woods that then surrounded the



CHIEF HENDRIK

lake, the hot quiet days of the late summer and the only sound the chopping and hammering and sawing of wood and the call of the blue jays in the forest.

The French were fully apprised of the British plans which had been contained in the papers of General Braddock, captured two months earlier, so Von Dieskau decided to defend Crown Point by a counter-offensive which was aimed first to storm Fort Edward, near Glens Falls, by surprise and then to turn and defeat Johnson's expedition pinned against the lake—so on September 3rd he left Crown Point and rowed down the narrows to South Bay with an expedition which in addition to the 684 Canadians and about 700 Indians, had as its backbone 216 French Regulars of the Regiments of Languedoc and La Reine. His plans went astray, however, for



"BLOODY POND"

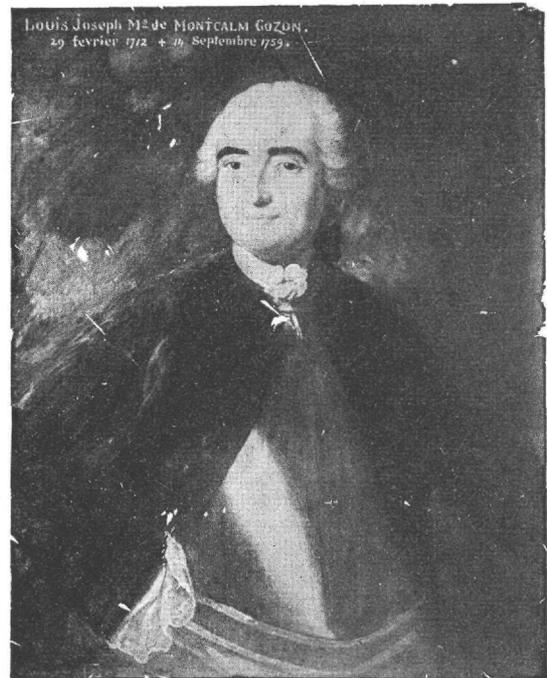
his Indian guides misled him and on September 7th he found himself on Johnson's road, some distance from Fort Edward, headed for Lake George. Johnson had learned of the French expedition only the night before and convinced that Fort Edward would be attacked, detached that morning one-third of his force under Colonel Ephraim Williams with 200 Indians under his old friend, Chief Hendrik, to rush to the assistance of Fort Edward. This column was ambushed by the French in Rocky Gulch, about five miles from the lake. Williams and Hendrik were killed at the first volley and the colonials fell back in disorder on Bloody Pond where they fought bitterly for a while, only to be driven back to the Camp by the advancing French and in spite of reinforcements sent out to their assistance by Johnson.

Von Dieskau, whose motto was "Boldness Wins", at once decided to attack the barricaded camp and for this he counted on his regulars as the spear head. Slowly they advanced against the center in regular lines, halting to fire by platoon and then advancing again on the Barricade; but the provincials were calm and took their time sniping off the soldiers as they came slowly on. Their fire was too accurate and the French lines faltered and broke. Reformed, they again advanced to the attack, this time against the Colonial right which was held by the Massachusetts men. In the meanwhile the colonial 32 pounders were shelling the Indians and Canadians out of the swamps on the flank. They broke! The regulars broke! The Massachusetts men leaped over the barricade and chased the survivors. It was a rout which might easily have been a very costly one for the French. Von Dieskau, badly wounded in the leg early in the action, was left on the battlefield. But Johnson, who also early in the fight, had been painfully wounded in the thigh and who had allowed his second-in-command, Brigadier General Lyman, to command the defense, thereafter, did not give orders for the pursuit. So all save three or four hundred of the French made their way back to Crown Point, leaving their commander in Johnson's hands. The Provincials had lost about the same number of men and Johnson had won the Battle of Lake George for which, the following November, Parliament created him a Baronet and voted him 5,000 pounds sterling.

Johnson, though wounded, continued in the field, building boats and completing the forts at the southern end of the Lake, but the weather was increasingly bad, his men became more and more dissatisfied and wanted to return home, so the expedition to Crown Point was abandoned and finally in November, leaving garrisons for the new forts, William-Henry and George, he sent the balance of the troops back and himself limped home to "Miss Molly" and Fort Johnson. On December 2nd he resigned his commission as Major General to Governor Shirley. He retained his commission as Colonel in the New York Militia

and in 1768, was made a Brigadier and in 1772 again a Major General.

This was the first and last expedition which Johnson commanded from start to finish, but there were still some very important military ventures in which he took an active hand. In 1756, Montcalm had succeeded Von Dieskau in supreme command of the French and on the British side Major Generals Abercromby and Webb were the ranking officers. Montcalm had some able subordinates such as the Marquis de Levis and was himself a real and energetic soldier and leader. Abercromby was lazy and incompetent and insisted on awaiting the landing of the Earl of Loudoun, the new Commander-in-Chief, before doing anything. So Montcalm attacked and captured the forts at Oswego garrisoned by the 50th and 51st Regiments, and coming down Lake Champlain into Lake George he captured the British forts at the southern end, assisted greatly by the dilatory tactics of Webb. Followed French forays even against German Flats and Fort Johnson—Loudoun did nothing and Abercromby succeeded him as Commander-in-Chief.



In 1758 William Pitt the elder came to power in England and instilled new energy into the conflict. In that year eleven regiments were sent over from England, among which were the 1st (The Royals), the 17th and the 55th, which were to see service in the final capture of Crown Point; The 27th (The Enniskillens), the 42nd (The Black Watch), and the 60th (Royal Americans, later the 60th Rifles) which were to see service at Fort Ticonderoga, and the 46th and 60th, which were to see service at the siege and fall of Fort Niagara. In addition there were the 22nd and 35th, the 77th and 80th and the 44th and 48th.

(To Be Continued)

THE ARMIES			
Union (Maj. Gen. G. G. Meade Cmdg.)		Confederate (Gen. R. E. Lee Cmdg.)	
Corps Symbol	Corps Cmdrs.	Division Cmdrs.	Corps Cmdrs. Division Cmdrs.
I ●	Reynolds	Wadsworth Robinson Doubleday	I Longstreet McLaws Pickett Hood
II ♣	Hancock	Caldwell Gibbon Hays	II Ewell Early Johnson Rodes
III ◆	Sickles	Birney Humphreys	III A.P. Hill Anderson Pender Heth
V ✠	Sykes	Barnes Ayers Crawford	Cavalry - Stuart (7 Brigades) Artillery - Pendleton
VII +	Sedgwick	Wright Howe Wheaton	
XI)	Howard	Barlow Steinwehr Schurz	
XIII ★	Stocum	Williams Geary	
Cav.	Pleasanton	Buford Kilpatrick Gregg	
Artillery - Hunt			

STATISTICS			
Union		Confederate	
90,000	Strength	75,000	
339	Artillery (guns)	293	
3,072	Losses-killed	2,592	
14,497	Wounded	12,709	
5,434	Missing	5,150	
23,003	Total Losses	20,451	

Note: Confederate corps and divisions were twice the size of corresponding Union units.

Fig. 1

Three Quarters of a Century After

by Captain George B. Barth, F. A.

THIS summer Gettysburg again occupies the spotlight as the remnants of the Blue and Gray meet there to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the high water mark of the Confederacy. An ample supply of excellent guides and guide books are available for the visitor. For the general public, interested in Gettysburg as a national patriotic shrine, the facilities offered suffice; but the military man, seeking a clear picture of the underlying causes, strategy, tactics, and the military lessons to be gained from this historic conflict must look elsewhere for his answers.

This article, treating the campaign from the viewpoint of strategy and tactics rather than as a collection of exploits of valor, is offered in the hope that some of the military minded may use it as a guide to a self-conducted tour of the battleground. The details were worked out by the writer in connection with a tour of a group of officers of the 105th Field Artillery. Directions are shown in italics while the subject matter to be read at each station is printed in regular type. Note the symbols for the Union Corps shown in

Figure I. Almost all the monuments bear the corps symbol of the unit and familiarity with them will give quick identification of units while traveling by car.

"HOMEWORK"

Before leaving home station study the paragraphs appearing below on the *Advance and Concentration Phase*—(Map A).

GENERAL LEE LOOKS NORTHWARD

After Chancellorsville, Confederate hopes ran high. There was a popular clamor for an invasion of the North as a means of freeing Richmond from the threat of Hooker's army. Lee realized that the terrain north of the Rappahannock was such that an attack on the Federal Army there would be barren of strategic results. In deciding to bring invasion to the North he was influenced by several factors: *First*, such a move would undoubtedly draw the Federal forces north to defend their capitol thus freeing northern Virginia from the burden of a Federal occupation and Richmond from the threat of capture. *Second*, Lee's army was in dire need of supplies, horses were no longer obtainable

in sufficient numbers and the fertile Cumberland Valley promised a rich return in these necessities. The Confederate quartermaster General is said to have remarked, "If General Lee needs supplies let him seek them in Pennsylvania." Lee also expected to gain many recruits from states bordering the Potomac. *Third*, there was a considerable peace party in the North. Any successful invasion might strengthen it to the point where terms of peace satisfactory to the South might be obtained. *Fourth*, a successful offensive campaign might bring recognition of the Confederacy and much needed help from England and France. Lee hoped first to capture Harrisburg, cutting Federal rail communication with the west and threatening Washington and Baltimore. The chief drawback to the plan lay in the fact that, if the main Confederate army moved north, Richmond would be uncovered to attack. Banking on Hooker's apparent lack of initiative and on the conviction that the Federal government would place protection of Washington above all other considerations, Lee felt justified in risking the move.

Following Chancellorsville the Confederate Army underwent a complete reorganization. Instead of two corps of four divisions each, three corps of three divisions were formed, one new division being constituted. Jackson's old corps was given to Ewell, a General held in high esteem by Jackson but almost unknown to Lee. Subsequent events showed that, while Ewell was a faithful and dashing subordinate, he lacked the initiative necessary to command a corps. The newly formed third corps was given to A. P. Hill. The artillery was, for the first time organized into battalions, resulting in many changes in command and in the appearance of completely new and untried staffs.

The results of this sweeping reorganization can clearly be traced in the conduct of the campaign that followed. Two new corps commanders, three divisions and seven brigades with untried com-

manders and six brigades led by colonels—this was the fighting machine on which Lee staked the hopes of the Confederacy. There were bound to be imperfections in command and staff functioning to which were added the jealousy and reluctance of Longstreet. It appears that, during his brief period as an independent commander in North Carolina, Longstreet had formed ideas of grandeur in which he pictured himself as the savior of the Confederacy at the head of an army in the west, possibly superceding Bragg. He opposed the idea of invading the north and entered Pennsylvania full of misgivings. The elevation of two Virginians to corps command did not improve his state of mind.

THE ADVANCE AND CONCENTRATION

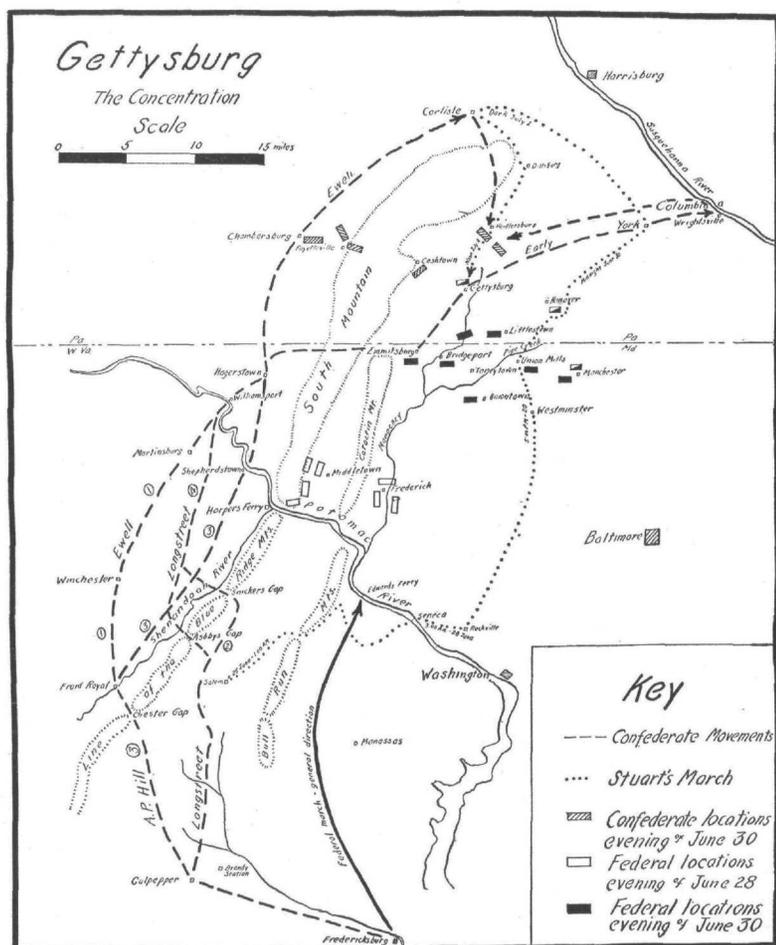
Early in June, Lee's army began its movement towards the north. On June 9th, Pleasanton's Union cavalry corps crossed the Rappa-

hannock on a reconnaissance in force, engaging Stuart's cavalry at Brandy Station. This engagement, the largest cavalry fight in the entire war, is interesting since it marks the turning point in the relative efficiency of the cavalry of the two armies. For the first time the Federal cavalry disputed the unquestioned superiority of Stuart's squadrons. From Brandy station on, we see a gradual decline in the effectiveness of the Confederate cavalry and a corresponding improvement in the mounted troops of the Union.

The Confederate advance consisted of four separate movements (See Map A). Ewell, (1) leaving Culpepper on June 10th, advanced into the Shenandoah Valley, defeated Milroy at Winchester on the 14th, and crossed the Potomac at Williamsport on June 15th. Longstreet (2), marched on June 12th, advancing east of the Blue Ridge until reaching Snickers Gap. A. P. Hill's corps (3), followed Ewell into the valley. After the rear of A. P. Hill's corps had passed Winchester, Longstreet, (4) crossed the Blue Ridge and followed into Maryland crossing the Potomac at Williamsport.

Stuart's cavalry according to his own report "was authorized to cross the Potomac between the Federal Army and Washington, proceeding with all dispatch to join Early (Ewell's right flank division) in Pennsylvania." Much has been written concerning the contents and intent of Lee's orders to Stuart before Gettysburg, but in the final analysis, Stuart's failure to carry out Lee's wishes must be charged against the Confederate Commander in Chief. His orders to Stuart (as so often Lee's orders proved to be) were discretionary. Knowing the propensities of his colorful cavalry corps commander, he should have left no possibility of misinterpretations. The promise of excitement and plunder proved too much for the dashing Stuart and we find him crossing the Potomac at Seneca, on June 27th, avoiding the tail of

(Continued on page 14)



Today's "Archies"

Defense Against Enemy Air Attack

by Captain John R. Lovell, C.A.C., U.S.A.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: The opinions expressed in this article are the personal views of the author. They do not represent those of the War Department; specifically, they have no official significance whatever.

THE Antiaircraft Artillery, or the AAA as it is sometimes called, is one of the newest arms in the United States Army. It is combined with the Seacoast Artillery to form the Coast Artillery Corps. The Antiaircraft Artillery came into being during the World War, and since that time, it has been developed to a point where it is of primary importance in the scheme of National Defense.

Little has been heard of, or written about, the progress of the Antiaircraft Artillery since 1918, when the "Archies," as they were then called, seemed to be little more than a joke to some of the other branches of the service. Behind the scenes, however, the Coast Artillery has been working steadily to develop the technique of the Antiaircraft Artillery to a point where it will command the respect of all enemy aircraft; to develop it to a degree where it can properly defend the nation against attack from the air.

Because of the increasing importance of aviation in the scheme of National Defense, the Antiaircraft Artillery is destined to become one of the most important arms in the United States Army. In order to appreciate the effect of aviation on war, just suppose that the Civil War had been fought with air forces on both sides. The general effect would have been to spread the area of hostilities all over the states with every important city and military objective subject

to attack at any time. It can be seen that it will be necessary, in the event of war in the future, to greatly increase and widen the scope of our defenses until they will cover all of the important areas in the country. Antiaircraft Artillery is a term that the people of the United States will come to hear more about as time passes and as aviation advances.

The results that were attained by the Antiaircraft Artillery during the World War were not particularly good because the problem of firing at a swiftly moving target, capable of maneuver in three dimensions, was an extremely difficult one that could hardly be solved in the short time of the emergency, especially when the effectiveness of the enemy aviation was no greater than it was at that time. However, it must be said that toward the latter part of the war, real progress was being made. The French had developed a data computer, known as the R. A. Corrector, which was adopted by the United States Army, and used for many years following the war.

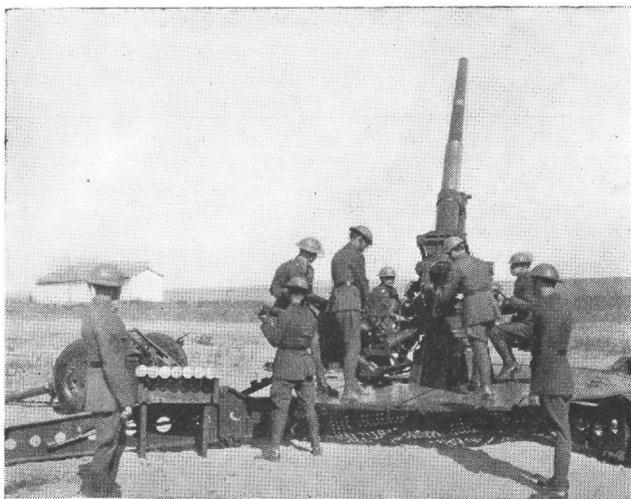
The antiaircraft material used during the World War was crude, to say the least. Practically all of it was equipment that was originally designed for the other arms and which was adapted to the use of the Antiaircraft Artillery. The guns were field weapons constructed on an elevated mount, and it really is a wonder that they were able to hit anything at all. They were difficult to traverse fast enough to track the fast moving targets, and the field of fire was so limited that the enemy planes were out of range before many rounds could be fired. Of course, the rate of fire was necessarily slow. Later on, special mounts were devised, but they were so unstable that the accuracy of fire with approximated data was hardly sufficient to command the respect of enemy aviation.

The machine guns were, for the most part, ground mounts emplaced on an upturned cart wheel, or on hastily made and crudely formed flexible supports to give rapidity of traverse. Even then, it was a very difficult task to track and fire at fast moving, low flying enemy planes whose large angular travel required an extremely versatile mount.

The antiaircraft searchlights functioned fairly well but they were not very useful because of the lack of an efficient sound locator with a sound lag correction device that would give the approximate direction of enemy planes at night.

Then to top it all off, the Antiaircraft Artillery was not under the control of a single head with the result

(Continued on page 24)



Modern 3" A.A. Gun In Action

Mimic War is Fun!

Anonymous

(Editor's Note: The following sketches are presented as a series of word pictures made up of impressions and experiences gained at the First Army Maneuvers held at Pine Camp, Watertown, New York, in 1935. They are presented anonymously at the request of the author.)

DEPARTURE: The queer, hurried breakfast after a sleepless night on the cold concrete of the Armory floor. . . . Myriads of odd-looking grey and white taxicabs . . . strangely accenting "Noo Yawk drivers." . . . The frantic haste of leaving the Armory . . . the omnipresent going-away thought. . . . "Did I forget anything?" Passing through the familiar, deserted city streets, and the "Well, I've burned by bridges" feeling when open country was struck . . . the hurried lunch stop at Oswego . . . warm orangeade and brick-hard ice cream. . . . The jolty ride over our first Pine Camp road . . . misgivings as the civilized mess shacks of former years were left behind and the cabs proceeded to the extreme end of the former camp. . .

THE CAMP: Upon arrival, a vast, sandy waste, lightly covered with sparse grass . . . far from the fairly well-appointed camps of former years, now occupied by the "Regulars." . . . Soon transformed by beehive activity into military lines of pyramidal tents . . . as more batteries pull in, many lines of brown shelters . . . sometimes busy . . . sometimes deserted. . . . Sandy, well-policed streets. . . . Sandy, crowded tents. . . . Hot, smokey mess tents. . . . All efficient and more or less comfortable. . . .

GUARD: Awakening at two in the cold of early morning. . . . Dressing sleepily. . . . The relief in the tone of the previous guard. . . . Trudging up and down . . . up and down. . . . A cold, sleepy, lone-

ly route. . . . A high, cold-blue sky, a high cold-white moon. . . . Many more-accessible cold-white stars. . . . Alone . . . nearer, my God, to thee, than ever before. . . . Rain, but a warm, companionable rain . . . making you feel warm and comfortable inside the heavy Army slicker. . . . Not so bad, after all. . . . Up and down, up and down. . . . Not so bad, especially after two hours, when you awaken the next sleepy, grumbling guard. . . .

REVEILLE: After two hours sleep. . . . The scale-skipping notes of the sleep-shattering bugle. . . . The traditional snatch at forty winks. . . . The chilling thought of leaving even the inadequate warmth you have spent the night in forming. . . . Rolling off the cramped yet cozy cots to the customary early-morning growls of the tent leader. . . . Washing hastily in water that isn't so cold. . . . After the ice is broken. . . . Dressing more hastily . . . running to assembly, standing chilled and sleepy in the golden flow of the dawning day, and appearing to be interested in the daily harangue of the officious First Sergeant. . . . Through the blood-warming calisthenics. . . . Then . . .

MESS: Welcome notes on the bugle. . . . Men rushing to eat, afraid, like primeval wolves, that the last would go hungry. . . . Which never happened. . . . Chronic complainers. . . . "Same old grub. . . . These the same eggs we had yesterday? Wonder what the officers are getting. . . . Aw, don't be so tight with the coffee. . . ." Yet everybody as well-fed and healthy as usual. . . . The complainers are always with us . . .

FATIGUE: Bugle again. . . . "Everybody out! Hurry it up!" Policing the sandy streets . . . tidying up the gritty tents . . . burying rubbish . . . tightening tent ropes,

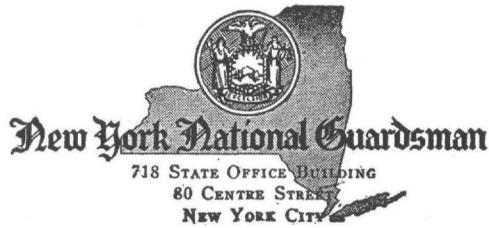
loosened the previous night so the tents would not split in the shrinkage caused by the cold night air and the dew. . . . Drawing equipment . . . loading the trucks. . . . "Hurry it up!"

INTO POSITION: Trucks slithering to a stop. . . . Piling out. . . . Erratic, Gargantuan, invincible tractors . . . haste . . . guns . . . phones . . . trucks . . . tractors . . . stringing lines . . . the everlasting ringing in my ears. . . . "The phones are the backbone of the artillery." . . . Mechanical monsters . . . instruments . . . vicious little machine guns . . . these chivalrous veterans, the out dated "155's." . . . Haste. . . . Anxiety . . . cursing officers everywhere. . . . Yet everywhere interest and excitement for those who wished to find it. . . . And always haste . . .

BATTLE: The bous on the "155's" firing dummy shells . . . the more insistent "carrrockk" of the smaller artillery. . . . The ludicrous "Quarrack . . . cooek . . . erk" sounds the wireless next to me emitted. . . . Rain. . . . The wet crank of my phone conducting electricity . . . the tingling shock. . . . The fire data recorder taking off his coat to shield his data boards from the rain. . . . A cold, sodden field lunch. . . . Persistent "enemy" planes soaring over our position. . . . Cramps from hunching over the antique field phone. . . . But no tedium, even though the war was but a make-believe one . . .

RETREAT: Shouted commands . . . hasty, unintelligible phone messages . . . the roar of the bull-headed tractors pulling out of position to save the guns . . . hastily reeling in wet phone wires . . . loading the fast, new trucks . . . wet, hot machine-guns, the last defense of the field artillery, piled in on top of us. . . . Travelling

(Continued on page 28)



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

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LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

LT. COL. EDWARD BOWDITCH LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE
Associate Editor General Advertising Manager

MAJ. ERNEST C. DREHER
N.Y.C. Advertising Manager

DANGER! BEWARE!

Do you know what is meant by Grade III ammunition?

For your own safety, and for the safety of the men of your company you should know what this term means.

Whenever a quantity of ammunition is manufactured at an army arsenal, or at any establishment manufacturing ammunition for the army it is immediately given a lot number to identify it from other ammunition, made at other times or in other places under slightly varying circumstances. It has been definitely established that no two lots of powder are ever exactly alike in their final composition, nor are the results alike when they are loaded in cartridge cases and fired. Even the composition of cartridge cases varies from time to time. All this very definitely affects the keeping qualities of ammunition. The older ammunitions, especially those of world war manufacture must be very carefully watched for various kinds of defects and deteriorations — erosions, corrosions, season cracks, chemical changes, etc.

In varying degrees different ammunitions lose some of their serviceability and stability with the years. They grow old even as men grow old. They often become cranky and dangerous. But even some of the ammunition of recent manufacture is also dangerous, due perhaps to some slight change of process, metal composition or blending formula. It is all this unsafe ammunition, whether new or old, that the Ordnance Field Service condemns and calls Grade III ammunition.

Ordnance inspection is constantly going on. Ordnance personnel exercise continuing supervision over every round of ammunition in the hands of troops as well as over that in storage in ordnance arsenals. Whenever ordnance officers or inspectors discover that deteriorations, whatever their nature, have made a

certain lot number unsafe according to ordnance standards it is immediately placed in the Grade III classification and its use is forbidden. All ammunition of this lot number is then gathered up and returned to an arsenal for replacement.

At the time of the annual armory ordnance inspection and inventory of the units of the National Guard all ammunition on hand should be brought before the inspectors in order that the state of its serviceability may be properly determined. By so doing the danger of weapons exploding, and injuring the firer, will be reduced to almost nothing, and the safety provisions contemplated by AR 775-10 will be realized.

Ordnance Field Service Bulletin 3-5, published each year by the Ordnance Department, gives an accurate picture of the serviceability and stability of small arms ammunition. As new lots of Grade III ammunition are discovered "Changes" are published. The ordnance inspectors are always posted on these changes. Any ammunition unidentifiable as to lot number is assumed to be dangerous and army regulations positively forbid its use. In the seemingly good ungraded small arms ammunition some of the worst examples of Grade III ammunition are found. Should any such ammunition be fired, and the results prove disastrous to men and weapons, the responsibility for this misuse will fall on the company commander, or the responsible individual involved, and very possibly make him the subject of some sort of disciplinary action.—*The Ohio Guardsman.*

A SUGGESTION

In this issue we present under the title "Three Quarters of a Century After" a plan worked out by Captain Barth for a self-conducted tour of Gettysburg. The officers of the 105th Field Artillery have made this tour and we are sure that many others who have worked out map problems using the Gettysburg terrain would find it most interesting to go over the actual ground.

We are indebted to Captain Barth for making it possible to do this without a great deal of preliminary study.

TEN YEARS AGO THIS MONTH IN THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

AUGUST 1928

Historical sketch—105th Field Artillery.

* * *

History of Old Fort Niagara.

* * *

Battery B, 104th Field Artillery, adopted by Binghamton Kiwanis Club.

* * *

Camp Smith's First Military Wedding.



General Haskell's Message

EVERYONE in the National Guard, and nearly everyone in the civil population of this State, appreciates the fact that the National Guard of today is quite a different organization from that which existed years ago. The Guard, not only in New York State but throughout the nation, is a more serious, better trained, better equipped, better disciplined and harder working organization than in the old days.

Primarily, this change has been brought about by the Federal law known as the National Defence Act of 1920. Under it, with the great Federal aid extended in all directions for the benefit of the Guard, we have come to a point in efficiency from where we can look back with some amusement at the general conditions of the Guard prior to that Act.

Most of the old ideas of training, and customs of the National Guard, have been supplanted or eliminated in the process of evolution. There persists, however, one custom, in a limited number of organizations, which I had hoped would be abandoned before now, and on which I should like to comment. It is the practice of initiating recruits into their organization. This practice obtained at the Military Academy at West Point forty years ago; but it was never popular at West Point among the better element, and I am happy to learn that the objectionable features of it have been entirely eliminated at that institution. These objectionable features were eliminated by the cadets themselves, just as a practice of this kind must be eliminated by the people who are engaged in it.

Hazing, or, as it is sometimes called, "initiation," is something that cannot be stopped by issued orders. Those concerned in it must see the childishness and danger of the practice to eliminate it themselves. Most of our organizations have eliminated this silly and undignified practice, and I hope that in the near future the few remaining organizations will follow

the example of the others that have already discarded it.

Generally speaking, hazing can be divided into two classes. The first you might call amusing; embarrassment to a new man; "kidding," or, in ordinary parlance, putting the recruit through a "course of sprouts" for the amusement of the older men, and to take conceit out of him. There is no objection to this sort of horseplay, if it is kept within bounds, and is not destructive to the recruit's self-respect. The second class is quite another matter. The second class includes tossing in blankets, running gauntlets, and requiring a recruit to undergo other forms of hazing which might result in serious (and perhaps permanent) injury, and which in any event destroys the self-respect of the recruit. This is bad from every point of view, including discipline. No self-respecting soldier, no matter how young or inexperienced, can have proper respect for the older soldier or non-commissioned officer who takes from him his self-respect by assuming unlawful authority over him. It is undignified and dangerous, and has, from time to time, resulted in injuries to the man being hazed. Several times, as a result of hazing, though it is never admitted to be from that cause, men have been received in the hospital, and it has been repeatedly determined that serious injury might have resulted. I hope that this second class of hazing, which might be called hooliganism, and which is usually led by men of the bully type in an organization (in my opinion, cowards at heart) will be abandoned by the better element in each organization. I am personally convinced that the majority of men in every organization would be against this practice if not misled into a state of acquiescence by misguided members of their organization. The better men of any organization can stop this second form of hazing (initiation) by disapproving of it, or by bringing their moral influence to bear.

THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY

(Continued from page 9)

Hooker's army and gaily riding between it and Washington. En route he captured a large wagon train and, instead of destroying it, brought it with his column. Thus encumbered, his rate of march was so reduced that he failed to join Lee until after the Battle of Gettysburg had begun. Lee, through his vagueness in orders, was deprived of the use of his cavalry, the eyes and ears of his army, during the vital period of the campaign. He was almost entirely in the dark as to the movements of Hooker's army, a condition that would never have occurred except for Stuart's wild goose chase.

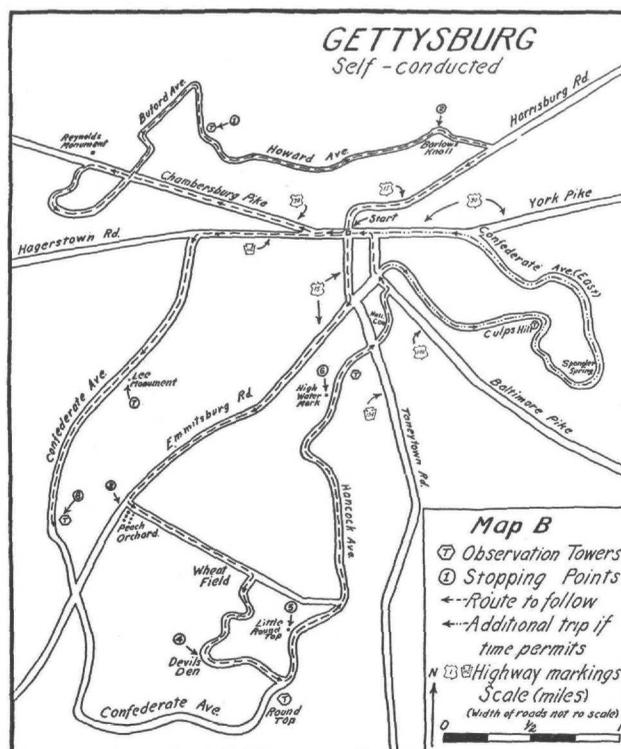
By the 27th of June, Ewell had reached Carlisle while Early's Division was six miles south of York. Ewell's orders were to capture Harrisburg and destroy the bridges there while Early was to cut the railroad connecting Harrisburg with Baltimore and destroy the bridges at Wrightsville and Columbia. Longstreet's and Hill's corps were at Chambersburg and Fayetteville. Stuart had not been heard from since the 25th. The next day Ewell was ordered to continue on to Harrisburg, Longstreet and Hill being prepared to follow on the 29th. Still no news from Stuart! Up to this time Lee did not know whether Hooker had crossed the Potomac.

At ten o'clock on the night of June the 28th an officer of Longstreet's staff reported to Lee that one of Longstreet's scouts had come in with the disquieting news that Hooker was north of the Potomac with at least three corps at Frederick and more coming up. Lee was incredulous and had the scout, Harrison, report to him. After minute questioning, he was convinced of the accuracy of the report. He also learned that Hooker had been superseded by General George G. Meade. Lee now decided to abandon the advance on Harrisburg, concentrate his army between Cashtown and Get-

tysburg, moving east of the mountains in order to compel Meade to follow, abandoning any attempt to enter the Cumberland Valley in Lee's rear. Ewell was to march on Cashtown or Gettysburg; Hill to march east through the Cashtown pass on the 29th followed by Longstreet on the 30th. The movement proceeded as planned. On the afternoon of the 30th, Heth's division of A. P. Hill's corps met Federal cavalry near Gettysburg and fell back towards Cashtown. The march of the main body continued early on July 1. At about 1 p.m., Lee and Longstreet riding together reached the divide and heard the distant rumble of artillery fire to the east. Riding forward towards Cashtown Lee, sorely troubled by the absence of definite information, realized that a battle, not of his own choosing, had begun.

We now turn to the Federal movements resulting in the concentration around Gettysburg. Convinced by the information gained through the cavalry fight at Brandy Station on June 9th that Lee was shifting his force to the north, Hooker followed towards the Potomac, moving generally parallel to

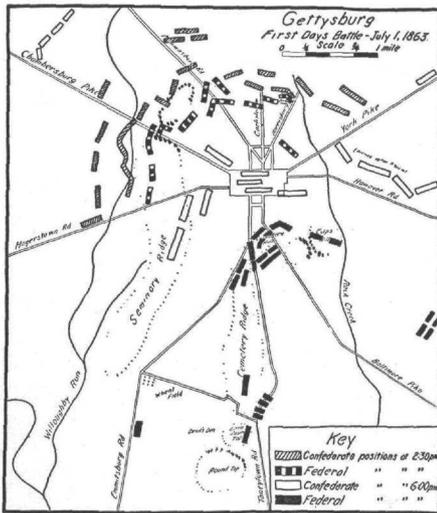
Lee's advance and east of the Bull Run Mountains. He started crossing into Maryland at Edward's Ferry on June 25th. On the 27th three corps occupied Middletown and the passes of South Mountain. Three more corps were concentrated around Frederick while the XII Corps farther to the south was ordered to march to Harpers Ferry to cut Lee's communications. Hooker planned to move Reynolds with three corps through South Mountain into the Cumberland Valley to operate against the Confederate rear. The authorities at Washington forbade this move, ordering Hooker to remain east of South Mountain interposing his force between Lee and the Federal capitol. Finding that he was not allowed to maneuver his force according to his own plans Hooker asked to be relieved of command. This request was promptly granted, General George G. Meade being named as his successor. It is interesting to note that Hooker's plan was the one most feared by Lee, the Confederate concentration east of the mountains being made in order to draw the Federal army away from the Cumberland Valley. Upon assuming command,



Meade immediately turned his columns northward. On the night of June 30th his headquarters was at Taneytown; the I Corps at Marsh Run; the XI at Emmitsburg; the III at Bridgeport; the XII at Littlestown; the II at Uniontown; the V at Union Mills; the VI (with some cavalry) at Manchester; Kilpatrick's cavalry at Hanover and Buford's at Gettysburg. (See Map A). Thus we see that on the eve of the battle Lee's whole army was nearing concentration on Gettysburg while the Federal force was widely scattered to the east and south. Time was to be the deciding factor in the battle, every hour of delay bringing new Union forces to the battlefield and dimming Confederate hopes of a decisive victory.

THE TOUR

Start at town square in Gettysburg and travel west on the Chambersburg Pike (U. S. Highway No. 30.) following the arrows shown on Map B. Note the monuments to Reynolds and Buford—the first day's fight opened near here with the Union lines facing west. At



Station No. 1, climb observation tower, orient yourself by means of the horizontal sighting dial fixed to the center post of the tower. Read description of First day's battle referring to Map C.

THE first Day's Battle, July 1, 1863.

"STONEWALL JACKSON IS NOT HERE"

Early July first two divisions of A. P. Hill's corps advanced east from Cashtown, encountering Buford's Cavalry on McPherson Ridge, west of Gettysburg. Wadsworth's Division of the First Corps, hurrying through Gettysburg, relieved the cavalry by ten o'clock. In the stubborn fight that ensued Archer and a portion of his Confederate brigade were captured while Davie's brigade was roughly handled in the railroad cut north of the Chambersburg Pike by the 14th New York Infantry. Weight of numbers finally forced the Union lines back to Seminary Ridge, Buford's Cavalry now taking its place guarding the right of the Federal line. In this engagement General Reynolds was killed. General Howard, arriving at the head of the Eleventh Corps, took command at about one p.m. Buford now reported the advance of Rhodes' Division by the Heidlersburg road; Barlow's and Schurz's Divisions of the Eleventh Corps extended the Union right as far as Barlow's Knoll to meet this new threat. Steinwehr's Division and two batteries were placed on Cemetery Hill in reserve. Early's Division now began arriving along the Harrisburg Road; by three thirty p.m., the Union line, completely outflanked, began giving way and by four thirty the remnants of the two corps were streaming back through Gettysburg to a position of safety behind the Union troops on Cemetery Hill. Units were reformed, Howard's Corps extending the position towards Culp's Hill while the First Corps, now commanded by Doubleday, took up their position along the northern end of Cemetery Ridge facing northwest. General Hancock, arriving ahead of his Corps (the Second), now took command and sent word to General Meade that the position was admirable for a defensive battle and recommended that the Army be concentrated around Gettysburg instead of withdrawing behind Pipe Creek as Meade had originally planned. By

sunset Geary's Division of the Twelfth Corps had taken position on Little Round Top while the head of the Third Corps was arriving via the Taneytown road and the remainder of the Twelfth Corps was approaching Gettysburg from the southwest.

General Lee's orders for Ewell's concentration had stressed the fact that he (Ewell) must not bring on a general engagement until the army was fully concentrated. At about three o'clock, Lee seeing the success of Ewell's envelopment sent word for him to press the attack and take Cemetery Hill "if practicable." These fatal words probably changed the entire course of the campaign. The ghost of Stonewall Jackson was not with his old corps! Ewell, lacking the decisiveness and indomitable spirit of his great predecessor, considered that the attack was "not practicable" and did nothing. A veteran officer of the Second Corps is reported to have said sorrowfully, "Jackson is not here."

Later in the afternoon Lee rode over to confer with Ewell. He found him seated with Early at a farmhouse just north of Gettysburg. Again Lee urged an immediate attack but was met by argument and objection from his two generals. Early seems to have established complete dominance over the mind of Ewell and it was the former who took the lead, Ewell merely agreeing with his statements. Lee rode sadly away after agreeing that the attack would be made against the Union left by Longstreet's Corps the next day. Federal commanders have agreed that the Union position on Cemetery Hill could have been stormed at any time until 5:30 o'clock on the evening of July first.

Johnson's division of Ewell's Corps, arriving about sundown was sent to attack Culp's Hill but was repulsed by Union troops already entrenched near its crest. This division remained at the foot of Culp's Hill, until the end of the battle, except for one unsuccessful

(Continued on page 20)

Brigadier General Miller Retires

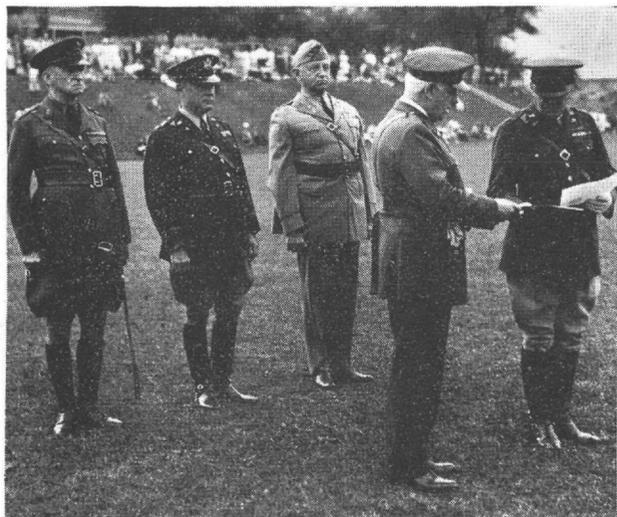
Completes 40 Years 100% Duty

ON the afternoon of Thursday, July 7th, Colonel Mills Miller led 244th Coast Artillery on the parade ground at Fort Ontario for the last time and following a ceremony in which Brigadier General Walter G. Robinson, The Adjutant General, representing Governor Lehman, commissioned him a Brigadier General stood in front of his honorary staff assembled for the occasion and took his final review of the regiment which he commanded since 1934 and of which he had been a member for forty years. On the staff were General Robinson, Major General John J. Byrne (Ret) Brigadier General Ottmann Commanding the Coast Artillery Brigade and Colonel Paul Loeser, commanding the 258th Field Artillery. With General Miller stood Captain Francis H. Green, Adjutant of the Regiment since 1924 who was also taking leave of his post and active service. Following the parade and review the senior non-commissioned officers of each battery assembled at General Miller's and in a surprise presentation, as the designation of each battery was called, the representative stepped forward and presented the retiring Colonel with a silver cup, each marked with the Battery Initial and the date and the occasion.

In the evening a Regimental Dinner was held at the Hotel Pontiac in Oswego in honor of General Miller, Captain Green and Captain Henry B. Hammond, the latter of whom is retiring later in the month. Lieutenant Colonel Ellard presided as toast-

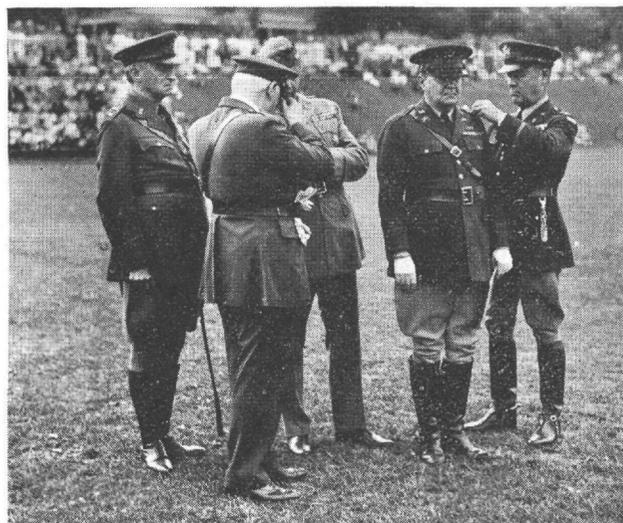
master and invited Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard, to confer on General Miller the forty year medal of the Regiment. General Haskell in his remarks praised General Miller highly as an officer who never failed to do his duty, never questioned an order regardless of how much effort it meant to him and said that his service was also remarkable in that in forty years with the Regiment Colonel Miller was marked 'One Hundred Percent Duty.'

Many officers associated with General Miller in his long service in the Guard journeyed to Oswego to do honor to him including in addition to Generals Haskell, Robinson, Ottmann, and Byrne; Colonel J. A. S. Mundy, Chief of Staff; Colonel Loeser, Colonel C. S. Gleim, commanding the 245th Coast Artillery and Colonel O. S. Wood, commanding Fort Ontario. Major Force in behalf of the officers of the Regiment presented to General Miller a silver tray matching the silver cups presented by the batteries earlier in the day. Captains Green and Hammond were also presented with tokens of esteem from their fellow officers. Many of General Miller's friends who were unable to be present telegraphed their greetings on the occasion and it is the sincere wish of his many friends that he will continue to be numbered among those present wherever and whenever they foregather.



Fallon Photo

The Adjutant General Presents Commission to Brig. Gen. Miller



Brig. General Ottmann Affixes the Stars



Announcement of Changes in Officer Personnel Commissioned

LT. COLONELS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Trexler, Chas. D. (Chap)	Mar. 4'38.	101st Cav.	Mar. 16'38.	M.C., 102nd Med. Regt.
Day, Arthur M.	Mar. 8'38.	258th F.A.	Mar. 22'38.	105th Inf.
Hooper, Chauncey M.	Mar. 18'38.	369th Inf.	Mar. 22'38.	105th Inf.
MAJORS				
Busener, Henry H.	Mar. 3'38.	245th C.A.	Mar. 26'38.	93rd Brig.
Wood, Thornton H.	Mar. 19'38.	M.C., 369th Inf.	Mar. 28'38.	108th Inf.
Farrell, William J.	Mar. 28'38.	258th F.A.	Mar. 30'38.	174th Inf.
Lasky, Mortimer A.	Apr. 9'38.	M.C., 106th Inf.	Apr. 6'38.	106th F.A.
Williams, George W.	Apr. 18'38.	156th F.A.	Apr. 7'38.	258th F.A.
McLaughlin, Harold A.	Apr. 21'38.	156th F.A.	Apr. 7'38.	258th F.A.
CAPTAINS				
Fretts, Wallace V.	Mar. 3'38.	106th F.A.	Apr. 11'38.	M.C., 106th Inf.
Sullivan, Arthur J.	Mar. 8'38.	M.C., 102nd Med. Regt.	Apr. 12'38.	156th F.A.
Platt, Milton P.	Mar. 8'38.	D.C., 101st Cav.	Apr. 14'38.	245th C.A.
Morgan, Paul F.	Mar. 9'38.	245th C.A.	Apr. 18'38.	102nd Engrs.
Barker, George M.	Mar. 9'38.	101st Cav.	Apr. 27'38.	107th Inf.
Studing, Ernest A.	Mar. 14'38.	156th F.A.	Apr. 29'38.	108th Inf.
Calhoun, Douglas A.	Mar. 16'38.	M.C., 105th Inf.	Apr. 29'38.	106th F.A.
Brown, Herbert L.	Apr. 6'38.	107th Inf.		
Carter, Robert E.	Apr. 9'38.	M.C., 369th Inf.		
Floyd, Donald L.	Apr. 9'38.	D.C., 10th Inf.		
Swan, Henry T., Jr.	Apr. 12'38.	156th F.A.		
Coleman, Frank L.	Apr. 14'38.	245th C.A.		
Walsh, James M.	Apr. 18'38.	M.C., 102nd Med. Regt.		
Mayer, Arthur G.	Apr. 21'38.	174th Inf.		
Vannier, Walter E.	Apr. 26'38.	105th Inf.		
2ND LIEUTENANTS				
Kelly, Francis H.	Mar. 1'38.	10th Inf.	Mar. 1'38.	10th Inf.
Schmitt, Joseph M.	Mar. 9'38.	106th Inf.	Mar. 9'38.	106th Inf.
Segrist, Charles C.	Mar. 9'38.	Inf., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.	Mar. 9'38.	Inf., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.
Einhaus, Gordon M.	Mar. 11'38.	104th F.A.	Mar. 11'38.	104th F.A.
Piotrowski, Sigmund A.	Mar. 14'38.	105th Inf.	Mar. 14'38.	105th Inf.
Stapowich, Joseph P.	Mar. 26'38.	106th F.A.	Mar. 26'38.	106th F.A.
Hoffman, Robert A.	Mar. 28'38.	107th Inf.	Mar. 28'38.	107th Inf.
Hunt, William L., Jr.	Apr. 6'38.	174th Inf.	Apr. 6'38.	174th Inf.
Levine, David	Apr. 7'38.	245th C.A.	Apr. 7'38.	245th C.A.
Quinn, Francis J.	Apr. 8'38.	258th F.A.	Apr. 8'38.	258th F.A.
Phillips, Bruce M.	Apr. 11'38.	107th Inf.	Apr. 11'38.	107th Inf.
Marcelynas, Anthony F.	Apr. 11'38.	244th C.A.	Apr. 11'38.	244th C.A.
Lunn, James S.	Apr. 16'38.	107th Inf.	Apr. 16'38.	107th Inf.
Gray, William F., Jr.	Apr. 22'38.	53rd Brig.	Apr. 22'38.	53rd Brig.
Hirons, Wilfred J.	Apr. 29'38.	108th Inf.	Apr. 29'38.	108th Inf.
1ST LIEUTENANTS				
Haupt, Louis L.	Mar. 3'38.	212th C.A. (A.A.)		
Coats, Edward C.	Mar. 8'38.	M.C., 107th Inf.		
Tracy, Frank L.	Mar. 9'38.	244th C.A.		
Beckman, Charles	Mar. 9'38.	212th C.A. (A.A.)		
Wedick, James J.	Mar. 16'38.	106th Inf.		

Resigned, Honorably Discharged

MAJORS				
Rosen, Reuben M.	Mar. 21'38.	156th F.A.		
Moore, Walter V.	Mar. 24'38.	M.C., 106th Inf.		
CAPTAINS				
Dwyer, Joseph P.	Mar. 9'38.	105th Inf.		
Paltridge, Willet	Mar. 21'38.	156th F.A.		
Johnson, Thomas O.	Mar. 21'38.	D.C., 369th Inf.		
Crosson, James C. (Chap.)	Apr. 21'38.	174th Inf.		
1ST LIEUTENANT				
Kellnor, Arthur	Apr. 27'38.	M.C., 102nd Med. Regt.		
2ND LIEUTENANTS				
Houston, Clarence E.	Mar. 1'38.	Inf., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.		
Monaghan, John J.	Mar. 15'38.	165th Inf.		
Verbeck, Samuel S.	Apr. 15'38.	104th F.A.		
Shary, William S.	Apr. 26'38.	258 F.A.		
Emery, Howard I.	Apr. 27'38.	245th C.A.		
WARRANT OFFICER (Band Leader)				
Truitt, Austin H.	Apr. 18'38.	121st Cav.		

Transferred to Inactive National Guard

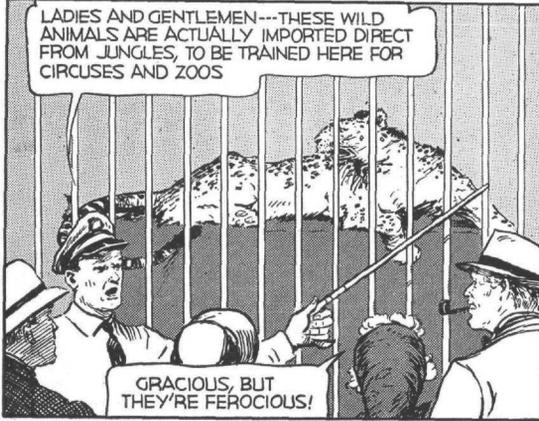
LT. COLONEL				
Roche, James M.	Mar. 9'38.	369th Inf.		
MAJOR				
Thornton, Frank P.	Apr. 22'38.	71st Inf.		
CAPTAINS				
Siddle, Longsdon H.	Mar. 17'38.	258th F.A.		
2ND LIEUTENANTS				
Fallon, Joseph J.	Apr. 11'38.	245th C.A.		
Pickslay, Francis F., Jr.	Apr. 11'38.	107th Inf.		
Bayless, John	Apr. 13'38.	10th Inf.		
Berry, Charles W.	Mar. 21'38.	Q.M.C., 102nd Q.M. Reg.		

OL' JUDGE ROBBINS'

TRAILER TRIP

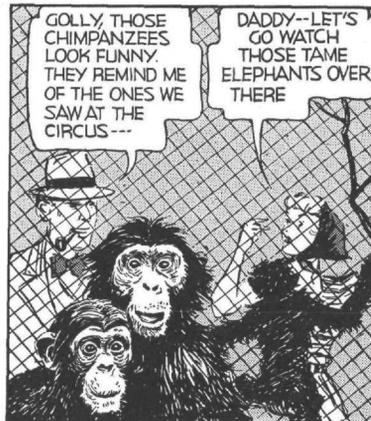


AT AMERICA'S LARGEST ANIMAL FARM
NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE



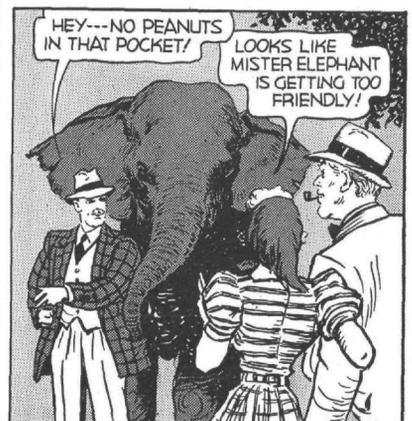
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN---THESE WILD ANIMALS ARE ACTUALLY IMPORTED DIRECT FROM JUNGLES, TO BE TRAINED HERE FOR CIRCUSES AND ZOOS

GRACIOUS, BUT THEY'RE FEROCIOUS!



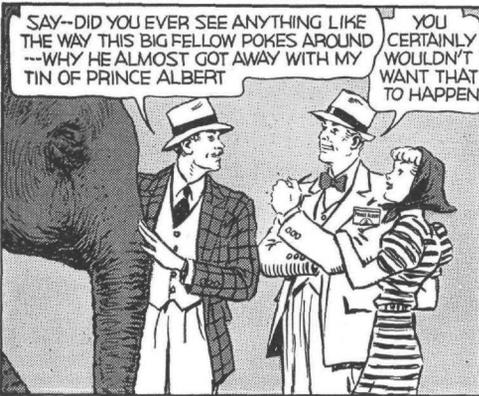
GOLLY, THOSE CHIMPANZEES LOOK FUNNY. THEY REMIND ME OF THE ONES WE SAW AT THE CIRCUS---

DADDY--LET'S GO WATCH THOSE TAME ELEPHANTS OVER THERE



HEY---NO PEANUTS IN THAT POCKET!

LOOKS LIKE MISTER ELEPHANT IS GETTING TOO FRIENDLY!



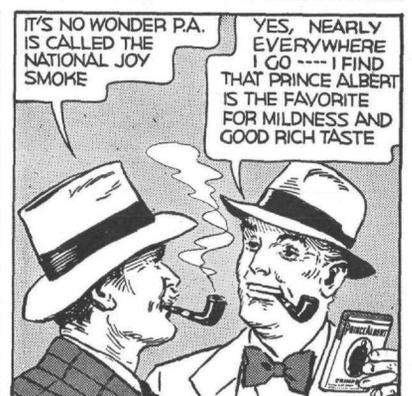
SAY--DID YOU EVER SEE ANYTHING LIKE THE WAY THIS BIG FELLOW POKES AROUND ---WHY HE ALMOST GOT AWAY WITH MY TIN OF PRINCE ALBERT

YOU CERTAINLY WOULDN'T WANT THAT TO HAPPEN



YOU'RE RIGHT---AND IT LOOKS LIKE I'M NOT THE ONLY ONE WHO'D MISS A TIN OF PRINCE ALBERT

WHAT PA. SMOKER WOULDN'T, SEEING AS EACH TIN GIVES HIM AROUND FIFTY PIPEFULS OF SUCH DOWNRIGHT SMOKING PLEASURE!



IT'S NO WONDER PA. IS CALLED THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

YES, NEARLY EVERYWHERE I GO --- I FIND THAT PRINCE ALBERT IS THE FAVORITE FOR MILDNESS AND GOOD RICH TASTE



MY 'MAKIN'S' TOBACCO MONEY BUYS A HEAP MORE SMOKIN' JOY --- THANKS TO PRINCE ALBERT

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, N. C.



SO MILD!

THE BIG 2 OUNCE RED TIN

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, N. C.

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

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PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY

(Continued from page 15)

attempt at its capture late the second day. This caused the Confederate lines to be much overextended and deprived Lee of the use of seven brigades vitally needed elsewhere.

Mount up and proceed to Barlow's Knoll (Station No. 2). This was the extreme right of the Union line until Early's division of Ewell's corps extended the outflanking movement at about 4 p.m. on July 1st. The First and Eleventh Union Corps were then driven back through the town. Continue on through Gettysburg and out the Emmetsburg Road (U. S. Highway 15) noting the monuments to your left on Cemetery Ridge which mark the main Union battle position and those of the III Corps (Sickles) along the Emmetsburg

Road forming a salient with its apex at the Peach Orchard. Dismount at Station No. 3, and read the description of the Second Day's battle. (Map D).

The Second Day's Battle, July 2, 1863.

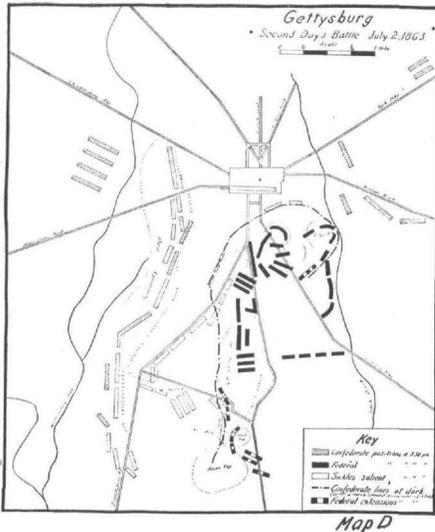
"WHAT CAN DETAIN LONGSTREET"

MUCH has been written as to Lee's intentions for an early attack on the second day. Although views are in conflict, the weight of the evidence indicated that Lee intended that Longstreet should attack early, by ten o'clock at the latest, in order to defeat the forces on Cemetery Ridge before the Union army was fully concentrated.

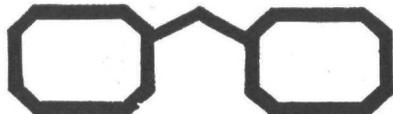
Reconnaissance of the Federal lines indicated that the position on Culp's Hill and the northern end of Cemetery Ridge had been considerably strengthened during the night but that little had been done along the southern part of the ridge and in the vicinity of the Round Tops. Lee spent the morning reconnoitering and conferring with his commanders on the details of the coming fight, meanwhile impatiently waiting for Longstreet's force to get into position. Longstreet was to attack along the Emmetsburg Road with all his corps that was up, driving in the Union left flank. Hill was to attack successively from his right as soon as Longstreet's force moved forward while Ewell created a diversion on his front passing to an

actual assault if conditions warranted. Longstreet's movements were maddingly slow and finally, at 11:00 a.m., Lee gave him direct orders to attack without delay. Lee had discussed his plan with "Old Pete" the night before and, while he had not given detailed orders at that time, he had clearly indicated that the attack must be made as early as practicable and that the First Corps must be concentrated with all possible speed. This Longstreet had failed to do, his sullen sluggish attitude probably being caused by Lee's refusal to agree to his plan of turning Meade's left and interposing the Confederate Army between the Union Army and Washington. Lee considered this plan too risky due to his lack of information as to the whereabouts of the main Union force. Shortly after eleven o'clock Longstreet started his column towards the right but over four precious hours were to elapse before Hood's and McLaw's veterans finally advanced to the attack.

Meanwhile, as the sun climbed higher, long Blue clad columns hurried along the roads towards Gettysburg. The Second Corps was in position on Cemetery Ridge by 7:00 a.m., extending the Union left towards Little Round Top. The remainder of the Third Corps arrived at nine; the Artillery Reserve and ammunition columns at 10:30. Sikes' Fifth Corps, complete by noon, was placed in reserve in the valley of Rock Creek at the point where the Baltimore Pike



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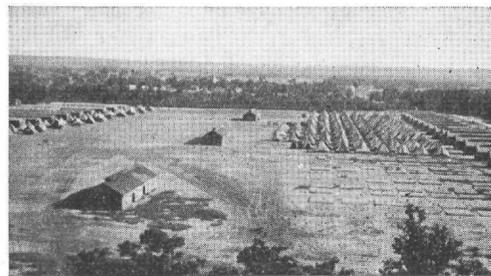
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crosses the stream. Sickles, with his Third Corps, began extending the Union left shortly before noon but, instead of forming along the southern end of Cemetery Ridge across to include Little Round Top as Meade intended, Sickles took a more advance position along the Emmetsburg Road forming a salient at the Peach Orchard and resting his left flank on the rocky position known as the Devil's Den. This action later became the basis of a bitter controversy between Meade and Sickles.

Until mid afternoon Meade seems to have focused his attention on the right of his line around Cemetery Ridge and Culp's Hill. Buford's cavalry had been withdrawn from its mission of flank protection at Round Top*; While Sickles' advanced position presented an inviting salient and an unprotected left flank to Longstreet's attack. Several writers agree that, while Sickles asked Meade to pass on his position by personal reconnaissance shortly after noon, he, being engrossed in the strengthening of his right and the placing of arriving troops, delegated this reconnaissance to General Hunt, the Union chief of artillery. General Hunt reported unfavorably but by the time Meade visited the position it was too late to withdraw the lines. Sedgwick's Sixth Corps began arriving at 4:00 p.m. The Union concentration was now complete.

Through long hours of needless delay Lee watched his chances of victory fade as, one by one, the Corps of his adversary grimly took up their posts on the opposite hills.

As Longstreet's lines moved forward at 4:00 p.m., Sykes' Fifth

* After the first day's battle Buford's cavalry had been moved to the vicinity of Round Top to protect the Union left. On the second day it was sent towards Westminster to guard Meade's communications. No cavalry was sent to take over its mission of flank protection until July 3rd.

** Geary's Division, through a misunderstanding, had rejoined the Twelfth Corps on the opposite flank, leaving Little Round Top undefended.

Corps was already on the way to reinforce the troops in the Peach Orchard. Meade also sent for part of the Twelfth Corps and ordered Sedgwick's Sixth Corps forward from its position in reserve. The Confederate right drove forward capturing Devil's Den and were only prevented from taking Little Round Top by the timely arrival of two brigades of the Federal Fifth Corps that had been diverted from their march to Sickles' relief by General Warren, Meade's Chief Engineer. Earlier in the afternoon Meade had sent Warren to the left to reconnoiter that flank. Finding Little Round Top occupied by only a Federal signal station** and perceiving that this hill was the key to the whole Cemetery Ridge line, Warren sent post haste for a division to occupy it and, in the meantime, meeting troops of the Fifth Corps advancing, led them, upon his own authority, to Little Round Top. They arrived just in time as Hood's men were on the slopes of the hill. The Confederates were repulsed and retired to the foot of the hill. Had they succeeded in taking Little Round Top their guns would have enfiladed the Union line on Cemetery Ridge.

Anderson's Confederate division advanced in support of Longstreet and for several hours severe fighting took place at the Peach Orchard and in the wheatfield to the southeast. Over seventy thousand men of both sides took part in this bloody struggle which finally resulted in the repulse of the Union forces and their withdrawal to the Cemetery Hill line. Wilcox's and Wright's brigades on the left of Anderson's line succeeded in reaching the main Union position on Cemetery Ridge but Pender's division of A. P. Hill's Corps failed to advance to their support and they were driven out of the Union works with heavy losses.

On his left Ewell's Corps was inactive during the early hours of the attack. Not until the sun was setting did Rodes move forward

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and then very slowly. Johnson attacked Culp's Hill at six o'clock and Early attacked furiously east of Cemetery Hill, penetrating within the Union lines, but by the time Rodes advanced Early's troops were giving way and the golden opportunity was lost. Meade by this time was able to shift troops from Sickles' front to reestablish his lines. After hard fighting on the slopes of Culp's Hill most of Johnson's force was forced to retire leaving only one brigade in possession of a part of the Union works.

Lee's whole attack had been uncoordinated, allowing Meade to concentrate his forces against Longstreet and later move troops by short interior lines to oppose Ewell's attack. The second day of the battle ended with the fight generally favoring the Confederates but the functioning of Lee's division and corps commanders had been disappointing; while tactical successes were gained, a decision had not been reached and Meade's hosts still held the fish hook with its shank along Cemetery Ridge and its barb at Culp's Hill. That night Lee decided to renew the attack on the morrow while Meade held a council of war of his corps commanders and decided to remain in position for one more day to receive Lee's attack.

Go via the Wheat Field to the Devil's Den. (Station No. 4). This was the left flank of Sickles Salient on the second day. Then proceed to Little Round Top (Station No. 5) going to Warren's statue. Here you have an excellent view of a large part of the field. By looking up Cemetery Ridge it can easily be seen that Little Round Top was the key to the whole Union position. Travel along Cemetery Ridge to the High Water Mark monument (Station No. 6). Go to the stone wall to the right front as you face the Confederate position and read the account of the Third Day's fight. (Same map as for the second day—Map D).

THE Third Day's Battle, July 3, 1863.

THE HIGH WATER MARK OF THE REBELLION

THE second day's fight ended with Confederate hopes still bright. Stuart had finally rejoined; Pickett's fresh division was up; while the troops of Johnson and Pender were comparatively fresh. On the evening of July 2nd, Lee ordered a continuation of the attack for dawn the next day. The main effort was to be made against Culp's Hill by Johnson's division, reinforced by several brigades from Ewell's other two divisions. Stuart was to assist by driving towards the Baltimore Pike in an attempt to turn the right of the Union position. As this attack was forming, Federal artillery opened a violent cannonade on Johnson's position while Geary and Ruger of the Twelfth Union Corps attacked to regain their trenches, abandoned on the preceding day. The conflict raged for several hours, finally resulting in the repulse of Johnson's Confederates. Lee now gave up the attempt to gain the decision on his left and decided to attack on his right with Longstreet's Corps. Longstreet so violently opposed this plan that Lee yielded, shifting the point of attack to Zeigler's Grove at the center of Meade's line. Longstreet was placed in charge but, instead of using Hood's and McLaw's worn out divisions, was given Pickett's fresh division together with Heth's division (now under Pettigrew) and Pender's Division (now commanded by Trimble). Silently this force, 15,000 strong, took up their positions behind Seminary Ridge while a long line of Confederate guns, 150 in number, were massed along the ridge and to the right in the vicinity of the Peach Orchard to support the attack. Practically every Southern State was represented in Longstreet's grey mass. While Pickett's name has been given to the heroic charge made that day, only one third of the force was made up of his Vir-

ginians. At 1:00 p.m. two guns boomed out the signal for the opening of the greatest artillery duel witnessed on the American continent. The long line of Union guns on the opposite ridge took up the challenge. After about twenty minutes Colonel Alexander, Longstreet's chief of artillery, sent word to Pickett.

"General, if you are to advance at all you must come at once or we will not be able to support you as we ought."

Ten more minutes and Alexander, seeing Federal batteries withdrawing from the ridge with a consequent slackening of the volume of fire, dispatched another message,

"For God's sake come quick. . . . Come quick or my ammunition will not let me support you properly."

Pickett passed the message to Longstreet who was standing close by,

"General, shall I advance?"

Longstreet turned, looked away, and without uttering a word, slowly nodded his head. At 1:45 p.m. Pickett's lines swept forward over the crest of Seminary Ridge and descended the slope in perfect order. There was a lull along the Union lines as they paused to watch the magnificent spectacle. Then, as the advancing troops started up the slope towards the Emmetsburg Road, the whole Union line burst into flame, tearing great gaps in the lines of charging infantry. The Confederates pushed on; alignment was no longer possible and, at the double, the grey mass charged up Cemetery Ridge. Remnants of Confederate brigades crossed the stone wall and for a time, fought among the Union guns near Zeigler's Grove, but finally the weight of the Federal counter attacks drove the broken remnants back down the ridge. The final effort had failed! As the gray tide rolled back from its high water mark on Cemetery Ridge Lee could only collect the remnants of his shattered force and seek safety in re-

(Concluded on page 26)

OUR SOCIETY

THE dictionary defines "doldrums" as "those parts of the ocean near the Equator where calms or baffling winds prevail."

Before the coming of steam, navigators dreaded to enter the doldrums, for it meant that they might lie for days (or even weeks), motionless, with sails hanging limp, or at best slatting aimlessly in a momentary breeze.

The introduction of the steam engine, however, and later of the internal combustion engine in its increasingly perfected forms, changed all of this, and, if anything, the calms which prevail in the regions of the doldrums are now a help, rather than a hindrance, to the sailing master.

July, August, and September are the three months of the year in which it may be said that the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society finds itself becalmed for in the lazy-hazy, happier days of summer our thoughts do not dwell as sharply as they should upon the needs of those whom our Relief Society is designed to help—the needy widows and fatherless children of those who have served in either the Guard or the Militia. But those needs none the less exist and continue, for hunger never takes a holiday, and poverty never declares an armistice.

July lies behind the Relief Society, but August and September, with their opportunities, lie ahead—and they need not be two "doldrum" months for those officers of our 27 Branches, and those Presidents of our 359 Sections who set themselves to the task of driving the Society ahead by enrolling members *now*.

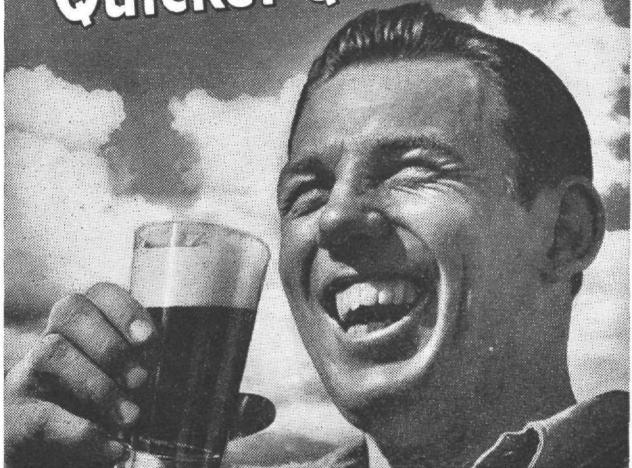
The following Guard regiments (i.e., Branches) will be in field training during some period in August:

14th Infantry
27th Division Special Troops
71st Infantry
102nd Quartermaster Regiment
104th Field Artillery
106th Field Artillery
106th Infantry
165th Infantry
174th Infantry

and to the officers of those Branches and the Presidents of the Sections within them the Society commends the month of August for the fruitful and significant one that it can be made.

P. S. to members and members-to-be: Your Section President has a printed membership card for you. If you have contributed your annual dollar (or more) since May 1st of this year, you should ask for your card.

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TODAY'S "ARCHIES"*(Continued from page 10)*

that the efforts of research and development were uncoordinated. Of course, conditions were different then than they might be now. When the American Expeditionary Forces became actively involved on the front, the balance of power in the air was swinging over to the side of the Allies.

When the subject of the defensive effectiveness of aviation is considered, most everyone rushes to what seems to be the logical conclusion that the proper defense against a possible enemy aerial attack is aviation itself. There is definite indication that this is no longer true. Even as early as the waning days of the World War, this fact was recognized and all the air forces that were assigned to the defense of the Paris area were released and sent to the front. It was found that a more effective defense could be had with the use of the Antiaircraft Artillery and by strictly enforcing passive defense measures.

A military aviation expert admitted recently in a magazine article that in the event of a major aerial attack on our shores that struck without warning—and that is the way that most enemy aerial attacks will come—the friendly air forces "would be turning tail and scooting inland. They would be streaking it out for the most obscure landing fields * * * ." This action would be taken because aviation has little defensive strength and it is particularly vulnerable when it is at rest on the ground. Military airdromes and other large aviation establishments require the protection of the Antiaircraft Artillery.

It must be recognized that aviation is a powerful *offensive* weapon that must be used that way if its full value is to be realized. In the general scheme of National Defense, our air forces should be used to attack and destroy enemy air bases, enemy aircraft on the ground wherever found, enemy naval bases and vital strategic objectives that will have a direct bearing on the final outcome of a war.

It is not contended that the Air Forces of the United States should be small. On the contrary, they must be as powerful as any in the world if this nation is to be adequately protected. The air forces have the means and should be used to strike a powerful retaliatory blow in the event of an enemy attack of any kind. Our air forces must be strong enough to destroy any enemy air base which may be established on the American continent with a view to attacking the United States by air, especially in conjunction with other types of attack.

The point is that our Air Forces have great offensive strength, but they do not have the means of providing an adequate defense against an enemy aerial attack on this nation. "Pursuit," the only branch that is used against enemy aviation in the air, is finding it increasingly difficult to intercept enemy formations in flight even when they know approximately when and where the attack is to be delivered.

The relationship between the Antiaircraft Artillery

(Continued on page 30)

U. S. NATIONAL GUARD ASS'N CONVENTION

AN outstanding program is being planned for the 1938 convention of the National Guard Association of the United States by Brigadier General Harry H. Morehead, the Adjutant General of California, and members of his staff, according to an announcement here by Brigadier General Walter G. Robinson, the Adjutant General, State of New York.

The Convention will be held in picturesque San Francisco, the City by the Golden Gate, September 26, 27 and 28. Headquarters will be the beautiful Fairmont Hotel, which affords full accommodations for the conclave.

Officiating as general chairman on arrangements for the convention will be Major General Walter P. Story of Los Angeles, well-known business man of the Southern California city and commanding general of the 40th Division of the National Guard of the United States.

As all Guard officers know who have attended these conventions, there is work to be done and much is accomplished during the three days of the meeting. These are not conventions of pleasure only, but neither are they concerned entirely with work. Pleasure has not been forgotten and especially in such surroundings as San Francisco, plans for entertainment of those in attendance have been formulated by the committee in charge. The city's famous Chinatown will be the setting of a Chinese dinner for the ladies, while Golden Gate Park's equally famous Japanese Tea Garden will be the scene of an afternoon tea.

Treasure Island, the site of the Golden Gate International Exposition, will be open for inspection to convention delegates.

The highlight of the social program will be the military ball to be held in the Fairmont Hotel Tuesday night, September 27, following the Adjutant General's dinner.

To the many officers of the National Guard of the United States who are also members of the American Legion, California is a land of double promise in 1938 for the national convention of this veterans' organization will be held in Los Angeles, the City of Angels, the week preceding the Guard Association Convention.

Commenting on the Guard Association Convention, General Robinson said: "It is impossible for me in a few words to point out to the officers of this state the many advantages of attending our national convention. This can be attested only by those who have attended such meetings in the past, when they have been held in every section of our United States. I know that all who attend will enjoy themselves to the utmost and that their value to the National Guard of the United States and to the National Guard of New York will be enhanced. I hope to be joined in San Francisco by a large delegation of officers from this state."



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THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY

(Continued from page 22)

treat. Brilliant cavalry actions had been fought on both flanks during the early afternoon. On the Union left Kilpatrick's cavalry charged futilely in an attempt to turn the Confederate right but by so doing prevented the force on that flank from rendering support to Pickett's effort. Behind the Union right Gregg's cavalry gained the decision over Stuart's weary squadrons, forestalling a threat to the Union communications.

On the night of July 3, Lee's trains and wounded started their march through the passes of South Mountain. The following night the retreat of the main army commenced. Not until he was certain that the enemy was retreating did Meade move and then only slowly. By July 7th Lee's army arrived at the Potomac and found that Union cavalry had destroyed the bridges. Heavy rains had made the stream unfordable. Lee disposed his forces for defense. Meade, following slowly, was before the Confederate earthworks on July 12th but delayed his attack until the morning of the 14th. Only rear guards were encountered. Lee's main army was back in its homeland and the second invasion of the north at an end.

Drive through the National Cemetery, stopping at the Cyclorama if you desire and proceed through Gettysburg along Confederate Avenue for a view of the Confederate positions on Seminary Ridge. Stop at the Lee monument (Station No. 7). Here an idea can be gained of the distance and direction of Pickett's charge. Proceed to the observation tower for a last look at the field. (Station No. 8). Read "In Retrospect."*

IN RETROSPECT

The second invasion of the

* At this point if time permits follow additional route shown on Map B to summit of Culp's Hill. Many interesting monuments are to be seen there and at the base of the hill at Spangler Springs, however from a military viewpoint, the battle can be studied without visiting this flank.

North was undertaken with a synthetic optimism, born of desperation. Any plan involving a prolonged invasion far from Virginia while leaving a Federal force superior in numbers concentrated against the flank and rear had, at best, a slender chance of success.

When Lee passed among the survivors of Pickett's charge saying, "It's all my fault," he spoke the truth. The newly reorganized Confederate war machine functioned badly, but to the lack of a firm hand at the helm must be charged the results of the wanderings of Jeb Stuart, the indecision of Ewell and the stubbornness of Longstreet. The first day's battle at Gettysburg was lost in the dusk at Chancellorsville when Jackson was mortally wounded by his own men. It was Jackson's old corps, poorly led by Ewell, that failed to carry Cemetery Hill on the afternoon of July first. Likewise the second day's fight was probably lost at Second Bull Run when Lee allowed Longstreet to oppose his orders and vitiate his plan by deliberate slowness of action.

On the Union side, Meade played safe throughout the campaign. Twice he lost the opportunity of obtaining decisive results by failing to counter attack; first after Longstreet's thrust had lost its momentum on the evening of the second day's battle and again after Pickett's charge had been repulsed. In the latter case had he kept the Sixth Union Corps concentrated in reserve instead of feeding it into the line at several points he might have cut the Confederate force in two by an attack on its center. All during the campaign Meade seems to have had uppermost in his mind the expelling of Lee's force from Union soil and not its complete destruction. A vigorous pursuit would undoubtedly have resulted in the destruction of the Confederate Army north of the Potomac.

The fighting of the troops on both sides was superb and we look back on Gettysburg as the pinnacle of valor and sacrifice of two great armies of Americans.

Sources used in this article: Battles and Leaders of the Civil War; Lee (Freeman); American Campaigns (Steele); Lee at Gettysburg (Powers Smith).

NOTE: Historians differ on the reports of strength and casualties. The figures quoted in Fig. 1 are from "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War."

DE-BUNKING OUR PAST WARS

In his instructive volume "Fighting Fools," Brigadier General James E. Edmonds, of the 55th Cavalry Brigade, U. S. National Guard, recounts, in a highly instructive and interesting narrative, the economic causes, the various incidents and the results of all the wars of these United States, beginning with the War for Independence. He shows how, in every case, our wars have been fought with but little preparation and no forethought and of the resulting expense to us in blood and treasure.

If this history of our immediate past is any criterion of our probable actions in the near future, then this account, which strips our fighting history of all romantic yarns and tells us the plain unvarnished truth, will be of interest and value to anyone who desires to have our country profit by experience and not repeat the costly mistakes of the past. It will be of particular value to anyone interested in National Guard Affairs; for the author, a guardsman of long standing, speaks with authority on this element of our military establishment and shows clearly just how well and how ill prepared for war we are right now. He points out in a provocative manner the probable and possible dangers of war for this country.

"The book is a powerful plea for safety in a troubled world—for safety best achieved by reminding ourselves of the actualities of our own past. By doing this, the author says, we can best keep in mind the realities of our own current mood.

"Fighting Fools"—D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. By Brigadier General James E. Edmonds, U.S.N.G. Price, \$2.50

LT. COL. HANFORD BIDS FAREWELL TO "WASHINGTON GREYS"

THE board of officers of the "Washington Greys" tendered Lieutenant Colonel Hanford a farewell banquet recently at the officers mess of the 258th F. A. N. Y. N. G. For the past four years Colonel Hanford has been the regular army instructor and his assignment to the War College was a sad loss to the regiment. From the very first day of his assignment to the 258th F. A., the officers and men recognized his fine qualities and adopted him as a member of their command. Col. Loeser presented the guest of honor with a watch, engraved with the regimental insignia, and spoke of our affection and respect for the departing officer.

While we have lost a dear friend and comrade in arms, we shall always remember him and wish Colonel Hanford success and happiness in his new assignment.

GOOD NEWS!

Lt. Colonel Thompson, the U. S. P. & D. O. has just sent out the following letter which should bring joy to the hearts of our long suffering Supply Officers. It is your move now!

*Subject: Excess and/or Obsolete Property.
To: ALL ORGANIZATIONS.*

1. In order to relieve congested storage facilities in armories and to clear property accounts in this State of all excess and/or obsolete property, a consolidated list is to be prepared and reported to the National Guard Bureau, Washington for disposition.

2. All items of equipment that are excess to current organizational needs or obsolete regardless of cause but including motorization, mechanization, modernization, and changes as provided in tables of basic allowances will be reported to this office. *Separate Sheets*, letter size, each properly identified as to organization submitting same, will be used for the property pertaining to each supply branch; i.e., Ordnance, Quartermaster, Engineer, Signal, Medical, Chemical Warfare and Air Corps. The Quartermaster report will include, for example, the number of old style coats, wool (including "meltons"), old style coats, cotton; and excess wagons, carts, rolling kitchens, etc.; also excess harness and horse equipment on hand over needs of mobilization. The report will be rendered in triplicate on or before SEPTEMBER 1, 1938.

3. It is incumbent upon every organization to avail itself of this opportunity to relieve a long felt need by taking immediate steps towards enabling this office to effect disposition of these types of property."



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LARVEX

MIMIC WAR*(Continued from page 11)*

thirty, forty, miles per hour over the sandy, treacherous wagon tracks that served as roads . . . sliding round right-angle curves on two wheels. . . . The competent yet reckless youth at the wheel. . . . When the Army says "Hurry!" nothing stops it . . . Except . . .

AEROPLANES: Over the road. . . . A plane with a white streamer . . . an enemy. . . . The imperious notes of "ATTENTION" on a nervous bugle. . . . The four wheels of the speeding truck slithering to a startled halt . . . the driver, reckless as always, diving for the nearest cover. . . . Piling headlong after him. . . . Ever try to dismount hurriedly from a crowded, closed truck? The plane, insolent in its security, diving over the road. . . . The soft, blurred chattering of the machine guns. . . . The dull, earth-shaking explosion of the anti-aircraft guns concealed nearby . . . excitement. . . . But. . . . Suppose the bullets had been real? And the man next to you had dropped? Why suppose?

EVENING: The feeling of freedom after six o'clock. . . . Elusive letters that should be mailed home. . . . Appalling, the number of people to be written to. . . . Numerous stamps necessary, too. . . . Watching the night practice of the air force. . . . Long, groping, invulnerable and well-nigh inescapable radio beacons and searchlights peering inquisitively through the dark clouds. . . . Their final conversion to the one point where a lone "target" plane mumbled far above. . . . The startling thunder of anti-crafts, the flash of the muzzle-burst seen fully a half-minute before the rumbling explosion reaches my ears. . . . A plane coming down to a fabric-rending crunch upon the unsympathetic ground. . . . Another pilot has tilted his last rudder bar . . .

CANTEEN: The large, dusty frame building . . . busy throngs of jostling men. . . . Accents . . . Boston . . . Hartford . . . New York. . . . Men . . . out to spend money. . . . Harassed clerks . . . clink of

glasses . . . heavy, smokey atmosphere . . . the solid click of coins on the wooden counters . . . always more men . . . and the constant murmerous uproar . . . "stamps . . . change . . . postcards . . . drinks . . . souvenirs . . . tobacco . . ."

BIVOUAC: Hasty camp . . . pairing up . . . pitching inadequate shelter halves . . . sleeping on the ground . . . the tent mysteriously collapsing in the middle of the night. . . . Awakening to find the tent wet with dew . . . stretched tight with shrinkage. . . . Rolling packs into the wet shelter-halves. . . . Always haste . . . hurry . . .

TAPS: A welcome respite from the eternal haste . . . whispering words . . . muffled lights . . . silent late arrivals . . . hasty inspection . . . the soft, clarion notes of the prayerful bugle. . . . "All is well, safely rest. . . . God is nigh . . ."

CELEBRATION: A joyous last night at Sergeant Nat's, the restaurant across the road . . . the ceaseless booming of the infectious **ARTILLERY SONG**. . . . Discordant yet sweet harmonizing of **THE OLD MILL STREAM**. . . . And many of those who harmonized will not see camp next year . . . or any other year. . . . Dancing with a brawny fellow from the "Quartermaster's" Division. . . . Surprise and embarrassment when one of the older fellows told me my partner was a captain. . . . (Officers must remove their insignias when appearing informally at a public place). Boisterous enjoyment. . . . Yet always an undercurrent of repression and anticipation . . .

BREAK CAMP: Final instructions . . . last packing . . . the bugle again . . . all tents collapsing at the same moment. . . . A fine example of discipline, cooperation, and training. . . . The surprising look of desolation where a moment before had been the prim lines of an Army encampment. . . . Scores of discordant voices, yet harmonious in anticipation, singing irrepressibly, **SHUFFLE OFF TO BUFFALO**. . . . Good-bye, Pine

Camp, and we hope we never come back . . . till next year . . .

* * *

As has been implied, such a great game affords as much excitement as anyone could desire. Only those who complain no matter what happens and regardless of where they are did not enjoy it. And nobody cared about them!

No game or sport can equal the action, the excitement, the variety, of mimic warfare. . . . As long as it's only mimic. But in addition to valuable training, it gives one a conception of the possible horrors of actual warfare. It does not foster cowardice. . . . Its only teachings are carefulness . . . and accuracy . . . and . . . **SPEED!!**

P.O.Ds. GET TOGETHER

The facility with which Guardsmen become acquainted with each other was again demonstrated, and in pleasant fashion, on the occasion of the 1938 opening of Camp Smith at Peekskill, New York.

A heterogeneous group of almost one hundred soldiers, appointed to the Provisional Ordnance Detachment from units in all parts of the State, reported to Captain Frederick W. Ellis, Commanding Officer of the Detachment, on June 3rd at the Camp.

A layman, upon witnessing the instant cordiality with which stranger greeted stranger, would declare the Guardsmen the most democratic group in the world. And well he might—for within a few hours after their arrival, everybody knew everybody else. Buck privates from Flatbush, burdened with enormous suitcases and footlockers and carrying tight-stuffed barracks bags, paused momentarily to hail fellow Guardsmen with the familiar cries of "Hi, soldier!" and "Hello, Sarge!" And their salutations were met with immediate response.

After tent assignments were completed and preliminary instructions given, the troops proceeded with haste to become acquainted with tentmates. Before the final mess was accomplished there wasn't a vestige of shyness or strangeness in the area.

REVIEWS AT CAMP SMITH



REVIEWING 53RD BRIGADE *(Oliver Photos)*
Governor Lehman, Gen. Haskell, Mr. Osborne



Brig. Gen. Kearney, Gov. Lehman, Gen. Haskell, Mr. Osborne



REVIEWING 10TH INFANTRY
Director of State Budget Weber
Col. A. T. Brown; Mr. Cregan; Lt. A. F. Reagan; Lt. A. F. Maloy

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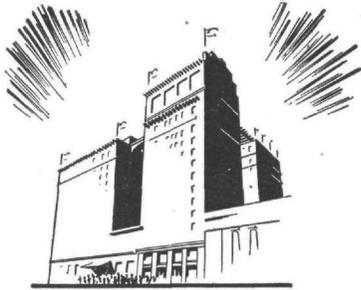
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TODAY'S "ARCHIES"

(Continued from page 24)

and the Air Corps is quite similar to that between the Coast Artillery and the United States Navy. The Seacoast Artillery protects the important ports and harbors along the coast, protects the Navy when it is in the harbors and when it is entering and debouching from a port. The Seacoast Artillery releases the Fleet from defensive missions and enables it to be concentrated and operated with complete tactical freedom away from our shores. The Coast Artillery insures the strategic freedom of the Fleet.

The Antiaircraft Artillery will be used to protect our Coast defense, population centers, and important military and naval establishments against aerial attack. It will defend aviation establishments and will permit the military and naval air forces strategic freedom and maneuver.

Probably the best way to describe the functions of the Antiaircraft Artillery would be to first describe the probable operations of an enemy air force in the event the United States was attacked by a major power, or coalition of powers, which had a large, well trained air force. The competition between the enemy air force and the friendly Antiaircraft Artillery may be likened to a checker game where every move made by the enemy aviation must be matched by the antiaircraft defense force. The game is a little unfair in one sense because the air force always has the advantage of the initiative.

Generally, the combat planes of the enemy air force will be divided into four different categories which will be discussed in turn.

"Bombardment" will be the principle branch of the enemy air force. It is to enemy aviation what the battleship is to a fleet. It will fly at extremely high altitudes at speeds almost as great as pursuit planes. It will attack objectives well to the rear of the front lines and will concentrate on those targets whose destruction will cripple our Army and Navy, break the morale of the civilian population, and eventually lead to defeat. The enemy bombers will be fairly bristling with small armament for their own protection, and it will be almost certainly fatal for defending air force planes to dive into a close formation of them. As improvements in the bomb sights continue to be made, the enemy bombardiers will be able to attack their objectives from higher and higher altitudes. It is entirely within the realm of possibility that the larger targets will be bombed from elevations in excess of 20,000 feet. On bright sunny days, it will be almost impossible to see or to hear the enemy planes that are flying at these altitudes. It is not expected that the enemy will use "Bombardment" in the forward areas or anywhere near the front lines. To do so would be considered as a waste of air power, especially when the enemy could accomplish the same results with the fire of ground weapons.

There has been considerable discussion recently about the effect of the bombing of population centers. Agreed, it is a very disgusting procedure but the fact that it has been done must be recognized. The bombing of the defenseless savages of Ethiopia was "great sport," Shanghai was reduced to ruins, but the bombing of the City of Barcelona was the crowning stroke of all. There is no need to review these activities except to conclude that population centers will, in the future, most certainly be bombarded from the air.

At first, it was thought that the effect of the bombing of the largely populated cities was to arouse the indignation of the attacked nation and to stiffen the resistance generally. In other words, it was believed to do more harm than good. For evidence of this reaction, note the effect of the bombings of Madrid and Shanghai. More recently, the point of view has changed somewhat. The Rebel bombings of the city of Barcelona were so severe and persistent that the morale of the defenders was completely shaken. It is probable that the effect of the Barcelona aerial attacks indirectly resulted in the rapid advances of the Rebel forces to the Mediterranean.

TO BE CONTINUED

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Notes from an Officer's Scrapbook

In approaching a question of military policy, we start from the axiom that the goal is preparedness. Now no one would contend that preparedness means that a nation in time of peace should maintain the complete military force which it is necessary to launch into action on the outbreak of a war; the expense and effort of such a policy are prohibitive for any modern industrial nation. It means rather that a nation should always keep itself in the best possible position to launch the requisite force when the necessity arises with the minimum of expense and effort, and the maximum of speed and efficiency.

—John Dickinson.

In war everything depends on being able to deceive the enemy; and having once gained this point, in never allowing him time to recover himself.

—Marshal Villars.

There are five things the soldier should never be without—his musket, his ammunition, his provisions, his knapsack, and his entrenching tool.—Napoleon.

The best drill never came from being bawled at by a sergeant-major . . . there must be perfect respect between the man who gives the order and the men that carry it through.—Robert Graves.



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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF MAY, 1938

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (May 1-31, Inclusive).....92.15%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..1499 Off.	22 W. O.	19500 E. M.	Total 21021
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1415 Off.	21 W. O.	19380 E. M.	Total 20816

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.

369th Infantry	95.45%	(2)⁵	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1124
121st Cavalry	95.43%	(3)¹	<i>Maintenance</i>571	<i>Actual</i>615
106th Field Art.	94.90%	(4)⁴	<i>Maintenance</i>647	<i>Actual</i>691
14th Infantry	94.83%	(5)¹⁹	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1133
245th Coast Art.	94.62%	(6)¹³	<i>Maintenance</i>739	<i>Actual</i>778
258th Field Art.	94.35%	(7)⁶	<i>Maintenance</i>647	<i>Actual</i>681
212th Coast Art.	94.25%	(8)²⁰	<i>Maintenance</i>703	<i>Actual</i>780
27th Div. Avia.	93.79%	(9)³	<i>Maintenance</i>118	<i>Actual</i>130
244th Coast Art.	93.27%	(10)⁹	<i>Maintenance</i>648	<i>Actual</i>703
165th Infantry	92.52%	(11)¹⁰	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1160
174th Infantry	92.47%	(12)¹²	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1174
101st Signal Bn.	92.35%	(13)²⁵	<i>Maintenance</i>163	<i>Actual</i>170
101st Cavalry	91.97%	(14)¹⁴	<i>Maintenance</i>571	<i>Actual</i>649
71st Infantry	91.749%	(15)¹⁶	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1132
102nd Eng.	91.748%	(16)²²	<i>Maintenance</i>475	<i>Actual</i>511
102nd Med. Reg.	91.54%	(17)¹⁵	<i>Maintenance</i>588	<i>Actual</i>680
156th Field Art.	91.52%	(18)⁷	<i>Maintenance</i>602	<i>Actual</i>645
10th Infantry	91.30%	(19)²³	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1128

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att. %	Aver. Att.
102nd Q.M. Regt.	97.01%	(1)²	<i>Maintenance</i>235	<i>Actual</i>333
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	5	40	39	97
HDQRS. 1st BAT....	5	2	2	100
COMPANY A.....	5	50	49	98
COMPANY B.....	5	49	49	100
HDQRS. 2nd BAT....	5	2	2	100
COMPANY C.....	5	51	51	100
COMPANY D.....	5	51	46	90
HQ. & HQ. DET., 3rd BAT.	5	8	8	100
COMPANY E.....	5	36	36	100
COMPANY F.....	5	30	28	93
MED. DEP. DET....	5	11	10	91
		335	325	97.01

51st Cav. Brig.	97.43%	(5)⁴	<i>Maintenance</i>69	<i>Actual</i>78
HdQRS. 27th Div.	94.28%	(6)⁵	<i>Maintenance</i>65	<i>Actual</i>70
54th Brigade	93.61%	(7)⁹	<i>Maintenance</i>27	<i>Actual</i>47
52nd F. A. Brig.	93.47%	(8)⁶	<i>Maintenance</i>36	<i>Actual</i>46
93rd Brigade	92.50%	(9)⁸	<i>Maintenance</i>27	<i>Actual</i>41

BRIGADE STANDING

105th Infantry	91.09%	(20)¹¹	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1123
104th Field Art.	90.69%	(21)⁸	<i>Maintenance</i>599	<i>Actual</i>641
Spec. Troops, 27th Div.	90.56%	(22)²¹	<i>Maintenance</i>318	<i>Actual</i>374
105th Field Art.	90.54%	(23)¹⁷	<i>Maintenance</i>599	<i>Actual</i>666
108th Infantry	90.29%	(24)¹⁸	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1127
106th Infantry	88.27%	(25)²⁴	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1131
107th Infantry	84.44%	(26)²⁶	<i>Maintenance</i>1038	<i>Actual</i>1080
State Staff	100.00%	(1)¹	<i>Maximum</i>78	<i>Actual</i>74
87th Brigade	100.00%	(2)²	<i>Maintenance</i>27	<i>Actual</i>47
Brig. HdQRS. CAC	100.00%	(3)³	<i>Maintenance</i>11	<i>Actual</i>10
53rd Brigade	97.61%	(4)⁷	<i>Maintenance</i>27	<i>Actual</i>41
Brig. HdQRS. C.A.C.	94.10%	(1)¹	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Detachment 212th Coast Artillery 244th Coast Artillery 245th Coast Artillery	
51st Cav. Brig.	93.88%	(2)²	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Troop 101st Cavalry 121st Cavalry	
93rd Inf. Brig.	93.65%	(3)⁵	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company 14th Infantry 165th Infantry	
87th Inf. Brig.	93.32%	(4)⁴	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company 71st Infantry 174th Infantry 369th Infantry	
52nd F. A. Brig.	92.45%	(5)³	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Battery 104th Field Artillery 105th Field Artillery 106th Field Artillery 156th Field Artillery 258th Field Artillery	
53rd Inf. Brig.	90.34%	(6)⁶	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company 10th Infantry 105th Infantry 106th Infantry	
54th Inf. Brig.	87.56%	(7)⁷	HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company 107th Infantry 108th Infantry	

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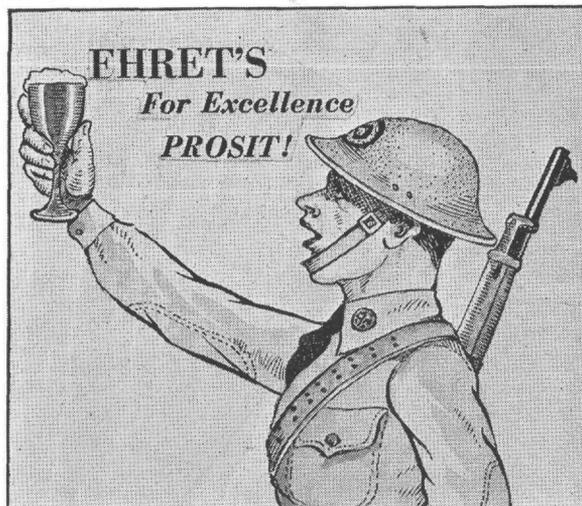
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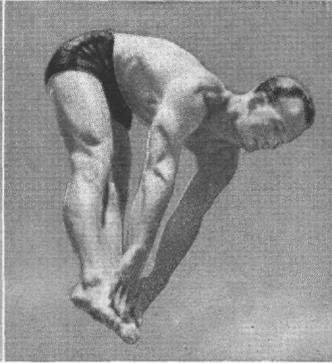
MARSHALL WAYNE, OLYMPIC CHAMPION,
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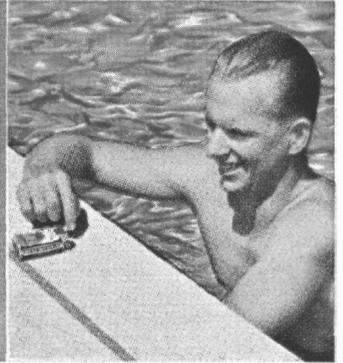
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INTERMISSION—and a Camel! "Always after a strenuous exhibition," says champion Wayne, "I smoke a Camel for a very welcome 'lift'!"

—And now, Marshall Wayne pauses for a moment to answer Elnora Greenlaw's question: "Are Camel cigarettes really *different* from the others?"

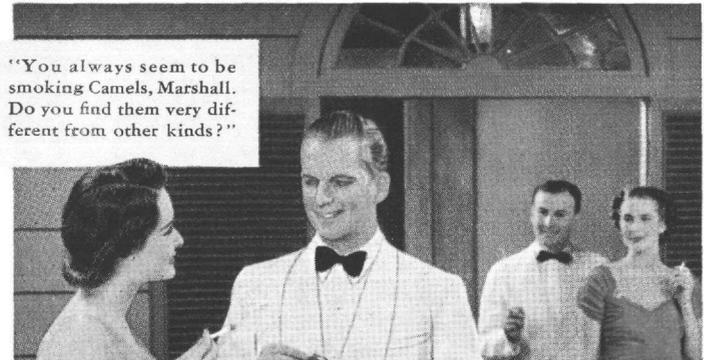


"THE BIG THING in smoking," says golfer Henry Picard, tournament ace, "is how a cigarette *agrees* with you from all angles. Camels suit me to a 'T'. Camels are mild—easy on my nerves—they set me right. 'I'd walk a mile for a Camel' any time!"



Camels are a matchless blend of finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS—Turkish and Domestic

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Winston-Salem, North Carolina



"You always seem to be smoking Camels, Marshall. Do you find them very different from other kinds?"



"I certainly do find Camels different, 'Nora—and from so many angles. Camels are so mild—so easy on the throat. Yet they've got plenty of good rich taste. And I can smoke as many Camels as I want. They never tire my taste or get me jumpy. Camels don't bother my nerves the least bit. Besides, Camels are swell during and after meals. They sure help my digestion. Camels agree with me in a lot of ways!"

"MOST DIVERS I KNOW smoke Camels," says Marshall Wayne, iron man of the American Olympic Diving Squad. "Most expert shots prefer Camels," says Ransford Triggs, famous marksman. Fliers, auto racers, explorers, engineers—people in every sport and occupation of daily life look to Camels for the real pleasure in smoking. "Camels set you right!"

PEOPLE DO APPRECIATE THE COSTLIER TOBACCOS IN CAMELS

THEY ARE THE LARGEST-SELLING CIGARETTE IN AMERICA

ONE SMOKER TELLS ANOTHER:

"CAMELS AGREE WITH ME!"

Tobacco growers have good reason to make Camels *their* cigarette

Read what these planters say about Camel's finer, more expensive tobaccos



"At the tobacco auctions," says grower Leon Mullen, "Camel buyers don't bother with poor lots. They buy the choice tobacco. That's why most of us men who grow and *know* tobacco smoke Camels. We *know* the difference!"



Alton Barnes, planter, says about Camels: "Year after year the best lots of my tobacco have gone to Camels. Naturally, we tobacco growers select the best for our own smoking. So we choose Camels!"