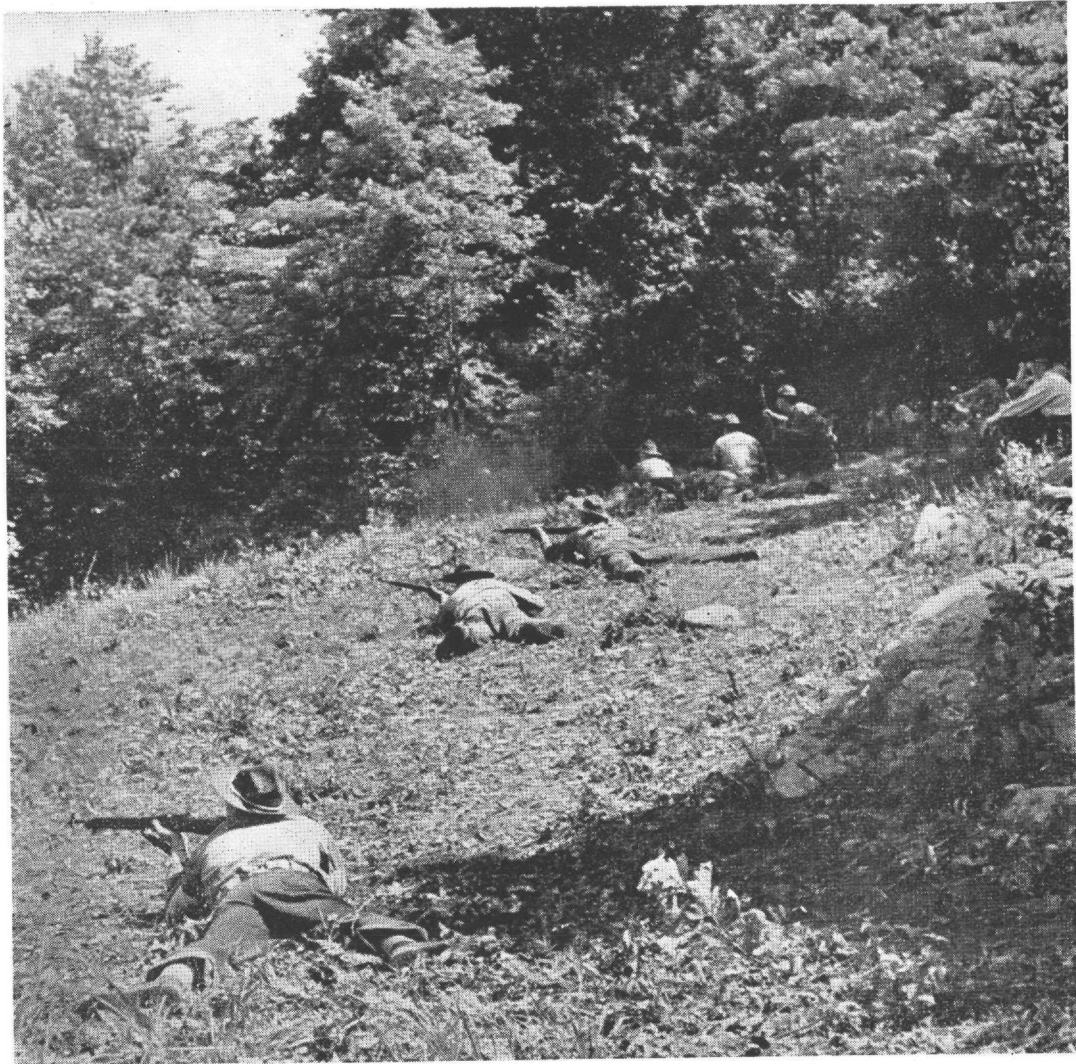


NEW YORK
NATIONAL
Guardian



MUSKETRY AT CAMP SMITH

SEPTEMBER

• Sir William Johnson
Today's Archies
Pilltown Muster
General McCoy Retires

1938

"FALL OUT"

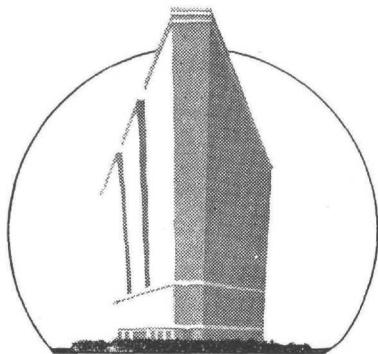
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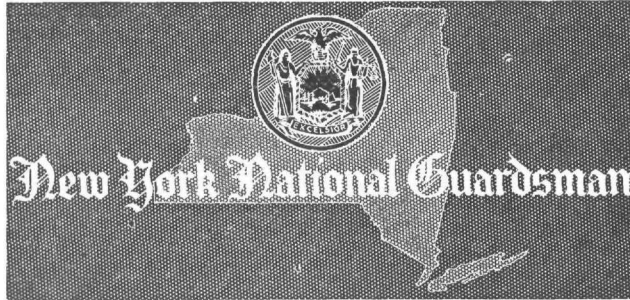
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Circulation 21,000

Established 1924

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The names of all characters that are used in short stories, serials and semi-fiction articles that deal with types are fictitious. Use of a name which is the same as that of any living person is accidental.

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General Haskell, Corrigan, Colonel Anderson

California Here I Come! Corrigan Reviews 165th Inf.

ON Saturday, August 6th, 1938, the 165th (old 69th) Regiment of the New York National Guard, hon-

ored a former member of the California National Guard in the person of the world famous Douglas Corrigan, and it was most fitting that a brave American of Irish descent should receive this tribute from a brave American Regiment composed mostly of those of Irish descent.

The popular hero of the "Wrong Way" flight to Ireland appeared at Camp Smith on Saturday afternoon to receive the plaudits of the officers and men of the 165th and 14th Regiments, and by his captivating smile, his pleasant demeanor, his true humility and his Irish wit won the way into the hearts of all who met or saw him.

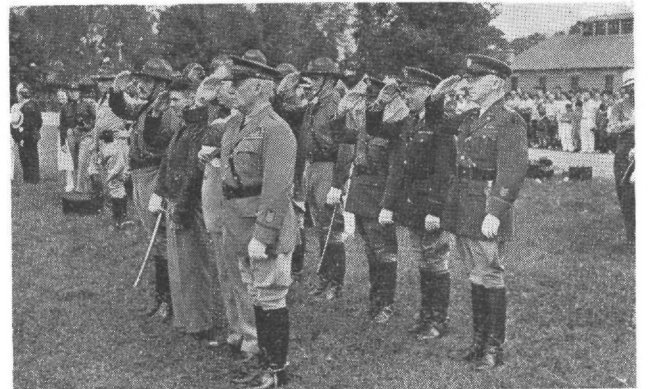
With General Haskell and Lieutenant Governor Bray he reviewed the Regiment which has always been outstanding in upholding the love and devotion of the Irish to America.



Corrigan
General Haskell Lt. Gov. Bray



Inspection



Review

All photos by Oliver



BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM F. SCHOHL

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD

Office of the Commanding General
CAMP SMITH, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

GENERAL ORDERS }
 No. 11

August 11, 1938

With the deepest feeling of sorrow, announcement is made of the death of Brigadier General William Frederick Schohl, Commanding General, 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, New York National Guard, at Batavia, New York, on August 11th, 1938.

In his death, the military forces of the State of New York mourn the loss of a splendid citizen and distinguished soldier.

Since May 3, 1911, when he enlisted as a private in Company M, 65th Infantry, New York National Guard, his services to the State and Nation were marked by an unwavering devotion to duty and a sense of loyalty unexcelled. Throughout all grades, from private to Brigadier General, he won the respect, admiration and love of those who were privileged to be his associates.

His military record is as follows: enlisted as private, Company M, 65th Infantry, New York National Guard, May 3, 1911; Sergeant, Company M, 65th Infantry, July 5, 1911; 2nd Lieutenant, Company M, 65th Infantry, June 12, 1912; Captain, Company B, 65th Infantry, April 1, 1915; Captain, Battery F, 3rd Field Artillery, New York National Guard, August 4, 1916; Captain, Battery F, 106th Field Artillery, New York National Guard, August 5, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, 106th Field Artillery, February 1, 1920; Colonel, 106th Field Artillery, June 21, 1922; Brigadier General, in command of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, May 14, 1928, the command he held at the time of his death.

He was first mustered into Federal Service June 20, 1916, as Captain in command of Company B, 65th Infantry; later he commanded "F" Battery of the 3rd Field Artillery which was formed by uniting Companies B and M of the 65th Infantry. He was mustered out of Federal Service on March 17, 1917.

He was again mustered into the Federal Service as Captain, Battery F, 3rd Field Artillery, on July 15, 1917. On October 1, 1917, this unit was redesignated Battery F, 106th Field Artillery. He commanded this Battery throughout the war, participating in the St. Mihiel Offensive, the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and the battles north of Verdun.

General Schohl was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on September 14, 1884 and resided throughout his lifetime within the confines of Erie County. He prepared for his legal career at the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated on December 3, 1910. In the same year he was admitted to the Bar of the State of New York and began what was to be a distinguished practice in the City of Buffalo.

General Schohl displayed an active interest in the American Legion. He organized the Louis J. Boland Post in Buffalo and later was elected Erie County Commander. He was elected president of the New York National Guard Association on January 14, 1927 and served in that office for one year.

General Schohl was awarded the New York State Conspicuous Service Cross and the Commander's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta (Poland).

In respect to his memory, the National Flag will be displayed at half staff on all armories in the City of Buffalo, and all other armories housing members of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, until retreat August 13, 1938. The prescribed badge of mourning will be worn by all officers of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade for a period of thirty days from the date of his death.

By Command of Major General HASKELL:

JOSEPH A. S. MUNDY
 Colonel, Infantry, N.Y.N.G.
 Chief of Staff

Official:

GERARD W. KELLEY
 Lt. Colonel, A.G.D., N.Y.N.G.
 Adjutant General

Sir William Johnson

1715—1774

PART III

by Lt. Colonel Edward Bowditch

MAP OF ABERCROMBIE'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST
TICONDEROGA



EXPLANATION.
 A. Ticonderoga.
 B. Intrenchment & front of the Attack in 1758.
 C. Lake Champlain.
 D. Wood Creek.
 E. A Mountain over looking the Fort.
 F. Our Rafts with 3 Cannon & 2 Howitzs.
 G. Where the Army lay the 7th.
 H. Saw Mill & Fall (The carrying Place is from I. Ovens. (H to I is about 2 Miles.
 K. Where the Army lay the 6th.
 J. Where the Army fell in with 450 of the Enemy, and Lord Howe was Kill'd
 M. The Army marching in four Columns.
 N. Landing Place.
 O. Mutton Island.
 P. Bare Mountain Entrances of the Narrows.
 Q. Saw Mill Creek.

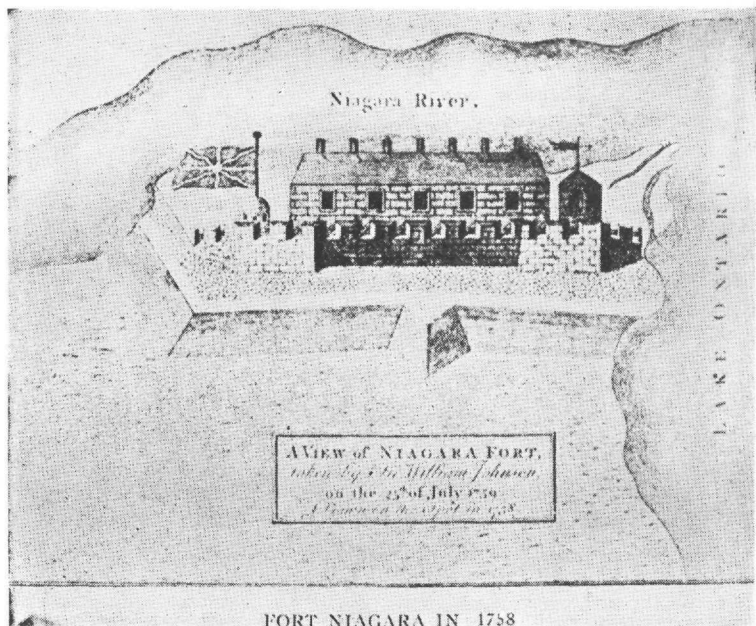
Jr. Lodge Seal

SIR WILLIAM took part in three more expeditions against the French. When Abercrombie with his 16,000 men (6,000 of them regulars) didn't wait for his artillery but ran his head up against the intrenchments of Montcalm with his 4,300 men before Ticonderoga (see account in the November 1937 issue) and admitted defeat, Johnson with 400 odd Indians arrived just in time to see the fatal attack on that July day.

But better times were coming and in August of the same year Bradstreet with a small expedition made a dash across Lake Ontario and captured Fort Frontenac on the northern side and destroyed the trading post at Cadaracqui. This crippled the French power on the Lakes, cut the line of communication to the west and Fort Duquesne was abandoned, leaving only Detroit and Niagara in French hands. Generals Sir Jeffrey Amherst, and Wolfe, invested and won back Louisbourg in the east.

The next year Amherst was made Commander-in-Chief and started the final campaign with three expeditions. In the east Wolfe attacked Quebec and both he and his opponent, Montcalm, met soldiers' deaths on the fields of Abraham. Amherst was to

attack the center via the route Lake George-Ticonderoga - Crown Point - Montreal; and Prideaux was chosen to lead the westernmost expedition against Fort Niagara. Amherst assigned Sir William to assist in this last expedition. General Prideaux had the 44th and 46th Regiments and part of the Royal



A VIEW OF NIAGARA FORT,
 taken by Sir William Johnson
 on the 23rd of July 1759
 & engraved by J. G. in 1758

Americans as well as the 2nd Regiment of New York Provincials and assembled them at Oswego in June. Johnson met him there with 700 Iroquois and two hundred odd other Indians, bringing the force up to about 3,200 men. Embarking in batteaux on July 1st, they arrived in front of Fort Niagara five days later. Followed, a well executed siege by professional soldiers, with trenches sapping nearer, ever nearer the stone bastions of the Fort which was commanded by Pouchot with 600 men and plenty of ammunition. The walls were breached and the final assault was imminent when General Prideaux was killed by the bursting of one of his own cannon. Colonel Sir William Johnson then assumed the command on July 21st. On the 24th, D'Aubry arrived from Detroit with a relief column of 1,200 soldiers, Indians, and trappers. Johnson interposed his troops and defeated the relieving party and the fort surrendered the next day. In the meanwhile Amherst had moved on Ticonderoga and Crown Point, which he gained without a struggle but instead of pushing on to Montreal he rebuilt Crown Point, and erected Fort George on Lake George to replace the destroyed Fort William Henry. In 1760, Montreal and New France fell to Amherst and Sir William was with him at the head of 600 Indians. Before Johnson left Montreal, he had made treaties with nine nations of Canadian Indians.

Pound in his book, "Johnson of the Mohawks", epitomizes the picture of these wars:

"Six soldiers crossed the Atlantic to command the full forces of their sovereigns on this continent. Montcalm was dead and Dieskau a hopeless cripple. The three Scotsmen born—Braddock, Loudoun and Abercromby—were failures. To the lone Englishman on the list, Amherst from Kent, went the palm of victory. On the American side three men stood out as strong, successful leaders—Rogers the Ranger, Bradstreet and Sir William Johnson, sole superintendent of Northern Indians and Colonel of the Six Nations".

THE LAST YEARS

The French and Indian wars were finished. New France was no more and the British flag waved where once the Fleurs-de-lys had fluttered. At the end of the conflict Sir William was still a young man of forty-five but the terrific strains of the preceding years had taken their toll, the bullet he had received at the battle of Lake George was still festering in his hip and he suffered from chronic dysentary which sapped his energies and strength. He was a sick man and desired only to retire to his home with his wife and children. He had undaunted courage and from this time until his death he bent all his energies to handling the affairs of the Indians, and to improving his farm and the countryside.

By this time he had drifted out of fur trading into real estate; for he was now owner of some 100,000 acres of land, and he had started a settlement of Highland Scotch, some miles from the valley at the place which is now called Johnstown. To assist him in

handling Indian matters, he had built up an organization of able, honest men whom the Indians trusted, among whom were George Groghan, his principal assistant; Daniel Claus, soon to become his son-in-law; Conrad Weiser, Henry Montour and his nephew, Guy Johnson, who was also to marry one of his daughters. With these men he did his best to encourage education, to regulate trade with the Indians, and to protect them from the rum traffic and from the more unscrupulous traders and land grabbers among the colonials. The British army officers were, for the most part, heedless of the rights and just claims of



MAJOR ROBERT ROGERS

the red skins and General Amherst was particularly so, and caused endless troubles on the frontier. This friction soon caused a flare up between the Ottawa Confederacy and the Whites at Fort Detroit in '61, and made it necessary for Sir William to take his last hard journey through the wilderness to that fort and trading post. Here on September 9th he held a grand conference of all the Indian tribes from Massachusetts to Mackinac which he handled with his usual skill, making a treaty between the Six Nations and the Ottawa Confederacy. This peace, however, was soon to be broken and two years later war flared in the West with Pontiac besieging Detroit



S^r JEFFERY AMHERST.

and the Senecas, Delawares and Shawnees, besieging Fort Pitt. The Six Nations, however, stood firm, and two years later after much fighting and forays in the west, Pontiac, under the persuasion of George Grogan, came east to Oswego where he met Sir William. They shook hands, embraced, kissed, and made a lasting peace on July 13, 1765.

Sir William could now, at long last, pay more attention to his family, his home, and his farms. Two years previously he had built a home at Johnstown, his oldest daughter, Nancy, had married Daniel Claus

in '62, and his second daughter, Mary, one year later had married Guy Johnson. His son, John Johnson, after a good education, went to London in '65, was knighted and on his return in '67, assisted his father until his death.

"Johnson Hall" in which Sir William spent his last years still stands on a slight elevation some four miles from the river and near Johnstown (later to become the county seat of Tryon County—the present Fulton County). Sixty feet wide, forty feet deep, two stories high, simply planned and executed, it was built of local lumber with extra wide clapboards cut to resemble blocks of stone. The hardware was imported from England. In the center is a wide hallway extending entirely through the house with a broad staircase and heavy mahogany balustrades leading upstairs. On either side of the hall are two long rooms; on the left the "piano" or drawing room and on the right the large dining room.

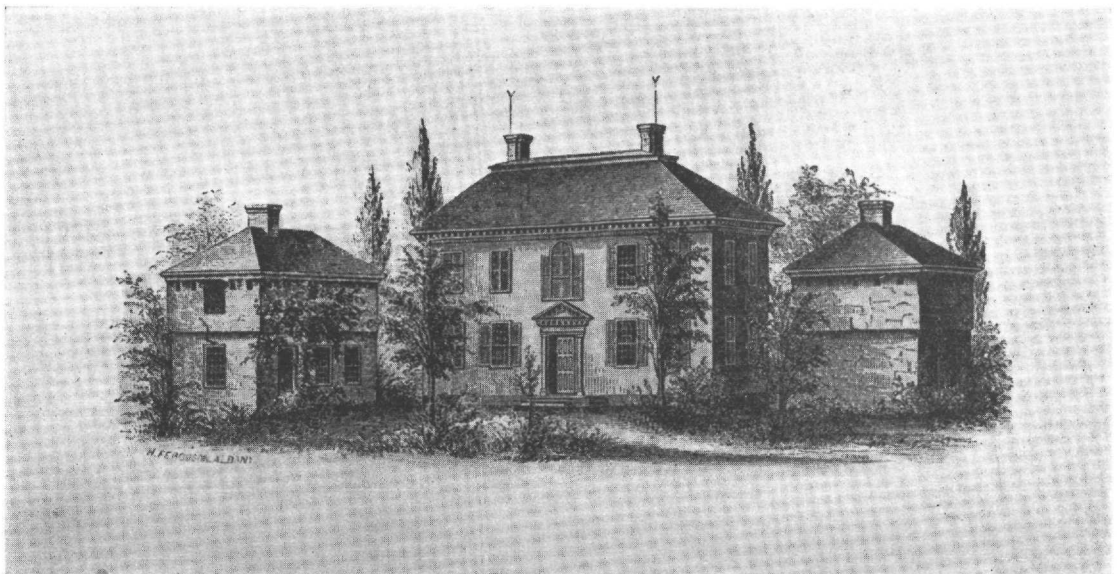
Originally the hall fronted north and two blockhouses of stone pierced for musketry stood near it slightly advanced from either corner. The one on the northwest corner has been preserved. These blockhouses were manned by soldiers and a stockade surrounded the dwelling and grounds. In peace time Sir William used one of them for his scientific experiments and to the south lay the gardens and orchards.

"Tradition places the fireplace of the great council of the Iroquois to the west of the hall. Moved from Fort Johnson by the carrying of burning brands to the new hall and dedicated with appropriate ceremony, it became the very heart and center of Indian life in the vast area over which Sir William held jurisdiction."

Here Sir William spent his last years in peace, caring for his numerous family of sons and daughters with "Miss Molly" by his side helping and overseeing, living the life of a country gentleman, enjoying his good library, interested in fox hunting, fishing and

(Continued on page 16)

**JOHNSON
HALL
1765**





Colonel H. W. Taylor Retires

ONE RAINY, pitch-black night in 1918, as the Supply Officer of the 107th Infantry was attempting to overcome the prejudice of his British charger in favor of the left side of the road, he was almost run over by a large staff car. He expressed himself with the fluency, originality and emphasis for which he was noted in the army of Flanders. The staff car stopped, backed, and a voice called: "Is that you, Hi Taylor?" "Yes, sir." "I thought so," said General O'Ryan. "Drive on."

This was one of the many stories which circulated in the 27th Division during the War about Colonel Hiram W. Taylor, late Finance Officer on the Division Staff, who retired because of the age limit on July 28, 1938, after thirty-three years of service in the National Guard.

Colonel Taylor's military record is impressive.

He enlisted in Company C, 7th Regiment, N. Y. N. G. on April 1, 1905, and served continuously through the grades of Corporal, Color Sergeant and as Battalion Sergeant Major on the Mexican Border in 1916. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 7th Infantry, N.Y.N.G. on May 4, 1917 and was inducted into Federal Service on July 16, 1917. He served in France as Supply Officer of the 107th Infantry, being commissioned First Lieutenant on January 15, 1918 and Captain on February 19, 1919. Honorably discharged on April 2, 1919, he was com-

missioned Captain, 7th Infantry, N.Y.N.G. on December 26, 1919. On November 19, 1920 he was appointed to the 27th Division Staff as Major Q.M.C. On April 15, 1921 he became Lieutenant Colonel and Division Finance Officer. He was promoted to Colonel on July 26, 1938.

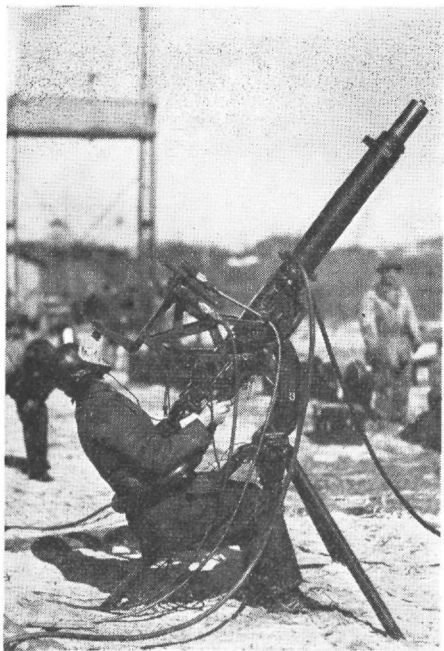
He participated in all the battles of the 27th Division in France and was cited for gallantry. He was graduated from the Army War College in 1925 and was Assistant Chief of the National Guard Bureau in Washington from 1930 to 1934.

Colonel Taylor was born in England of Cornish stock and is a magnificent type of that reckless, fearless breed who harried the Spaniards under Drake and Frobisher. He combines a perfect physique with boundless energy and courage and a remarkable competitive spirit. It was as a field soldier, on active service, that he always showed to best advantage. The tougher the going, the more he enjoyed himself.

It was this tremendous energy and dogged determination which won him during the War the undisputed reputation of the best Supply Officer in the 27th Division. His regiment never went hungry if human powers could prevent it. If there was any available equipment, the 107th Infantry always had it. Colonel Taylor did not send his ration convoys up the line over the ruined roads of France. He led them, night after night.

Through his duty of paying the troops, which he performed with his characteristic speed and energy, Colonel Taylor is probably more widely known throughout our National Guard than any other man. In spite of his quick temper and blunt speech (or perhaps because of it), his friendliness, entire freedom from side, and his gorgeous vitality and love of life have made him probably the best liked man in our service.

He, and men like him, have made our National Guard great. It may be some consolation to him, in breaking the strongest tie of his life, to know how greatly he will be missed. To those of us who carry on, it is a comfort to believe that he will always be with us at our gatherings.



•
 .50 Cal.
 Machine
 Gun in
 Action.

U.S.S.C. Photo
 •

Today's Archies

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

(Continued from August issue)

"BOMBARDMENT" aviation is a tremendously powerful weapon that must be neutralized and it is the primary responsibility of the Antiaircraft Artillery to accomplish this task. The assignment to fire at "bombardment" aviation must take priority over the call to fire at any of the other types of enemy aircraft.

"Attack" aviation, so called for want of a better name, is the newest branch of aircraft in the aerial forces. The United States was the first major power to advocate placing this type of aviation in a separate category and the action seems to be justified by the increased emphasis that has been placed on the aviation of this class. Some of the major powers still do not have separate branches of planes specifically designated as "attack," but they do have planes of the other types which perform the mission which are normally assigned to "attack" aviation.

"Attack" aviation is that class of aircraft which is used to assault personnel concentrations, light material objectives, lines of communications, command posts, supply establishments, and special objectives suitable to its characteristics. It flies at high speeds as close to the ground as possible for its own protection. It utilizes the principle of surprise to the maximum to increase its effectiveness. It is frequently used in support of bombardment aviation for the purpose of neutralizing the fire of the antiaircraft gun batteries so that the bombers can get in and drop their bombs. At night, it will be used against searchlights to handicap the defenders, and it may even be used to assault fixed fortifications to support the attack of the naval forces. It is a very useful branch of aviation that is increasing in importance all the time.

"Attack" aircraft possesses tremendous fire power. In the later type planes, there are four machine guns installed in the leading edge of the wing outside the sweep of the propeller, two more mounted over the engine that are synchronized to fire through the

propeller, and occasionally, there is still another in the rear cockpit for protection against enemy aircraft. "Attack" planes carry a considerable load of small bombs; fragmentation for use against personnel, and larger ones for use against light material objectives such as warehouses, factories, bridges, docks, and transportation facilities. In addition to these, the most effective weapon of all is the chemical that can be carried in the two wing tanks. The fire power bombs and chemical are so arranged that the pilot can use all three at once in addition to handling the plane. The enemy pilot can approach his objective with six forward machine guns firing, each one at the rate of 1200 to 1800 shots per minute, release the chemical, and drop the bombs in trail as he swoops by the position being attacked. With three planes of a section flying in echelon, they can cover a 150 yard swath that will seemingly annihilate anything in its path.

The importance of "attack" aviation has increased so much that military observers in Spain report that the success of every large military operation is dependent on its support on the battlefield. It has become almost as indispensable as field artillery in the support of the ground troops. This is quite a revelation to some of the military aviation experts for it has been intended to employ "attack" beyond the range of the ground weapons. It was supposed to be a waste of air power to use this type of aircraft on the battlefield. The idea was for "attack" aviation to isolate a section of the forward area so that no supplies or reinforcements could be sent into it for a limited time. Then, in conjunction with the assault of the other forces, it was to attack suitable objectives in the segregated area, especially the reserves. In this fashion, at least, a local victory might be realized.

Actually, an enemy aerial "attack" force will do all this and more. The enemy "attack" planes will be

used to destroy obstacles that are holding up the advance of the ground forces, they will be used to neutralize our artillery, to combat mechanized attacks, to strafe front line positions, and to assist the defense in breaking up the assaults of the ground forces.

Undoubtedly, the reason for the use of the "attack" plane on the battlefield is the great fire power it has available that can be thrown into the action with such surprise and shock that it will turn the tide of battle in favor of the side employing it.

One of the modern military rules of employment, "That the ground troops will be responsible for their own antiaircraft protection", will have to be modified, for it will be impossible for the personnel in the forward areas to combat enemy aviation and to fight the ground forces of the enemy at the same time. Swift attacks coming from the flanks and the rear will have to be met by antiaircraft forces specifically detailed for that purpose.

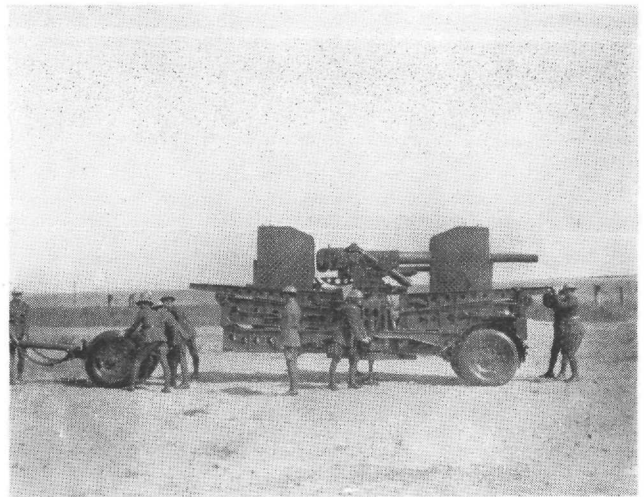
Enemy "observation" aviation is an extremely dangerous branch of aircraft and its worth is very often underestimated. It will fly harmlessly over our territory, never attacking except in self-defense, but it will get the information that will enable the enemy intelligence service to determine our future intentions, it will designate targets for the other classes of enemy aircraft, and it will accurately direct the fire of the enemy artillery on vital objectives in our forward areas. It is, indirectly, a very potent aerial weapon and it should be destroyed or driven away whenever sighted.

"Pursuit," sometimes called "fighters," belongs to that class of aviation that attacks enemy aircraft in flight. The planes are small, powerfully engined, with great maneuverability, high speed, and the ability to climb at an almost vertical angle to high altitudes. Machine guns constitute the principal armament.

It was thought, for a time, that "pursuit" was rapidly becoming passé, but there is a strong indication, as a result of observations in Spain, that this concept is probably erroneous. In recent operations in the modern war laboratories, "pursuit" has made itself indispensable for the protection of the other classes of aviation, notably "bombardment." The large "pursuit" convoys have diverted the attacks of the enemy air forces and have enabled the protected planes to continue on and accomplish their mission uninterruptedly. For this purpose, "pursuit" has considerable promise in the future employment of aircraft.

The rapid and lengthy strides that have been made in the development and the employment of aviation in recent years have made it mandatory that measures for the defense against enemy aerial attacks be expedited. Much progress has been made and in fairness, it must be said that in quality, at least, the Antiaircraft Artillery Section of the Coast Artillery Corps is about as good as any to be found in the world.

Antiaircraft development since the World War has been forging ahead satisfactorily. The policy has been to construct a limited number of new units as they



3" A.A. Gun in Travelling Position.

were perfected and to use them in the service until they had been made obsolescent by newer developments. This has been an economical and sensible procedure for an interval when improvement was rapid and the necessity for antiaircraft defense was not so great as it is now.

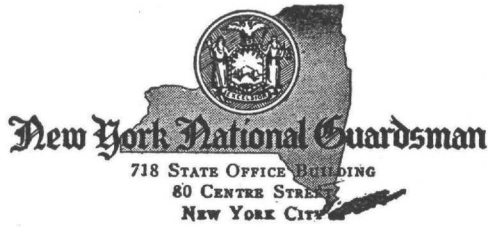
The Coast Artillery has evolved an antiaircraft fire control director for the large antiaircraft guns that is almost uncanny in its operation. The "Magic Brain" is really a computer that calculates the data for firing the guns instantaneously. As soon as the trackers are on the target, pointers are matched, and the firing data are transmitted automatically to the guns by means of an electrical data transmission system where they are registered on the "clocks," one for azimuth or direction of firing, one for the elevation or range to the target, and the other for the fuse range which regulates the point of burst along the path of flight of the projectile. Cannoneers keep the guns trained on the correct firing data by matching pointers. This arrangement enables the gun crews to fire the guns rapidly and continuously which, with accurate fire, is about twenty-five shots per minute.

(Continued on page 14)



Service of 3" A.A. Gun.

U.S.S.C. Photo



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

VOL. XV, No. 6 NEW YORK CITY SEPTEMBER, 1938

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N.Y.C. Advertising Manager

PUTTING TIME TO FLIGHT

THE blazing flight of Howard Hughes' 2,200-horsepower star wagon east to west around the world knocks our conception of time into another tailspin. From Moscow to Omsk and off again! Almost as quick as the printed page can spread the news; sooner than excited stay-behinds can devour the thrilling details of this roaring bolt across the blue, Hughes and his mates have sighted, landed, left, what headlines complacently call the next objective. Manhattan commuters learn that the Hughes plane is winging over mid-Asia from Omsk to Yakutsk. But that was morning. By afternoon, the headlines have whisked them out toward Bering Sea on the welcome lap that leads to an American outpost at Fairbanks, Alaska.

Actually there is much more to this running drama of plane and press than that which the hurried flight of Howard Hughes provides. The 220-mile-an-hour tempo his Lockheed motors are pounding out of space is slow as compared with the lightning speed of radio which brings the flyer's voice to listeners at home, or the transradiomarine device which transmits photographs of the landing at Le Bourget to New York within a few minutes.

Aviation has progressed in more ways than one in the past decade. The Hughes plane's radio equipment weighs a ton-and-a-half. This is more than half the total weight of the plane Colonel Lindbergh flew to Paris. Much has been made of the fact that aviation has halved the time for the Atlantic crossing within the last eleven years. But the progress in radio communication is proportionately many times greater. Progress does not run in grooves. And the Hughes flight only shows in how many different ways men are winning out in their conquest of time and space.—*Christian Science Monitor*.

AMONG EDITORS

WE are delighted to welcome into our editorial ranks Major John H. Burns, the new Editor of *The Infantry Journal*.

Many of our members will recall Major Burns as instructor of the 105th Infantry during which service he was on duty at Camp Smith for several of the field training periods and acquired a wide acquaintance in the units training there. He is an alumnus of the New York National Guard, having started his military career in the Oswego Company (now Company D, 108th Infantry).

His work as editor of *The Infantry School Mailing List* since 1935 is familiar to most of us and we look forward to his efforts with that fine magazine, *The Infantry Journal*.

Incidentally, we recommend to our readers that they look over *The Infantry Journal* when the opportunity presents itself—the July-August issue leads off with a most interesting article by Major General George A. Lynch, Chief of Infantry, and other stories and articles covering a wide range of subjects (all of interest) making a magazine which you will read from cover to cover.

GENERAL MCCOY RETIRES

IN this issue we print General McCoy's farewell message and a short story of his busy and varied career in the Army.

During his tour of duty at Governors Island, General McCoy has been particularly close to the New York National Guard—the men of the Sixty-Ninth knew him during the War when he commanded the regiment and as the remainder of the Guard came in contact with him, it joined with the Sixty-Ninth in its affection and admiration for him.

Sincere regret at his leaving and every good wish for his future is the sentiment of the entire New York National Guard.

TEN YEARS AGO THIS MONTH IN THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

SEPTEMBER, 1928

Historical sketch—369th Infantry.

* * *

West Point "Plebes" bivouac at Camp Smith.

* * *

27th Division reunion announced.

* * *

Bids for new Oneida armory opened.

* * *

Governor Alfred E. Smith reviews 93rd Brigade.

* * *

93rd Brigade tenders review to Colonel Allan L. Reagan.



General Haskell's Message

COMMAND AND STAFF TRAINING

PEACETIME warfare has mysteries which are dark and insoluble to the citizen who picks up his morning newspaper and reads that a theoretical army of 35,000 men attacked a theoretical enemy on a theoretical line, inflicting a mythical defeat upon the non-existent enemy. The citizen-layman asks himself what the possible value of a "paper war" can be. Why and when are the legions hurled against each other? Who formulates the problem upon which the opposing forces operate, and upon what points do the umpires base their decision that the "Blues" have vanquished the "Reds"?

I have no doubt but that these mysteries are just as great for a large number of new men in the National Guard, so I shall endeavor to set forth a few of the answers.

First, the objective of a command post exercise ("C.P.X.") is to train the commanders and the staff of the military units. The battalion is the smallest military unit that has a staff.

To understand the function of the staff one must realize that the problem of administering personnel, training, and supply affairs of large bodies of troops is so great that it is physically impossible for one officer to handle it alone. Therefore, certain officers are assigned to assist the commander in these matters. Each of the staff officers in turn has several assistants. It is for the training of the commander and his staff, with their assistants, that command post exercises are held.

Now we come to why soldiers are not actually used in the front line. It would be of little training value to them in command post exercises to march long distances and suffer other hardships, when actually the staff in war time works in a large measure with maps and statistical data. Estimates of casualties and sup-

plies are computed through the use of statistics which have been gathered over many years of war experience. These statistics and maps, plus staff reconnoitering, are all that are needed to conduct a fair imitation war, so far as staff functioning is concerned. Therefore, the legions are launched against each other only on the staff maps.

The job of formulating the problem or war game is handled by officers detailed for that duty. They first decide what type of problem it will be, whether an attack, a defense, or a river crossing, etc. Next, they select the ground over which the war will be fought, and decide what additional troops are to be attached to the unit, such as additional artillery, engineers, air corps, etc. A general plan is then prepared, which states the general problem to be solved, the special situation at the time, the mission to be accomplished, the conditions that will exist, the rules to be followed, and the start and duration of the game.

Umpires are selected to see that the game is carried on according to proper tactical principles and experience tables. They also take the place of the front line troops, and send back messages and reports through the usual channels, giving information which would be normally obtained under actual battle conditions. Through these umpires the chief umpire controls the game and brings it to a conclusion. Umpires replace bullets and the enemy. They decide what can and cannot be done after examining orders given and conditions existing.

Upon receipt of the messages from the front and also from higher headquarters, each commander and staff group taking part in the problem takes the same action as would be taken under war conditions. From the information made available to him the com-

(Continued on page 29)

TODAY'S ARCHIES

(Continued from page 11)

The 50 caliber machine gun is the present standard weapon to be used against low flying enemy aircraft. It is very similar to the .30 caliber Browning that was developed during the latter part of the World War period. It is a powerful weapon with a high rate of fire, and it has been conceded that if hits are obtained on any of the vital parts of an enemy plane, that is, the engine, pilot, or fuel tanks, that it will effect destruction.

Machine guns are usually displaced in fire units of three or four guns each, with the guns arranged in a triangle or a square formation. The fire units are placed to cover all probable routes of approach of low-flying enemy aircraft, and are generally disposed so that the intensity of fire will increase as the enemy plane approaches its objective.

The density of fire from the antiaircraft machine guns and from the rifles and automatic rifles in the hands of ground troops will force low flying enemy planes to higher altitudes so they can be brought under the fire of the heavier caliber weapons.

The most important axiom to be recognized in connection with the organic Antiaircraft Artillery is the high degree of technical and tactical training that



U.S.S.C. Photo

.50 Cal M.G. with special sighting device. Note that the line of sight is above the flash and smoke from the muzzle of the gun.

is required for the successful handling of antiaircraft material. For the most part, the instruments used are very sensitive and the opportunities for action are extremely brief; a matter of seconds. Practically all of the instruments are operated by electricity, and a comparatively large percentage of electricians and technicians are required to operate and maintain them. For these reasons, it is probable that the Antiaircraft Artillery will be one of the first branches to be expanded in the event of an emergency in order that the maximum time may be allowed for training of personnel. During this period, well trained and experienced personnel will be extremely useful to

assist in the training of others and there will probably be splendid opportunities for individual advancement.

The problem of coordinating the assistance of civilian volunteers to provide an adequate and effective antiaircraft defense is not as complicated or as difficult as it might sound at first. If the planning for the cooperation of the civilian volunteer organizations can be done well in advance so that the leaders and the organizers can be properly instructed and indoctrinated, the defense against enemy air attack can be effective from the first and the lives and property of a great many people might be saved from destruction.

One of the first requirements in any antiaircraft defensive system is the timely warning of the approach of enemy aviation. Because of the great speed with which the attack of aircraft is delivered, every second counts. If the Antiaircraft Artillery forces can receive information of the location, direction of flight, number and type of planes, approximate altitude, or even the elementary intelligence that an attack is on the way, the military forces charged with the defense can be standing by ready to go into action as soon as the planes come within range.

Civilian volunteers can be of great assistance in reporting the presence of enemy planes. There should be a Civilian Aviation Observation Station in every ten square miles of territory, with more in the 200 mile band around the population centers and the important military objectives. Observers must be on duty in and about these stations every hour of the day and night so that an enemy aerial attack cannot pass unnoticed. Information centers must be organized for the proper handling of the information to see that it is relayed from the Civilian Observation Station to the Antiaircraft Artillery headquarters, to the Air Corps headquarters, and to the Civilian Warning Station where a siren or other suitable signal may be sounded so that all non-combatants can take cover. The personnel of the telephone companies must be trained to give priority to reports from the Civilian Aviation Observation Stations and the Information Centers.

There is ample evidence that such a system will work. The people of Europe are a little less fortunate than we, in America, for over there, the fear of enemy aerial attack is a very real thing. Over there, the people appear to be fully cognizant of the dangers and they are quite willing to cooperate. During the summer of 1936 when Colonel Lindberg visited many of the countries of Europe in his plane, the German Air Ministry officials decided to take advantage of the visit to test their civilian volunteer aircraft warning service. The reports of the strange plane came in so rapidly that the Air Ministry was able to plot the course of the Colonel's plane as it approached the city Berlin. On another occasion, one of the American Military Attaches for Air, on a routine flight, passed over a strange section of the country in a U. S. Army plane. When he returned to his office, he learned that a considerable number of reports had been flashed

to the Air Ministry that a foreign war plane had been sighted over the area where he had just flown.

If this system will operate in time of peace, it will certainly work well in time of war. Such a system will be of inestimable value to the Antiaircraft Artillery charged with the defense.

An antiaircraft alert net not only serves the Antiaircraft Artillery but is also one of the principal agencies upon which our aviation depends for warning of the approach of hostile aircraft.

The antiaircraft alert net also keeps the commander of aviation informed at all times of the strength, composition, movements, location and operations of hostile aircraft while in the alert net, and through that headquarters the same information is furnished to commanders of formations in the air. In the same manner the aviation commanders are informed of locations and movements of formations of our own aviation. Were aviation denied this close cooperation between Antiaircraft Artillery it would be necessary for the aviation to establish a similar alert net of its own.

Aviation and Antiaircraft Artillery used together supplement each other, and each by its presence increases the effectiveness of the other arm. When the Antiaircraft Artillery concentration in any vital area is sufficiently strong, such area is practically denied to hostile aircraft at altitudes below the effective range. This frees our aviation to screen the vast, though less important, area where, in conformity with the principle of economy of force, no antiaircraft artillery is located.

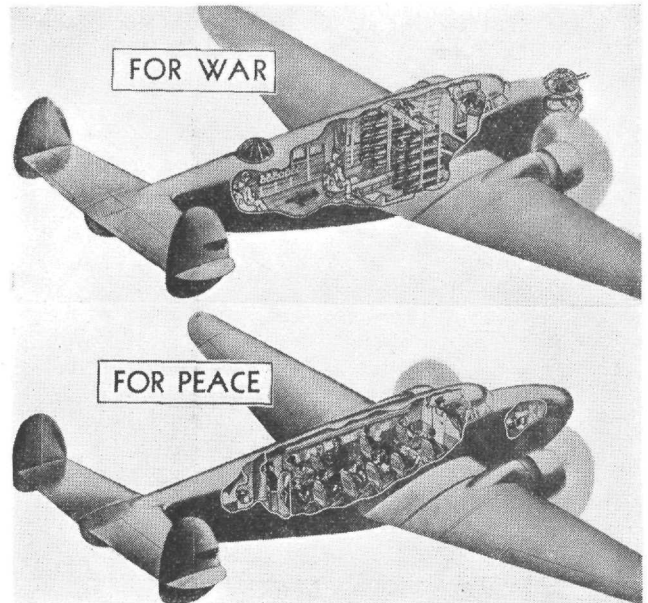
The presence of an effective aviation screen is necessary in order to permit the concentration of antiaircraft artillery within the vital area. Otherwise, a much wider and less efficient dissemination of antiaircraft Artillery will be necessary. In short, the Antiaircraft Artillery and aviation must cooperate as a team. Effective antiaircraft defense of any extensive area is only possible where adequate complements of each of the two services operate in conjunction with each other.

The necessity for rapid communications becomes more vital all the time. There are, in the United States, hundreds of competent radio amateurs who operate sets nearly every night. They can be organized into semi-military nets for training in military radio procedure, and for the transmission of routine messages, especially to reserve officers living in remote communities. These trained operators will create a reservoir of communication personnel that will be very useful in the formation of an aviation warning service.

One of the best methods of affording protection against an enemy aerial attack at night is by the use of passive defense measures and deception. The population centers must be enshrouded in darkness so that the enemy bombardiers will be unable to see their targets. In England, this action is called the "Blackout," and that is literally what is meant. All the lights in the entire community are extinguished.

Then, if decoy lights are placed in an adjacent area and illuminated as the enemy planes approach, they will be unable to tell where their objective really is and will probably bomb the dummy objective in the center of the ring of decoy lights.

The effectiveness of the "Blackout" is dependent on how well it is enforced. It will be necessary to reinforce the police departments with sufficient volunteers so that the entire city can be checked in a few minutes after the aircraft alarm to see that all lights are out. One method would be to pull the main switch at the source of power supply, and to have local power sources in certain emergency establishments such as hospitals, bombproofs, and other places.



World Wide Photos

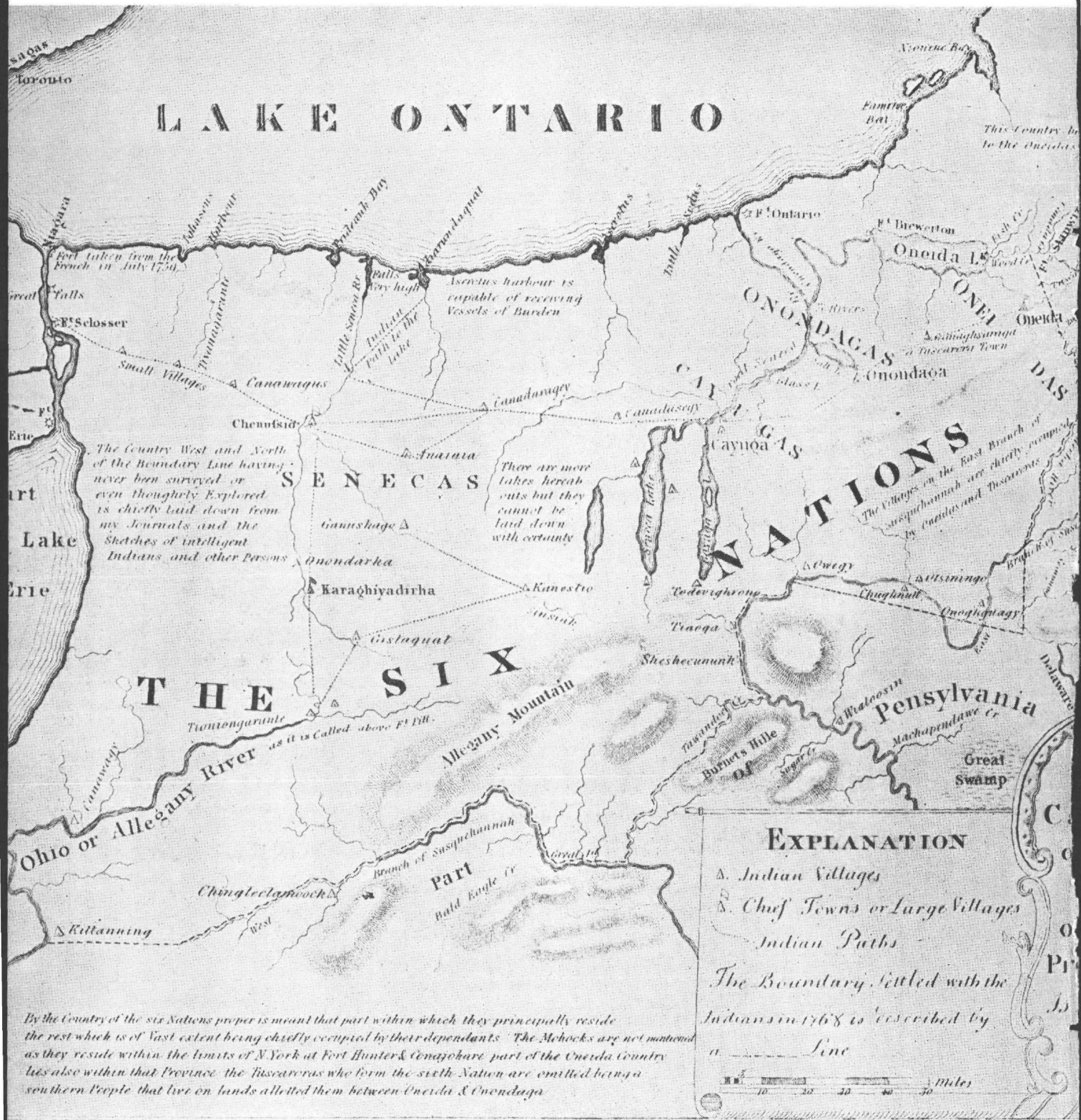
A Lockheed Commercial Transport which can be converted into a powerful bomber capable of 2,000 miles at 240 miles an hour.

It will be necessary to keep the city under rigid surveillance from tall buildings and from captive balloons to see that enemy spies and sympathizers do not display visible aiming points for the enemy bombardiers.

The fire departments will all have to be augmented to put out the fires started by incendiary bombs. These fires will occur at about the same time and a large department will be needed. The additional personnel can also be used as a salvage detail to clear away the debris in the event any damage is done.

For the defense of the population centers, the establishment of a dense balloon barrage will serve to discourage enemy aviation attack, especially by low flying aircraft. The barrage will consist of a network of cables suspended from the balloons. Enemy aircraft flying into it will be cut to pieces. The operation of the balloon barrage will involve such a large number of personnel scattered over a wide area that it will probably be handled by a local civilian aircraft defense agency.

(Continued on page 22)



GUY JOHNSON'S MAP OF IROQUOIS COUNTRY, 1771
From Documentary History of New York, 4: 660

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON

(Continued from page 8)

shooting, keeping open house for his many visitors and always keeping his fingers on the pulse of the Indians, his wards.

And each year the Six Nations would come for the council fire and once a year they came for a tournament of Indian games, lasting several days.

For his tenantry he revived old country sports, archery, fencing, and cudgelling, boxing and foot races and also on militia days when the local companies were mustered for dress parade they would have games and horse races as well as chasing the greased pig and climbing the greased pole. It is reported that Sir William introduced the sack race and in 1773, he organized the Tryon County Fair and established the first free school in the colony.

In spite of his best efforts to see that the trading was fair and to protect the Indians from the land grabbing whites, these evils continued. Finally in 1768, he arranged the fixing of a boundary between the white settlements and the Indians' hunting grounds. "In the Fort Stanwix Treaty this line was carried to the Cherokee (Tennessee) River by a concession of the Six Nations, who received the royal payment." The gathering of the Tribes took place on the present site of the City of Rome and there Sir William met 3,200 warriors—the largest assemblage of red men ever held on the continent. This was the last effort.

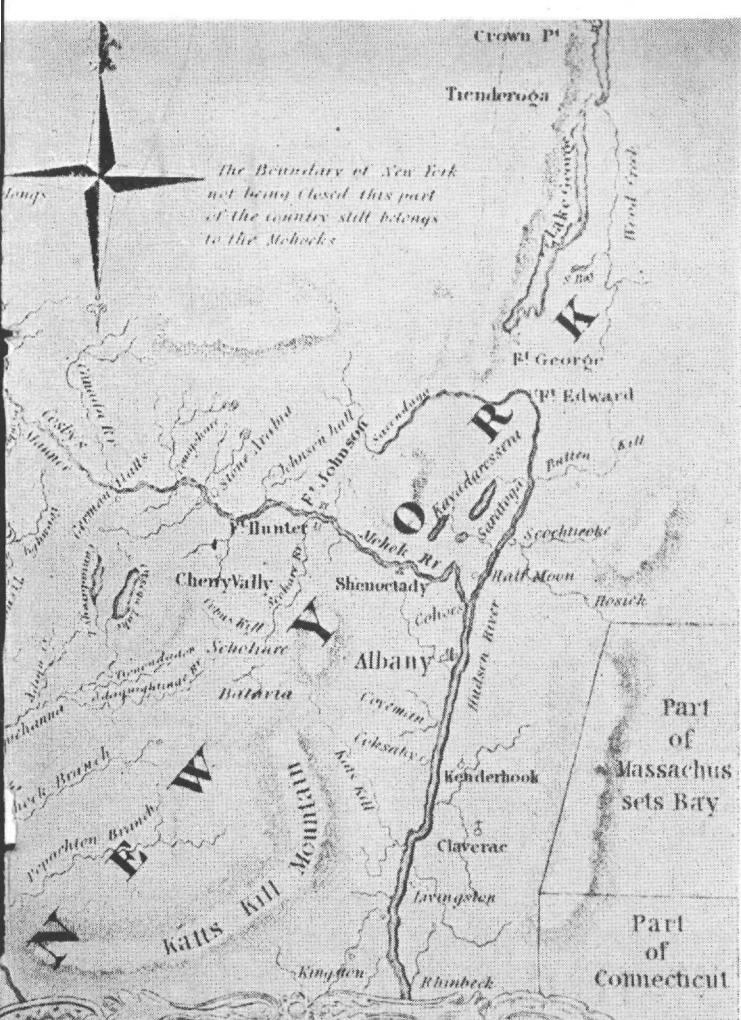
For five years before his death, and in spite of the efforts of his loyal subordinates to ease the strain on him, Sir William gradually declined in strength. Violations of the Fort Stanwix treaty became more numerous. The Whites killed some of the greatest of the Indian warriors. They were violating the royal pledge and the Six Nations asked their friend to tell them the truth.

The inevitable council took place on July 7, 1774, at the fireplace at Johnson Hall. For three days, the Indian Sachems talked.

On the 11th, Sir William replied telling them the outrages were by individuals whom the King would punish as soon as he could find them. For two hours under the hot sun, he talked. While the presents were being distributed, he was seized with severe spasms. Assisted to his bedroom, he lingered two hours. On Joseph Brant, he is said to have laid this touching charge, "Joseph, control thy people; I am going away."

So died William Johnson, Irishman, British Baronet, American farmer, fur-trader, soldier, and statesman, Chief of the Mohawks, War-ragh-i-ya-gey, friend and protector of the Indians. And "the Mohawks continued their chant for the spirit of their brother who had been raised up by the Great Spirit. They were a lost tribe now that their shepherd, who had never deceived them, had gone away to that happier hunting where the huntsmen never grow old."

Finis



To His Excellency
WILLIAM TRYON ESQ.
 Captain General & Governor in Chief
 of the Province of NEW-YORK &
 This Map
 of the Country of the VI Nations
 Copper, with Part of the Adjacent Colonies,
 humbly inscribed by his Excellency's
 Most Obedient humble Servant
Guy Johnson 1771.

Sons of Orion

by Herbert E. Smith

AN Auburn officer, Second Lieutenant Erwin A. Dennis, was in command of a small patrol of the 108th Infantry which, on the morning of October 17, 1918, stole cautiously across No Man's Land near St. Souplet, France.

The objective was the capture—or reduction—of an enemy machine-gun nest which was holding up the advance in that sector. Carefully stalking the German pill-box, Lieutenant Dennis at last gave the signal and, leading the patrol, rushed the spot and shot the machine-gun nest out of action.

A new and stronger enemy position developed on the flank and from this heavier position there came a terrific fire. The mission on which Lieutenant Dennis had set out had been successfully consummated; but the plucky young officer dug in and gave the order to fight back. For more than three hours he successfully handled his men in the brisk cross-fire and, upon being reinforced by a Vickers gun and crew, he ordered a frontal charge on the enemy position. The very daring of the plan brought success and Dennis' rush resulted in the capture of 8 officers and 145 men, 3 large Maxim guns, 7 light machine guns, and 3 anti-tank weapons.

* * *

Another never-say-die upstater was 1st Sergeant James A. Hamilton of Hoosick Falls—Company M of the 105th Infantry. During the action against the Hindenberg Line on September 27, Sergeant Hamilton rallied the company, which was rapidly becoming disorganized under a devastating machine-gun fire, having lost all its officers in that rain of lead. Unmindful of his own safety, this gallant New Yorker snapped the com-

pany up and, placing himself at its head, led it forward with brilliant courage in a successful assault of the enemy line.

* * *

First Lieutenant William S. Hawkins, hailing from Flushing, Long Island, was acting as liaison officer of the 107th Infantry on the night of October 17-18 in the St. Souplet sector. During the crossing of the La Salle River, under vicious enemy fire, he was severely wounded by an exploding German shell, but refused to drop out of action. Though suffering much pain and weakened by loss of blood, Lieutenant Hawkins remained with the assault waves for more than two days and nights and withdrew for urgently necessary medical treatment only after the 107th Infantry had successfully taken its final objective at dawn of October 20.

* * *

On the night of August 22, a White Plains man, Corporal Charles R. Henderson of Company L of the 107th Infantry, was in charge of a small party at an advanced listening post near Dickebusch, France, when the outpost was suddenly rushed by a superior force of German raiders. The action was primitive hand to hand combat and six of Henderson's squad fell mortally wounded, but the Westchester County squad leader refused to surrender, continuing to fight back with such good effect that the enemy force retreated without taking the prisoners from whom they had hoped to gain much information about the American Force and position.

* * *

One of the many hundreds of native Brooklynites who went overseas with "Brooklyn's Own"

106th Infantry was Harry E. Lynk, who became a sergeant in Company G in France. Near Ronssoy on September 29, Sergeant Lynk fell severely wounded as he was leading his assault wave against the German lines. Another non-commissioned officer leaped forward to replace the fallen platoon leader; but Lynk, struggling to his feet, caught up with his men and again took command, weak and shaken as he was. During the subsequent fighting this game Brooklynite was in the forefront throughout, but was again wounded when the attacking Yanks had gained the enemy's first line. Only then, when he was too weak to stand alone, would Sergeant Lynk allow the litter-bearers to take him back to an advanced dressing station for medical treatment.

* * *

Fighting with the New York 27th Division, A.E.F., were many gallant youngsters from nearby New Jersey communities. Such an "Adopted New Yorker" was a Rutherford (N.J.) youth, Private William R. Shugg of Company C of the 102nd Field Signal Battalion.

Attached to the first assault wave of an Infantry regiment of the division, as a visual-signal man, Shugg went up and over with the doughboys east of Ronssoy at zero hour on the morning of September 29.

The Infantry line was swept by a killing frontal fire, and the officer and non-commissioned officer leading the wave fell mortally wounded. The line wavered. Into the breach leaped Shugg, who unhesitatingly took command, rallied the stunned men and, with extraordinary and brilliant leadership took the line forward to a successful conclusion of its mission.

OL' JUDGE ROBBINS'

TRAILER TRIP

AT FRANCONIA NOTCH, NEW HAMPSHIRE



WELL, CHUBBINS, THERE'S THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN THAT WE READ ABOUT IN HAWTHORNE'S STORY OF 'THE GREAT STONE FACE.' DOESN'T IT SEEM NATURAL?

YES-IT LOOKS SO CALM AND PEACEFUL. SAY, DAD-I'M SO WARM-LET'S GO FOR A SWIM IN SOME COOL MOUNTAIN LAKE



ECHO LAKE....

COME ON IN, AND COOL OFF, DAD

NO THANKS, CHUBBINS, YOU GO AHEAD-I'LL HAVE A NICE COOL SMOKE



BEG PARDON. I OVERHEARD YOU SAY YOU WERE GOING TO HAVE A COOL SMOKE. HOW IN THE WORLD DO YOU GET ONE ON A HOT DAY LIKE TODAY?

WELL, I'LL SHOW YOU. HERE----- YOU JUST FILL YOUR PIPE WITH THIS TOBACCO



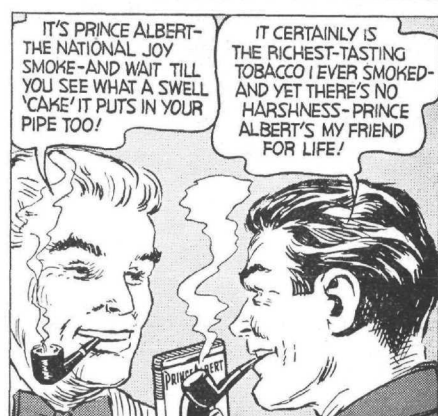
YOU SEE HOW WELL THIS TOBACCO PACKS IN YOUR PIPE? IT'S CRIMP CUT TO BURN SLOWLY AND SMOKE COOL----

THAT CERTAINLY OUGHT TO KEEP THE BOWL COOL TOO



THEN, YOU LIGHT UP AND----

MMM/ MAN-IT SMOKES COOL AND MILD FROM THE VERY FIRST PUFF. WHAT KIND OF TOBACCO IS THAT AGAIN?



IT'S PRINCE ALBERT-THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE-AND WAIT TILL YOU SEE WHAT A SWELL 'CAKE' IT PUTS IN YOUR PIPE TOO!

IT CERTAINLY IS THE RICHEST-TASTING TOBACCO I EVER SMOKED-AND YET THERE'S NO HARSHNESS-PRINCE ALBERT'S MY FRIEND FOR LIFE!



SAY... FROM REVEILLE TO TAPS, THOSE **EXTRA-TASTY P.A. 'MAKIN'S' SMOKES SURE FILL THE BILL FOR MILD, MELLOW SMOKIN'**

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.



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

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

PRINCE ALBERT

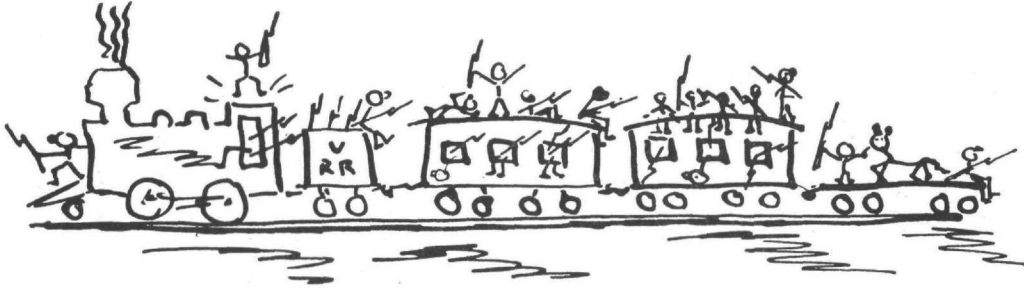
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

Copyright, 1938 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

The Pilltown Muster

or

The Sawyer's Crossing Maneuvers of 1860



by Laurier D. Gionet, 105th F.A.—Illustrated by the Author

Wednesday, October 10th:

THE Pilltown Light Guard were right on time for muster except one absentee—Pvt. Bill Dickson. Major Brown received the intelligence that Bill's Jersey heifer was going to drop her first calf, and Bill thought it best to take charge of the bovine's "blessed event."

Capt. Phillips and his Field Artillery from Middletown arrived two hours late because Sgt. Jenks couldn't catch old "Spit-Fire", the best wheel horse



this side of the State Line. "Spit-Fire" was pastured after harvesting, and this new found freedom made him act contrary when it came to playing war for a couple of days. Things were soon under control however, after the Battery personnel, Jenks' hired man, and two quarts of oats brought the horse into a proper frame of mind.

The Cadets from Overville arrived on the 8:10 via the Valley Railroad and Stage Line. On taking stock at arrival it was found they were missing Drumsticks, tent-pegs, one folding table, and the Overville High-

way Map and Gazetteer. This map was the pride of the Corps and was the deciding factor of arguments regarding local landmarks arising from discussions at the Town Meetings. The culprit, responsible for the loss, was none other than Jeff Billers, the new recruit. He confessed using the paper and wood to roast potatoes before train time. Lieut. Sneed, and Sgt. Lovelet said they were the best roast potatoes they've had since the last 'coon hunt.

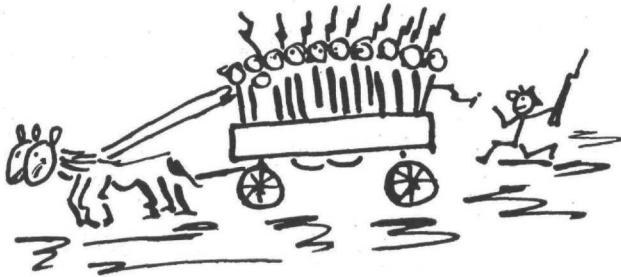
Acting Capt. Beaverstock commanding the volunteers from Mud Creek, arrived with about twenty of the boys in Hodgin's hay wagon. Sgt. Tiffey and ten volunteers were stranded six miles outside of Pilltown when the Concord buggy conveyance broke down under the weight. They arrived too late for mess, and had to get supper at Lester's Yankee Inn. Two staggering stragglers burdened with jugs reported late that night, and both were sent to Doctor Forbush, the County Medico and Veterinary. Frank Tompkins complained of blisters caused by his new boots, and Si Merrit was credited with "the shakes" and "demonious visions."



Thursday, October 11th:

After the usual morning routine the troops were drawn up in Battle array. The Mud Creek Volunteers made up the left flank, the Pilltown Light Guard

held the center, and the Overville Cadets formed the right flank. The Middletown Battery covered the flanks from advantageous positions. The objective was the deserted house on top of Gallop's Hill, and there was to be a gradual envelopment by both flanks as progress was made. The Battle line extended directly East from the South East corner of Knapp's pasture over to the Covered Bridge, and then East North East



to the Chair and Cane Shop at Sawyer's Crossing. Operations were to start at 10:15 A. M., but much to the disappointment of the on-lookers, Major Brown suddenly remembered that this day was his 32nd wedding anniversary so he decided to give the boys the day off. Confusion resulted in trying to get the men back to town, especially those stationed in the brush. Several bugle calls were sounded in the attempt, namely, Retreat, Taps, Recall, Cease Firing, and Sick Call. None seemed to do the trick until "Toot" Maguire, the bugler at Headquarters decided that Mess Call was the most understood by all men. So well did this work that most of the men were in town before Major Brown arrived with his Staff.

In order to get things going, Sol Umen opened his barn for dancing, and all went well until some of the boys who were slightly inebriated started to have target practice with the wasp nest hidden among the rafters. One accident was reported when Eph Sanders' turkey gun kicked and gave him a nose bleed and tinted his left eye to a delicate tone of robin's egg blue. Sol later sent a bill to the Finance Committee to pay for the shingling, as a result of the poor shooting on the part of the Middletown Artillerist.

With the barn dance, bacon fry, and corn roast, Pilltown was the center of festivity, and in spite of the rumors of war from the South the men were in such a jovial mood that they wouldn't have known a Southerner if they heard one. Near the close of the day, those who professed the principle of tee-totalism, and the remainder who could navigate fairly well under their own power, were marched to the village green and officially dismissed.

All the men gave Major Brown a vote of thanks and declared that Muster Day wasn't so bad after all, and with the hills resounding the three hearty cheers given for the occasion, the men proceeded on their weary way homeward.

It's New York's Only
"Quicker Quencher"

Rheingold
 EXTRA DRY Lager Beer

LIEBMANN BREWERIES, INC., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The
VAN CURLER
 HAROLD O. KIMBALL *Manager*
SCHENECTADY N.Y.

Headquarters
 for
FINE FOODS
 and **BEVERAGES**

AMERICAN HOTELS CORPORATION N.Y.
 J. LESLIE KINCAID *President*

TODAY'S ARCHIES

(Continued from page 15)

These are a few of the ways that civilian assistance may be utilized to assist the military forces in establishing and maintaining an adequate anti-aircraft defense.

The method of accomplishing the organization and placing into effect of the assistance that is available must be planned in advance. Since war is apt to come with little or no warning at all, it is essential that there be a nucleus of trained leaders in each important community capable of initiating and organizing civilian defense measures. The leaders should be reserve officers especially trained in time of peace for the important work they will be required to perform. The reserve officers should attend a school for a period of about three months so when they return to their communities, they can make detailed plans for local civilian cooperation. Enlisting the civilian volunteers, selection of the Civilian Aviation Observation Stations, training of the telephone company personnel, advising the chiefs of the fire and police departments of their increased responsibilities, and the preparation of instruction bulletins to be released to the public in case of war, are all duties that can be executed in advance so that the entire system can be put in force as soon as it becomes evident that war is inevitable.

The foregoing discussion may sound very unreal to many readers. It does seem strange that, in a few years, the entire character of war has changed. In order to really appreciate the full significance of the change, one has but to read the magazines and daily newspapers in order to appreciate that all these bombardment horrors are really taking place, and that, in order to have an adequate defense, we must not be slow to comprehend the full capabilities of the new weapons and take the necessary action to prevent their effective use against our country and its people.

The airplane is, probably, the greatest invention in modern history. It is certain that all good people hope that in the airplane, humanity has found a means whereby all the people of the earth will come to know and respect each other well enough that they will settle their differences without recourse to violence.

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MAJOR GREENE RETIRES



AMONG the three officers required by the age limit to retire from active service, within a few weeks from the "Old 9th Regiment," the present 244th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G., is Captain Francis H. Greene, familiarly known as "Cappy."

The Regiment will long remember its Adjutant, whose office received such high commendation for its splendid efficiency.

Twenty-four hours previous to his retirement, Captain Greene was commissioned Major, but a few days previous, while in training at Fort Ontario with the Regiment, he was honored with the State Long Service Medal and the Twenty Year Regimental Medal, the impressive ceremony taking place on the parade ground at Fort Ontario before the assembled Regiment and its presentation being made by Brigadier General Mills Miller (Ret.), at that time still in command.

Major Greene enlisted on July 2, 1918, in the 10th Company of the 9th C.D.C., as the Regiment was then known. His ability and efficiency could not go unrecognized; so that he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in September of the same year. In three months less than six years—actually, in April 1924, he was commissioned a Captain and assigned to the important post of Adjutant of the Regiment, in which office he has labored so efficiently under different commanding officers for fourteen years.

On the occasion of his retirement, the good wishes of the entire Regimental Personnel accompanied him; and may the best of health be his.

One of the World's Unrecorded Battles

The Battle of Hong Kong—An Aftermath of the Battle of Manila Bay.

ADMIRAL ROBISON serving as a deck officer on the U. S. S. Boston (small cruiser) recalls this amusing incident at Hong Kong which followed the Battle of Manila Bay.

It appears that upon the conclusion of hostilities, the Spanish Commanding General was accorded safe conduct to Hong Kong aboard the German armored cruiser, "The Kaiserin Augusta". The presence of the German man-o'-war at Manila seemed to arouse a little resentment on the part of the American bluejackets who, flushed with victory over the Spanish fleet, felt the Philippines, and particularly Manila Bay, were America's front yard and that the German cruiser was an intruder.

Apparently this grievance was more serious than had been anticipated as events at Hong Kong showed subsequently.

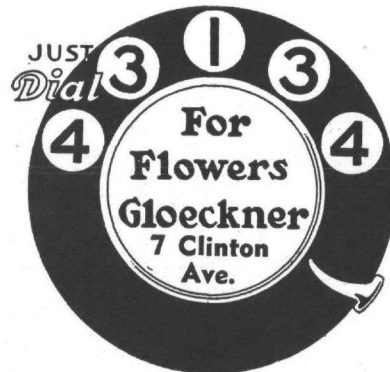
The "Kaiserin Augusta" cleared for Hong Kong to transfer the Spanish General and to give its crew a long-looked forward to liberty. About the same time, the U. S. S.'s Boston and Concord (also a small cruiser), were dispatched to Hong Kong for liberty and recreation. The combined crews of the Boston and Concord were about equal in number to the crew of the German man-o'-war; half the complement of each ship was given a 48 hour liberty upon arrival in Hong Kong.

The meeting ashore will long be a memorable one; it turned into a free-for-all of the first order with the German seamen faring the worse. The British police managed to restore order following a whole day's battle royal that shook Hong Kong from one end to the other of the famous Queen's

Boulevard. The British showed partiality to the American seamen. Any Germans they could find were hauled to the jails; the next morning they were fined for disturbing the peace.

A Chief Boatswain's mate in the Admiral's deck force aboard the Boston was paid off and reenlisted in Hong Kong. Armed with \$600 gold, he went ashore for his 48, hired a saloon for two days, stood behind the bar as bartender and host, and shouted his welcome to all American seamen who had participated in the Battle of Hong Kong to partake of any drinks which their hearts desired. Upon the expiration of his liberty time and his funds, he returned to the ship looking rather dejected; when asked what he had done, kept replying "I can't think."

It was a great day.



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FAREWELL MESSAGETOPERSONNEL SECOND CORPS AREA

July 29, 1938

My departure on leave at the termination of which I expect to permanently relinquish command of the Second Corps Area and join my predecessors on the retired list, seems an appropriate occasion to say a word of farewell to the personnel of the command.

No peacetime service that I have had has been a source of greater satisfaction to me than my present command. To you who have so loyally and efficiently served in this Corps Area and assisted me with your best efforts, go my heartfelt thanks and good wishes. I have fully appreciated the extent to which the high quality of your services has contributed to my success.

It has been a real pleasure to renew acquaintance with many old comrades of former days, especially to be associated again with the National Guard of New York with which I had been so happily associated in the past and a regiment of which I had the honor to command in action during the World War.

It has been most gratifying to note in this Corps Area the closer weaving of the bonds joining the National Guard and the Organized Reserve with the Regular Army, to lend a hand in their progressive development and training as integral parts of our country's National Defence.

Separation from so many able and helpful associates is naturally not possible without deep personal regrets. I have come to feel, in addition to confidence and official appreciation of your excellent performance of your duties, a personal regard and affection for so many of you, that my good wishes for your continued success and happiness, with which I now leave you, are more personal and sincere than you are likely to realize.

Frank McCoy
11

FRANK R. McCOY.

A Great Citizen Retires

Signal Corps,
U. S. A. Photo.



EDITOR'S NOTE: THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is grateful to the "New York Herald Tribune" for the privilege of reprinting this summary of General McCoy's career which appeared originally in its editorial pages.

GOVERNORS ISLAND—and the whole United States Army—is regretting the retirement from active service of one of America's most distinguished soldiers, Major General Frank R. McCoy. Having reached the statutory age of sixty-four, he is forced to give up active service in the Army. This is the Army's loss. Few officers of this generation have shown greater ability. From the earliest months of his service—in Cuba in 1899—he has filled post after post with rare competency and skill. The list is as long as an Army roster.

But it is as one of America's great citizens and statesmen that General McCoy's retirement will be even more widely deplored. Although never separated from the Army, he has held many non-military offices. In these he has shown amazing shrewdness, tact, common sense and modesty. In Cuba he had charge of fiscal and budgetary affairs when he was only twenty-five years old. A few years later he served as secretary of the Moro Province in the Philippines. He was personal aide to President Theodore Roosevelt, and later to Secretary of War Taft. After the World War he was a member of the American mission to the Near East. In 1927 President Coolidge sent him to Nicaragua to take charge of the Nicaraguan elections. He served as chairman of the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation between Bolivia and Paraguay in 1929, and two years after was a member of the Lytton commission that was sent to Manchuria by the League of Nations.

Except as some of these posts involved routine military duties, they were, for the most part, offices demanding qualities other than those commonly associated with the equipment of the professional soldier. These qualities General McCoy possesses in a marked degree. He is the exact antithesis of the traditional Prussian type of military man. Quiet, self-possessed, almost diffident, he has nevertheless in his penetrating blue eye a quality of force that brooks no disobedience. Gentle and modest in address, he has keen powers of analysis and a quick capacity to see through bluff and imposture. Studious and reflective, he is not afraid to act. Open-minded and receptive, he yet will uphold his convictions forcefully. Always ready to give others the credit, he does not shrink from taking full responsibility. In counsel he is distinguished above all else by his common sense and his attachment to justice.

Fortunately, even though Army regulations force the early retirement of such a man, this does not mean that General McCoy's days of usefulness to his country are over. Young for his age, and more than usually vigorous, General McCoy is still in the prime of life. It is to be hoped that when new crises arise demanding some one who is a leader and not a politician those in authority in Washington will remember that in Frank McCoy they have a man who has distinguished himself in every office that he has held, and whose rich experience qualifies him for any position requiring the highest qualities of statesmanship, tact and common sense.—*N. Y. Herald Tribune*, 7/1/38.

U.S.P. & D. OFFICER ANNOUNCES CLEANING AND RENOVATING ALLOWANCES

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ANDREW H. THOMPSON, the U.S.P. & D. Officer, has just announced the allotment of funds for cleaning and renovating which will be available August 15th instead of approximately October 15th which has obtained in the past.

Realizing that the units are desirous of cleaning equipment as soon as possible after their return from field training, Colonel Thompson has been successful in having the date of availability advanced.

The following is a list of allotments and the basis on which they were figured under Project 15—Cleaning and Renovating Articles of The Uniform and under Project 16—Cleaning and Renovating of Organization Equipment. Both tables are based on strength as of March 1, 1938.

PROJECTS 15 AND 16 ALLOTMENTS

Fiscal Year 1939

	Strength 3/31/38	Project 15 at .60	Project 16 at .25
State Staff (all sections)....	42	25.20	10.50
Hd. & Hd. Det. 27th Div....	48	28.80	12.00
Brigade Hq. C.A.C.....	6	3.60	1.50
51st Cav. Brig. Hq.....	67	40.20	16.75
52nd F.A. Brig. Hq.....	38	22.80	9.50
53rd Infantry Brig. Hq....	39	23.40	9.75
54th Infantry Brig. Hq....	40	24.00	10.00
87th Infantry Brig. Hq....	37	22.20	9.25
93rd Infantry Brig. Hq....	31	18.60	7.75
Special Troops, 27th Div... 341		204.60	85.25
27th Div. Avia.....	105	63.00	26.25
101st Cav.	572	343.20	143.00
121st Cav.	575	345.00	143.75
212th C.A.	715	429.00	178.75
244th C.A.	650	390.00	162.50
245th C.A.	713	427.80	178.25
102nd Engineers	446	267.60	111.50
104th F.A.	590	354.00	147.50
105th F.A.	592	355.20	148.00
106th F.A.	572	343.20	143.00
156th F.A.	564	338.40	141.00
258th F.A.	626	375.60	156.50
10th Inf.	1043	625.80	260.75
14th Inf.	1058	634.80	264.50
71st Inf.	1027	616.20	256.75
105th Inf.	1010	606.00	252.50
106th Inf.	953	571.80	238.25
107th Inf.	992	595.20	248.00
108th Inf.	1051	630.60	262.75
165th Inf.	1052	631.20	263.00
174th Inf.	1065	639.00	266.25
369th Inf.	1056	633.60	264.00
102nd Medical Regiment... 645		387.00	161.25
102nd Q.M. Regiment..... 300		180.00	75.00
101st Signal Battalion..... 155		93.00	38.75
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NEW 54TH BRIGADE MEDAL

RAIN was not the only thing to make the 1938 Field Training tour memorable to officers and men of the Headquarters Company, 54th Brigade, of Buffalo, N. Y., for there, the first presentations of the Company Service-Conduct Medal were made. Fifteen enlisted men and two officers were recipients of the awards from the hands of Brig. Gen. Ralph K. Robertson, who commands the 54th Brigade, in the presence of the company and its guests at a late luncheon Wednesday, July 13, in the company mess hall.

Awards were made to: For 15 years, Capt. Rudolph, Mrs. Julius G. Smith, and Cpl. Charles B. Larrison; for 12 years service, 1st Sgt. Harry P. Edwards; for six years service, Mrs. Norman C. Edwards, Sgt. Fred H. Kramer, and Cpl. William J. Schaffer; for three years service, 2nd Lt. John Perlett, Sgt. Charles E. Vickers, Sgt. Thomas J. Trabone, Cpl. Edwin C. Eck, Cpl. Leslie Anderson, Cpl. Gerald Evarts, Pfc. Ernest A. Edwards, Pfc. Bernard J. Connell, Pfc. Alf B. Nielsen, and Pfc. Albert J. Scherer.

To receive one of these awards, known as the 54th Brigade Headquarters Company Conduct-Service Medal, a guardsman must, during each current enlistment: (a) attend at least 90 per cent of all ordered drills and formations; (b) attend all ordered field training periods; (c) have no record of company punishment or courts martial; (d) and re-enlist for another term to be credited for the term completed. Only service in the company is counted—some of the present holders have been in the guard from seventeen to thirty-five years, but received medals for three years and fifteen years respectively.

Only one medal is awarded, thereafter a bar carrying the designated number of years served, is fastened to the ribbon hanger. Only the bar showing the highest number of years served, is worn. Special provisions crediting a part of inactive service in the company are now being considered; at present only active service is counted toward the award. No person outside the company may receive the award.



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MURALS BY ... George Gray

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The National Matches

REPRESENTING New York State in the National Rifle and Pistol Matches being held at Camp Perry, O., from August 21 to September 10, are some fifty of the finest marksmen in this section of the country. They have high hopes of "bringing home the bacon," in the form of one of the trophies or national target shooting titles offered by the National Rifle Association and the U. S. Government, co-sponsors of the "world series of shooting."

The men are blazing away to sharpen their eyes for the biggest event of a year which has seen an enormous increase in target shooting activities. Expert shots from all the other states are expected to succumb to the lure that annually draws upwards of 5,000 actual competitors to Camp Perry each year.

This is one of the peculiar features of these annual championships, the fact that practically every person traveling to Camp Perry—and the entrants come from all over the country—does so to take part in the matches. For the true rifle and pistol marksman is a competitor, not a watcher. That, in turn, is one of the chief attractions of his sport, a heritage handed down to him by sharpshooting, pioneer ancestors who made a business of carving out a new nation with their "long rifles," then made a sport of shooting competitions under the walls of their stockaded outposts. It is a tradition of American shooting supremacy of which your modern marksman is just as proud as was the keen-eyed frontiersman who established it.

This spirit has prevailed in the national tournament since 1873, when the National Rifle Association inaugurated it at the old Creedmore Rifle Range in New York State. That year, only a small group of shooters gathered on Long Island, the trail-blazers for the some six million rifle and pistol marksmen of today, came to the firing line. Since, the annual matches, with the sport of target shooting itself, have grown by leaps and bounds. In 1902, the U. S. Government, through the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, added impetus to the event by providing a set of trophies to be awarded in the "National Matches."

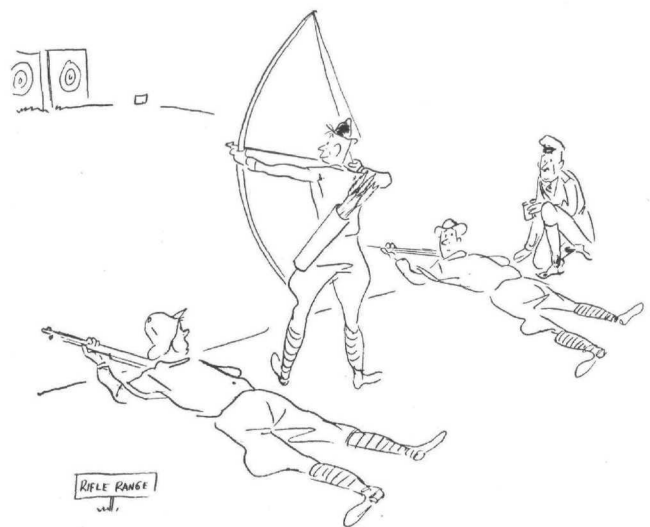
Today, the tourney is one of the most unique sporting events. Probably no other championship meet attracts so large a number of enthusiasts, every one of whom is an actual contestant. The matches extend over a period of three weeks. What other branch of athletics could maintain fan interest for so long a time in a single tournament? There are several reasons for this sustained enthusiasm.

In the first place, there is something doing every hour. The series of junior matches, which produce

a national champion of the marksmen between the ages of 12 and 18, start the ball rolling. Then begins the world's greatest peace-time barrage—last year it amounted to 867,520 shots. Smoothly and efficiently the 85 matches of the National Rifle Association are fired. These include trophy and cash prize events for .22 caliber and .30 caliber riflemen, as well as pistol and revolver marksmen. Prime interest, of course, centers about the gruelling series of matches which decide the winner of the national small bore (.22 caliber) rifle champions.

The last week of the tourney is devoted to the Government's matches for service arms, the .45 pistol and .30 caliber rifle. These, too, produce national individual and team champions. During most of firing there are numerous events which offer the "not quite" experts an opportunity to win medals and cash.

It is a huge and vastly interesting arena that annually brings together the finest marksmen in America. For more than two miles along the shore of Lake Erie extend range after range providing tests for rifle and pistol shooters at every practical distance. It is fortunate indeed that free buses move up and down the entire line, for numerous competitors enter events for more than one type of arm. Matches necessarily are run off rapidly, with a trained staff reeling targets up and down, range officers calling the hits and misses, scorers calculating rapidly. But for the marksman there still is the old, old thrill of shoulder-to-shoulder competition, the determination to win his share of fun and glory in the most peculiarly American sport of them all.



GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE

(Continued from page 13)

mander decides what he will do, and what the enemy probably intends to do. This is done with the aid of the staff groups. The commander then issues the necessary orders to the lower elements of the force down to the troops to put his decisions into effect.

The war continues until the unit in training has carried out the requirements of the problem. When the so-called war is over the umpires and commanders and their staffs discuss the whole problem. This is called a critique, and its purpose is to point out errors, if any, made by various commanders and their staffs, for the purpose of correction and instruction.

The staff of the 27th Division has just completed a command post problem having to do with crossing a river in the face of enemy resistance. This is always a difficult task, and requires sound training in logistics, supply, and troop movement on the part of all commanders, staffs, and engineer troops. This problem, under actual war conditions, would have required approximately 35,000 troops, and would have comprised a full war-strength division reinforced by observation and pursuit aviation, pontoon bridge troops plus other engineers, and additional artillery and cavalry considerably over and above a normal infantry division. Actually, approximately 200 officers and enlisted men took part.

I hope that this brief outline of a command post exercise will clear up some of the misunderstanding by which the layman has been bothered.

OUR SOCIETY

FOR some reason for which there is no adequate explanation we have come to consider Labor Day as the one which marks the end of summer and the beginning of fall. The last vacationist has by then returned exhausted from his two weeks in the country; moths are rudely disturbed from their rest in winter's clothing, and the dust gathers quickly on the memories of warm days of leisure well or ill spent. In other words, playtime ends with Labor Day, and on that day we bend our backs to whatever yoke necessity places upon our shoulders.

The National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society consequently reminds its twenty-seven Branches of their obligation to it, the obligation to forward their membership contributions for 1938-39 to the Society's treasurer through the Branch treasurers. Two units of the Relief Society—the 106th Infantry Branch and the 108th Infantry Branch—have made a gratifying beginning in the past few months by sending in the contributions of a number of their Sections, and the thanks of the Society go to them for the good example they have set.

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Announcement of Changes in Officer Personnel Commissioned

LT. COLONEL	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Thompson, Andrew H.	May 21'38..	Q.M.C. (S.S.).		
MAJORS				
Conners, John J., Jr.	May 9'38..	10th Inf.		
Purdy, Sylvanus	May 21'38..	M.C., 102nd Med. Regt.		
Heyman, Leo	May 21'38..	F.D. (S.S.).		
Stein, Martin F.	May 21'38..	M.C., 101st Cav.		
Bisenius, Charles F.	May 31'38..	71st Inf.		
CAPTAINS				
Griffith, William J.	May 5'38..	106th Inf.		
Webster, Carlos G., Jr.	May 9'38..	258th F.A.		
Mandell, Rudolph	May 11'38..	244th C.A.		
Smith, Warren S.	May 11'38..	M.C., 174th Inf.		
Nott, Richard A.	May 16'38..	107th Inf.		
Kretchman, Frank O.	May 21'38..	102nd Q.M. Regt.		
Gerberg, Israel	May 21'38..	M.C., 102nd Q.M. Regt.		
Allen, Renfrew, S.	May 28'38..	71st Inf.		
Quinn, Dennis F.	May 28'38..	71st Inf.		
Morrone, Giancento C.	May 31'38..	M.C., Sp.Tr. 27th Div.		
1ST LIEUTENANTS				
Yates, Charles S., Jr.	May 4'38..	105th F.A.		
Kenel, Raymond F.	May 4'38..	104th F.A.		
Burchard, Henry H.	May 4'38..	104th F.A.		
Vuolo, Adolph	May 4'38..	104th F.A.		
Selby, Charles A.	May 4'38..	105th F.A.		
Steele, Frank E.	May 9'38..	M.C., 369th Inf.		
Coughlin, Frank J.	May 10'38..	245th C.A.		
Whaley, Charles D.	May 13'38..	Inf., Sp.Tr., 27th Div.		
Jones, Stewart H.	May 13'38..	M.C., 105th Inf.		
Gillies, Robert C.	May 17'38..	107th Inf.		
Grant, John N.	May 19'38..	A.G.D. (S.S.).		
Hughes, Edward A.	May 24'38..	156th F.A.		
Houston, William S.	May 25'38..	Inf., Sp.Tr., 27th Div.		
Cooke, James J.	May 26'38..	A.G.D. (S.S.).		
Fraser, Keith	May 27'38..	108th Inf.		
Ferdon, Elliott A.	May 28'38..	101st Sig.Bn.		
Hickey, Charles S.	May 28'38..	101st Sig.Bn.		
Harris, Frank W.	May 28'38..	71st Inf.		
Bedle, Craig P.	May 31'38..	71st Inf.		
Dolan, Kenneth J.	May 31'38..	105th Inf.		
McKnight, Scott S.	May 31'38..	D.C., 369th Inf.		
2ND LIEUTENANTS				
Kallmann, Howard J.	May 4'38..	104th F.A.		
Langlois, Henry M.	May 5'38..	105th F.A.		
Conaughton, Matthew R.	May 9'38..	258th F.A.		
Lobmiller, Jacob	May 18'38..	121st Cav.		
Aubry, Jules W.	May 18'38..	107th Inf.		
Eveland, Edward H.	May 18'38..	245th C.A.		
Gasperin, Louis J.	May 21'38..	102nd Q.M. Regt.		
Schnurr, August J.	May 24'38..	121st Cav.		
Schaffer, John C.	May 26'38..	Inf., Sp.Tr. 27th Div.		
Conelly, Raymond J.	May 27'38..	245th C.A.		
Franz, Joseph J.	May 27'38..	245th C.A.		
Baldwin, Frederick M.	May 27'38..	245th C.A.		
Kutner, Samuel J.	May 27'38..	244th C.A.		
McGrath, John F.	May 31'38..	105th Inf.		
WARRANT OFFICER (BAND LEADER)				
Furness, Royal A.	May 12'38..	Band, 121st Cav.		

Resigned, Honorably Discharged

MAJOR				
Pierce, Lee R.	May 13'38..	M.C., 102nd Med. Regt.		
CAPTAINS				
Brown, David S.	May 4'38..	71st Inf.		
Priore, John G.	May 3'38..	O.D., Sp.Tr. 27th Div.		
1ST LIEUTENANTS				
Cascio, Don D.	May 17'38..	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.		
Reynolds, Roy D.	May 27'38..	101st Cav.		
Walker, Robert M.	May 3'38..	M.C., 71st Inf.		
2ND LIEUTENANT				
Saelzler, Francis J.	May 9'38..	106th F.A.		

Transferred to Inactive National Guard

CAPTAINS				
Adams, Demerest	May 7'38..	107th Inf.		
Cutler, Augustus W.	May 16'38..	105th F.A.		
Wills, James G.	May 11'38..	108th Inf.		
1ST LIEUTENANTS				
Caldwell, Garah B., Jr.	May 9'38..	Inf., Sp.Tr. 27th Div.		
Dreyer, Albert	May 17'38..	104th F.A.		
2ND LIEUTENANT				
Haviland, Morris E.	May 4'38..	244th C.A.		

GENERAL ORDERS *for Sentinels*

My general orders are:

1. To take charge of this post and all Government property in view.
2. To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.
3. To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.
4. To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than my own.
5. To quit my post only when properly relieved.
6. To receive, obey and pass on to the sentinel who relieves me all orders from the commanding officer, officer of the day, and officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard only.
7. To talk to no one except in line of duty.
8. To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder.
9. To call the corporal of the guard in any case not covered by instructions.
10. To salute all officers and all colors and standards not cased.
11. To be especially watchful at night and, during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.

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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF JUNE, 1938

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (June 1-30 Incl.).....92.06%

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.....1430 Off.	21 W. O.	19335 E. M.	Total 20786

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.

121st Cavalry 95.60% (2)³
 Maintenance..... 571 Actual..... 610

369th Infantry 95.53% (3)²
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1125

106th Field Art. 95.24% (4)⁴
 Maintenance..... 647 Actual..... 693

244th Coast Art. 94.97% (5)¹⁰
 Maintenance..... 648 Actual..... 679

102nd Engineers 94.47% (6)¹⁶
 Maintenance..... 475 Actual..... 507

258th Field Art. 94.43% (7)⁷
 Maintenance..... 647 Actual..... 696

212th Coast Art. 94.41% (8)⁸
 Maintenance..... 703 Actual..... 766

102nd Med. Regt. 93.83% (9)¹⁷
 Maintenance..... 588 Actual..... 680

245th Coast Art. 93.80% (10)⁶
 Maintenance..... 739 Actual..... 774

101st Cavalry 93.47% (11)¹⁴
 Maintenance..... 571 Actual..... 645

10th Infantry 93.28% (12)¹⁹
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1114

101st Signal Bn. 92.81% (13)¹³
 Maintenance..... 163 Actual..... 166

105th Field Art. 92.50% (14)²³
 Maintenance..... 599 Actual..... 645

14th Infantry 92.46% (15)⁵
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1125

71st Infantry 92.32% (16)¹⁵
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1195

156th Field Art. 91.54% (17)¹⁸
 Maintenance..... 602 Actual..... 636

165th Infantry 91.51% (18)¹¹
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1139

Spec. Troops, 27th Div. 91.36% (19)²²
 Maintenance..... 318 Actual..... 380

HONOR ORGANIZATION	Aver. Pres.		Aver. %	
	No. Dr.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
102nd Q.M. Regt. 95.84% (1)¹	Maintenance..... 235 Actual..... 341			
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	5	39	37	95
HQ. 1ST BN.	5	2	2	100
COMPANY A	5	50	49	98
COMPANY B	5	50	49	98
HQ. 2ND BN.	5	2	2	100
COMPANY C	5	51	49	96
COMPANY D	5	51	46	90
HQ & HQ. DET				
3RD BN.	5	8	8	100
COMPANY E	5	36	36	100
COMPANY F	5	31	29	93
MED. DEP. DET. ...	4	12	11	91
	337	323	323	95.84

54th Brigade 97.82% (5)⁷
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 46

87th Brigade 97.77% (6)²
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 45

53rd Brigade 95.23% (7)⁴
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 42

52nd F.A. Brig. 91.30% (8)⁸
 Maintenance..... 36 Actual..... 46

93rd Brigade 90.47% (9)⁹
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 43

BRIGADE STANDING

174th Infantry 91.15% (20)¹²
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1200

27th Div. Avia. 90.69% (21)⁹
 Maintenance..... 118 Actual..... 128

108th Infantry 90.57 (22)²⁴
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1108

104th Field Art. 90.43 (23)²¹
 Maintenance..... 599 Actual..... 656

105th Infantry 90.14% (24)²⁰
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1113

106th Infantry 85.35% (25)²⁵
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1164

107th Infantry 83.64% (26)²⁶
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1074

State Staff 100.00% (1)¹
 Maximum..... 78 Actual..... 74

Brig. Hq., C.A.C. 100.00% (2)³
 Maintenance..... 11 Actual..... 10

51st Cav. Brig. 98.70% (3)⁵
 Maintenance..... 69 Actual..... 77

HdQRS. 27th Div. 98.55% (4)⁶
 Maintenance..... 65 Actual..... 69

51st Cav. Brig. 94.75% (1)²
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Troop
 101st Cavalry
 121st Cavalry

Brig. Hq., C.A.C. 94.40% (2)¹
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Detachment
 212th Coast Artillery
 244th Coast Artillery
 245th Coast Artillery

87th Inf. Brig. 93.02% (3)⁴
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company
 71st Infantry
 174th Infantry
 369th Infantry

52nd F.A. Brig. 92.86% (4)⁵
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Battery
 104th Field Artillery
 105th Field Artillery
 106th Field Artillery
 156th Field Artillery
 258th Field Artillery

93rd Inf. Brig. 91.95% (5)³
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company
 14th Infantry
 165th Infantry

53rd Inf. Brig. 89.61% (6)⁶
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company
 10th Infantry
 105th Infantry
 106th Infantry

54th Inf. Brig. 87.38% (7)⁷
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company
 107th Infantry
 108th Infantry

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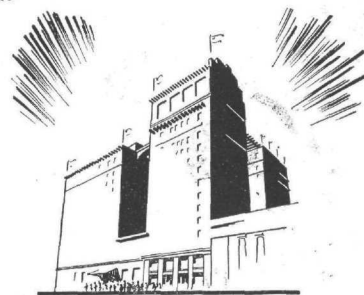
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