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AUTHORS ALONE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN THEIR ARTICLES

★ A Message to the Field Artillery ★

I have just completed an extended visit to the scene of the tests of the Provisional Infantry Division at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. This test has been extraordinarily productive of good and advanced thinking. The troops were greatly interested in it, and appeared to enjoy the opportunity of exploiting new fields of thought and endeavor in such a decided break from long-standardized organization and procedure, and in the reconnaissance of new paths. When the reports of the tests are studied, it will remain to be seen which of these paths shall be regularly trodden, and which shall be abandoned. Above all, there has been much talking of "shop" among the artillery and the supported troops, much discussion of proper methods of liaison and employment, and enthusiastic argument, bringing to light many points of common interest, all so valuable and instructive that were the test to have no other purpose, that purpose would be well served. Indeed, it is hard to overestimate the worth of such an opportunity for expression of professional opinion as this assembly of all ranks of the combined arms afforded.

To field artillerymen at posts, camps, stations, and assignments, on the mainland and abroad, I commend the value of professional discussion and add my best wishes that yours will be a Merry Christmas, and a Happy and Profitable New Year.

UPTON BIRNIE, JR.,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Chief of Field Artillery.



MUZZLE LEFT:

A gun crew of Battery A, 130th FA (Salina, Kansas), at Fort Riley, Kansas, August, 1937.

—Photo by Pfc. E. B. O'Keefe, 134th Infantry

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The First Army CPX

BY COLONEL CONRAD H. LANZA, FA

THE First Army held, this summer, at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, an extensive CPX. It was first ordered by the War Department in December, 1935, with the mission of training commanders and staffs, and obtaining recommendations, based upon trial, as to desirable changes in tactics, logistics, and regulations in case of war, with special reference to coast defense. The problem was to be a test for training, with no relation to any foreign power.

It was prescribed that the CPX should be based upon an assumption that the Fleet was in the Pacific, and the Panama Canal blocked by sabotage. A coalition of powers, designated as Black, now decided to invade the United States, and prepared an expedition. The First Army was authorized to write the problem, embodying such forces as it might have in war prior to M plus 60 (which, it was believed, would be peace strength only).

Three areas appeared to be probable ones for an invasion by sea—New England east of Long Island Sound; New Jersey, and Chesapeake Bay. Major General Dennis E. Nolan, commanding, ordered a reconnaissance of these areas to determine which was most suitable for a CPX. In March, 1936, he selected southeast Massachusetts as the site, and had the problem's preparation started. Because of his retirement Major General Fox Conner succeeded to the command, and he had the Army staff moved from

Governor's Island to Boston. It was a small staff—just two officers—and it did not take long to install them at the new location. A warrant officer was added. In September, 1936, the problem was submitted to the War Department. With some modifications, it was approved, and the details were begun. In April, 1937, six more officers and some clerks were added, and the problem completed, and tried out in war games. Two weeks before the CPX was to commence, a large force of umpires, selected from graduates of the General Service Schools in so far as practicable, were convened at Fort Devens, thoroughly trained in the problem, and familiarized with the terrain.

As the CPX was to be a test of regulations, it was necessary to consider these carefully. The War Department, through GHQ, designates theaters of operation which include the areas in which combat may be expected. With an enemy coming by sea, it would be impracticable to determine in advance just where the invasion would occur. For this case the assigned theater of operations would have to be sufficiently large to include probable landing places. After the landing the theater of operations could be reduced and include only the forces employed and their zones of action. For the CPX the First Army theater of operations was its own area, consisting of the First, Second, and Third Corps Areas.

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The preliminary phase assumed that war commenced on 1 August, 1937. It was known that an Expeditionary Force was preparing, but until its destination could be determined, each Corps Area was to mobilize its own forces in its own territory, prepared to move on short notice. They were to provide not more than a reenforced division, and the coast defenses, to oppose landings, and to delay the enemy's advance until the First Army could be concentrated. This period would be 5 to 7 days.

On 21 August, it became known that the Expeditionary Force was headed toward the Cape Cod region. The First Army immediately ordered the concentration of its forces northwest of the Providence and Boston Railroad, and directed the I Corps, with the 26th Division and some local troops, to oppose and delay the enemy.

The forces available amounted to 159,804 officers and men. Of these 40% would have to be moved in by rail, 21% by motor, and 39% were already in or near to southeast Massachusetts, and could join by local transportation. The rail movements required 354 trains, the first leaving on 21 August, and the last arriving on 26 August. The concentration would be completed by morning of 27 August. The tables for this movement were computed by the Quartermaster General's office.

Supplies were to be drawn from the Schenectady General Depot. For ammunition, equipment, and stores, 800 freight cars a day would be needed. This caused concern for the protection of railroad bridges over the Hudson and Connecticut Rivers, which were within bombing range. The loss of any of them would seriously interfere with supply, and antiaircraft protection was required at each of them.

It was realized that protection against actions by possible citizens of Black in this country along our Lines of Communications was a problem. In war the Corps Areas are to be replaced by Corps Area Service Commands, independent of the Armies operating, and these were represented in the CPX. Under our Constitution and statutes, martial law can not be declared where the courts function, and supervision of subversive activities remains the prerogative of the civil authorities. One of the objects of the CPX was to determine a method of cooperation for handling this problem. Another was the refugee question, which in our densely populated East was sure to be a serious one.

The troops in the CPX were those actually existing. They were represented down to divisions by their present commanders, with their own staffs. Major General Conner decided to act as Director, and for the CPX only, turned over the command of the First Army to the next ranking officer. The troops were:

First Army—Major General F. R. McCoy
I Corps—Brigadier General L. M. Nuttman

9th Division—Colonel W. B. Burt
26th Division, plus one Bn Infantry—
Major General Daniel Needham
13d Division—Major General M. B. Payne

II Corps—Brigadier General P. L. Miles
1st Division—Brigadier General W. C. Short

27th Division, plus 10th Infantry—Major
General W. N. Haskell
44th Division, plus 369th Infantry—
Major General W. S. Price

III Corps—Major General A. J. Bowley
8th Division—Colonel F. W. Manley
28th Division—Brigadier General W. S. McLean

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—Courtesy of the New York National Guardsman
—Copyright General Drafting Co., Inc., for Socony Vacuum Co.

29th Division, plus 5 Cos. Infantry—
Major General M. F. Record.

Provisional Cavalry Corps—Colonel J. K.
Brown

2d Wing GHQ Air Force—Colonel W. H.
Frank

The GHQ Air Force operated from air
fields at Syracuse, Utica, and Albany.

The Corps Area Service Command
and the Coast Defenses totaled 14,126

officers and men, and were not part of the
field army.

First Army headquarters was assembled
on 23 August at Fort Devens. It did not
take over command of the front, leaving
this to the I Corps, but confined itself to
orientation and concentration of its forces.
The Corps headquarters reported the next
day, and the Division headquarters on 27
August. In the meantime the troops were
supposed to be arriving.

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The terrain involved in the CPX comprised generally that part of Massachusetts from the Cape Cod Canal, which joins Buzzards Bay, to Cape Cod Bay, northwest to Worcester. Its chief characteristic is that farming therein has ceased, and outside of towns and lakes the country is densely wooded, mostly with second-growth timber. The woods afford good concealment, while generally passable for all arms. Roads extend in all directions; in the northern sector there are an extraordinary number of them. They are mostly paved, and generally of 2-lane width. There are plenty of railroads.

The mission of the First Army was to protect Boston. Its concentration was protected by the I Corps, which was to hold the enemy southeast of the Boston-Providence line. For this purpose the reenforced 26th Division was employed. On the morning of 27 August, the situation was:

Black had landed six divisions in Plymouth Bay and in Buzzards Bay, of which the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th had, after light fighting, driven our I Corps back to the line Taunton River—Brocton—East Weymouth. Two unidentified divisions were in reserve. Black, since the preceding day, gave signs of resting, probably to await a reinforcement, reported by the Navy as enroute, due to arrive late on 29 August, and from the number of ships and their size, estimated to contain six more divisions with usual corps and army troops. Black was supposed to have substantially the same organization as our forces and to be at peace strength. His forces on shore seemed to have corps troops, possibly army troops, and he had some mechanized troops to cover his flanks.

The First Army accomplished its concentration without interference. It decided to attack on the morning of 29

August, and in view of its mission drive in the enemy's north sector away from Boston, and defeat him before his strength was doubled. At least two days would be available for this.

The III Corps was to attack and seize Brocton, then change direction to the south and advance on Middleboro. The II Corps, on its left, was to advance through Abingdon, and then also turn south to east of Middleboro. The I Corps withdrew its 26th Division, as others passed through their lines, and placed it in army reserve, and with two other divisions protected the right of the III Corps by advancing on Taunton. It was expected that from the nature of the terrain the II Corps would have the hardest task. To support, Army Artillery was organized, to consist of 4 batteries of 8-inch Howitzers, and 12 batteries of 155-mm. GPF's. This was grouped in III Corps territory opposite Brocton, but could fire in advance of the II Corps.

Owing to the densely wooded nature of the country it was expected that the OP's would see little of importance. It was further believed that the 75-mm. guns would be of little use in the woods. An artillery preparation was omitted because no targets had been seen, the artillery was weak, and the ammunition was low. The Ordnance Department reported that 3 days' fire was all that was available, and that not over 2 days' fire could be expected in the ensuing week; that there was no ammunition in sight thereafter. With this situation, mass fire on areas was considered impracticable. It was decided to allow the infantry to go ahead, and then assist them by the massed fire of the artillery, as, and where, opposition developed.

According to the plan, the infantry of the First Army was to be deployed as follows:

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	Battalions
Front line.....	27
Regimental reserve.....	22
Brigade reserve.....	11
Division reserve.....	20
Corps reserve.....	18
Army reserve.....	12
Total.....	110

Only 25% of the infantry were to be engaged, 75% being in reserve.

The artillery to support the attack consisted of:

	Pieces
8-inch howitzers.....	16
155-mm. GPF's.....	72
155-mm. howitzers.....	144
75-mm. guns.....	360
Total.....	592

The front of the attack was over 25 miles, or about 40 kilometers. The density of guns was 14.8 per kilometer, a low standard. The 75-mm. guns, judged too small for efficient use in the wooded terrain, formed 61% of the artillery, leaving only 5.8 heavier guns available for each kilometer of front. These figures do not include the anti-aircraft artillery, which numbered seven regiments. In view of the weakness of the artillery, GHQ was requested by wire to release railroad artillery guns, especially 12-inch mortars, from the Aberdeen depot, which could be manned for emergency use by scratch crews.

The decision to attack on the 29th had not been foreseen by the umpires. They had thought the 30th would be chosen, and had planned on this. They now announced that the attack could occur on the 29th, but that this date would not arrive until the calendar 30th, the real 29th being dropped as a maneuver day. This caused some slight confusion.

On the 29th (really the 30th), the attack was launched. This feature did not

differ from other CPX's except that much attention was paid to aviation. The umpires introduced numerous bombing missions by both sides, and numerous reconnaissances. The most important was the bombing by GHQ Air Forces of the enemy convoy at sea, resulting in the destruction of about one half of the transports, and the loss of about 15,000 men. The attack was allowed to make a modest gain near Brocton of not over 2,800 yards. Reports received that the enemy was preparing to use gas distributed by amphibian tanks brought out the fact that we had no gasproof clothing, and no amphibian tanks.

On 30 August, the First Army continued the attack, making moderate gains on the left, which were subsequently lost by a counterattack. In the center Brocton was captured. At the end of the day it was considered that Black had no chance of capturing Boston by a direct advance. Apparently Black thought the same, for he thereafter shifted his main effort to his south flank, and threatened Providence. Black reinforcements landed in Buzzards Bay, and a small number south of Plymouth. The air reconnaissance indicated that probably these consisted of 2 and 1 divisions respectively.

Black's mission was strategically offensive. To the First Army, it appeared that he was concentrating on his left, and that an attack in the Taunton area was brewing. It would be possible for him to have 6 divisions on his left, against 2 divisions. A race started to reinforce the south flank.

The CPX had its humorous features. An unexpected number of inquiries came into the Army message center. In one day 46 silly questions were received. Here are samples:

What is the price of a bus ticket from

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Watertown to Albany?
Where is Battery D? I don't know what regiment.
How many Medical detachments are there in the First Army?
Have you a Manhattan directory?
Can you get me an electric clock for the Commanding General?
Could you get me a map of Pine Camp?
Who is the traffic control officer in Trenton, N. Y.? How can I call him?
Have you a man who can hold my horse?
What is the code word for "today"?
What is a word for "sever" in 4 letters?
What makes the teletype go?
Should the teletype operator leave his batteries on charge at night?
Is August the eighth month?
I sell fish. With whom shall I get in touch?
I returned a runaway horse to the 44th Division. Where do I collect my pension?
Some National Guardsman stole some kittens from me. Where should I go to get them back?
Who owns the high tension wires outside headquarters?

Some queer rulings came from umpires. Examples:

The range of certain batteries was reduced 3,000 yards, due to *defective booster charges*.
You are receiving enemy shell fire. Bursts are obviously much larger than 155-mm. Seem to be GPF's.

On 31 August, a severe fight developed near Taunton and south thereof. Black did make his main effort here as expected, and he found an inferior force in his front. He crossed the Taunton River, and extended his line to

within a few miles of Providence. He had, during the night, moved his mechanized cavalry completely around in rear of his army from his right to his left flank. The First Army had done the same. Black divided his cavalry, and while one part engaged First Army cavalry, a strong force slipped away, going 40 miles an hour, and accompanied by air bombers, moved northwest. They partially destroyed Pawtucket and Worcester. Late in the afternoon Black counterattacked on his extreme right, and drove the 1st Division back about 1 mile.

On 1 September, Black launched a serious attack between Taunton and Providence. The First Army foresaw this attack, but were able to place but 3 divisions in line against 5. Of these the end division had 3 Black divisions in front of it. It was an attempt to make a wide envelopment, by holding the center lightly, and concentrating on both flanks. The center of the Black line, partially protected by swamps, was held by one regiment of infantry for a distance of 7½ miles. The First Army divisions were more evenly distributed. Black made considerable gains in the south. He not only had a 3-to-1 superiority in divisions, but strengthened these with 224 tanks, and powerful artillery support. There was nothing in the First Army to meet such a formidable movement. Black advanced about 7 miles, a gain which placed the city of Providence at his mercy.

About 2:00 PM the First Army decided that it had insufficient means to meet the Black advance. It was thought best to retire voluntarily rather than run the risk of being forced back under what might develop into a disaster. A withdrawal to a defensive position about 6 to 8 miles back, with a straightening out of the line, was ordered.

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The front was shortened from 42 to 28 miles, and enabled a redistribution of divisions to be made. Five divisions were to hold the line, and 4 divisions were to be in reserve; 2 of these behind the sorely pressed right.

On this day the First Army lost. Many doubted whether in war a defensive line could have been driven back so easily. The method used by the umpires to decide when troops were to retire was like this: If one battalion attacked another, neither advanced. If one then secured the support of a battalion of 75's, the battalion fired at was assumed to have lost 30% of its personnel by the end of a half-hour, sufficient to permit the other battalion to advance a substantial distance.

The fire of 75-mm. guns against infantry in woods is not very dangerous, unless gas is used. If 75-mm. gun fire falls on unobserved infantry, a movement of 50 to 100 yards, either forward or backward, will take them out of the danger zone. In a wooded country this is a matter of seconds, and would be unseen by opponents.

On 2 September, the last day of the campaign, the First Army was found occupying its new positions, and accumulating a reserve to use later as a mass of maneuver. The exercise closed with Black advancing to the new lines, while endeavoring to envelop the right flank of the First Army. The CPX was over.

The First Army failed to crush its enemy. On the contrary it was itself forced back materially, losing Providence. The Black superiority at the end was 11 divisions to 6, as against the opening day, when he had only 6 to 9. But Black had all the artillery, tanks, and the like, required by the Tables of Organization, and unlimited supplies of ammunition. The First Army had almost

no corps or army artillery, and was practically without tanks and many other things required by a modern army. Under these conditions, while it did make gains on the opening day, it was unable to destroy its antagonist; as new Black troops arrived, it lost the initiative, and had to fall back.

Perhaps the CPX was intended to bring out this lesson—that guns, ammunition, aircraft, tanks, armored cars, and supplies of all kinds must be on hand when a war starts. These can not be improvised, and if not ready for issue, it means death to the soldiers we send to the front.

The CPX was efficiently controlled by a corps of umpires who performed their work to the satisfaction of all. The exercise was run 24 hours a day, being continuous. This is the only method that resembles the working conditions of war, and trains staffs as they will eventually have to carry on. It was hard going, but it was worth it, and the officers who attended left with the firm impression that the time had been well spent.

COMMENTS

1. Mobilization plans contemplate reorganizations on M day. Here are some illustrations: Corps Areas are replaced by Corps Area Service Commands; service detachments (QM, Ord, Med, etc.) at each station are to be consolidated into Service Units. Reorganization involves closing records, transfers of property and funds, balancing of service records, and opening new sets of papers. To do this on M day will be to do it when everybody will be extremely busy. If a Corps Area Service Command is better than a Corps Area, why not organize it now? If a Service unit is preferable to about six little service detachments now found at stations, why not consolidate them right away?

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2. Our system of designating units on a map by symbols resulted in the 1" maps, the only ones issued, being so covered with symbols, that in some cases the map couldn't be read. Symbols were unfamiliar to some officers, and time was lost identifying them. Our 1" map is too small to mark units occupying less than $\frac{1}{2}$ a square mile. For units occupying less space than this — a battery for example — to be marked on a map, a larger scale is a necessity, and 1/20,000 maps should be furnished. Otherwise it will be impossible to locate targets for artillery or positions for infantry.

3. The G-2 system was tested by assumed captured messages written in foreign languages, including Chinese. There was no trouble with either European or Oriental languages; officers were available who could translate them. There was less success as to messages in code. Only one enlisted man was available for this work; some messages failed to be decoded, although they were in English.

4. Umpire rules requiring all orders (which would ordinarily be verbal) to be reduced to writing and 5 copies submitted on a form, slowed up operations, and caused some to omit making reports or issuing orders, because of the mechanical difficulty and time required to write and typewrite everything said. The forms furnished in the beginning were printed on paper so thick that it was impossible to make 5 impressions at once, requiring every paper to be run through twice. Improved paper was later to be had; but twice the CPX was halted, owing to exhaustion of paper.

5. Presumably to bring out desired situations, Black did things which appeared improbable *and/or* impossible. He unloaded transports at Plymouth, New Bedford, and in Buzzards Bay.

Plymouth is a beautiful bay, but the channel had only 15 feet of water, and was long, narrow, and crooked. New Bedford has a 29-foot channel, but no harbor of that depth. One side of one wharf has 22 feet, and nothing else over 14. It would be impracticable for wharves to "be crowded with transports." Black, under these conditions, discharged cargo at a remarkable rate, including hundreds of tanks, corps artillery, trucks, and other impedimenta. There were even an extraordinary quantity of dummy planes, which were distributed on fake air fields in an amazingly short time. Then the real planes themselves were very numerous. Bridge equipment was not missing, and bridges were constructed in about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ the time our engineers considered possible.

The fact was brought out that if an invasion by sea is imminent, railroad cars, locomotives, and motor vehicles within 25 miles of the coast should be removed into the interior, and allowed in this area only during daylight hours, less such restricted numbers as might be absolutely necessary. Supplies within a threatened area should be reduced to a minimum. Plans should be prepared in advance to evacuate the population, if this is considered advisable. The people, to avoid panics, must be advised in advance what is expected of them.

The GHQ Air Force present was not under the army commander. The latter could request action. The air officers were of the opinion that for combat purposes they ought not to be required either to attack or bomb enemy forces which were within artillery range; their mission being to operate against distant targets. Some officers thought that Providence could have been saved if the air combat units had been concentrated on the battlefield to act against the enemy. Some air officers thought

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that this would be sacrificing important air units for a temporary advantage, as another battle might be fought and won later, but another Air Force could not readily be built up. This divergence of opinions may require a real war to learn the correct answer.

With the motor equipment now available, protection against armored vehicles raiding in the back areas is most important. This is particularly so for batteries. The 75-mm. batteries can generally protect themselves against ground targets with their own guns, but batteries of larger caliber can not readily do so. Protection against aircraft is also needed. Headquarters, trains, and service units of all kinds, as well as the artillery, need, for close defense, antiaircraft and antitank weapons. To omit them is to invite raiding parties to attack them.

There was a lamentable lack of artillery. It was conceded that the 75-mm. guns would not be very effective in the densely wooded country. Some divisions had nothing else, and of corps and army artillery there was next to none. One of the lessons of the World War, confirmed in later wars, is that heavy artillery with plenty of ammunition is necessary. It takes time to produce artillery materiel, and train its personnel, and if this is not done now, we run the risk of entering the next war with much too few guns and ammunition.

The recent campaigns in Ethiopia, Spain, and China indicate that close cooperation is required, and that a junction of forces is necessary between the artillery, tanks, and aviation in battle. There was little of this at the CPX. Our Air Corps, as previously stated, objected to combat activity on the battle field, and we had so little heavy artillery, and so few tanks, that there was little to cooperate. We need guns, tanks, and

armored vehicles. But above all we need to learn to bring these forces together, under one commander, for joint action in battle.

Black was assumed to have landed a regiment of 224 tanks. Against this we had nothing comparable, and when they attacked the umpires ruled that they broke through our lines, where the fast-moving armored cars conducted destructive raids against our cities, industries, and military services. The absence of antitank weapons in rear units appeared to be a major defect, and was seriously felt. There was nothing to stop these vehicles.

In raiding, Black used his aviation to reconnoiter for his raiding parties. They furnished attack and bombing planes to reconnoiter, and support ground troops. In addition to anti-tank weapons, antiaircraft machine guns are needed by every unit in a theater of operations.

Railroad artillery has strategic mobility; some types have tactical mobility—they are readily moved, and easily placed in firing position. We need more of them.

Engineer railroad battalions were found necessary to operate railroads close to the front. It is unfair to expect civilian employees to risk their lives doing soldiers' work. The only railroad battalions we have are Reserve units, having officers only. Our mobilization plans should provide, in case of danger, for immediate mobilization of as many as we may need. To do this, some Reserve enlisted personnel is required.

The message center received around a thousand messages a day. Recording the data required by current regulations took so much time that occasionally heaps of messages accumulated. A message center has the same function as a post office. If a post office required

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every piece of mail to be receipted for, on entering and on leaving, and a record made as to what it was, who wrote it, what the address was, how it came, and how it went, we might have difficulty receiving our mail. Message-center regulations need revision. Registry of specially important messages, which are worth delaying to insure safety, could be made. For the great mass of letters and papers, it is more important to deliver them promptly than to keep an exhaustive record. It ought to be as safe to omit this as it is with the Post Office Department.

The CPX was handled partly by officers detailed temporarily to the positions assigned them. This was particularly the case with the First Army staff, which in peace consists of

but the commander and two officers. This brought out the point that the mobilization assignments of officers is largely based on their peace assignments. To be logical, it should be the other way. The officers required for mobilization should be selected and assigned first, and their peace assignments then made. Wherever possible an officer's peace assignment should be the same as his mobilization assignment. Where this is not possible, the peace assignment should have some relation to the duties to be taken over on M Day. This would require a radical revision of current practices, but the Army is maintained for war, and its duties in war should be the basis for peace duties and practices.

THE JOURNAL IN THE FOREIGN MILITARY PRESS

Articles printed in THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL of recent issues which have appealed to the interest of foreign readers are summarized as follows:

El Pueblo, a Buenos Aires daily paper, in its issue of September 19, translated Colonel Edward N. Wentworth's "Horse Vs. Motor—at Night," which appeared in our January - February number, and on September 26 commented on articles appearing in this Journal with reference to the 75-mm. gun, M-2.

Wehrtechnische Monatshefte (Germany), in the October number, reviewed Lt. Col. T. J. J. Christian's "The Proposed Division Passes in Review" and Colonel Allen J. Greer's "Artillery Missions and Doctrines" (FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL, May-June).

Revista del Ejercito (Mexico), for April, referred to Brigadier General Lesley J. McNair's "And Now the

Autogiro" (FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL, January-February).

Rivista di Artigleria E Genio (Italy), for September, reviewed Colonel Allen J. Greer's "Artillery Missions and Doctrines" (FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL, May-June).

Revista de Artilharia (Portugal), referred, in the July number, to this Journal for May-June, listing "The Proposed Division Passes in Review," "Artillery Missions and Doctrines," Colonel Conrad H. Lanza's "Bridgeheads of the Marne," and "Saint Barbara of the Batteries."

Revue D'Artillerie (France), in the August and September numbers, reviewed Lt. Col. A. R. Harris's "Field Artillery in the Maneuvers" (FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL, March-April), and referred to "The Proposed Division Passes in Review," "Artillery Missions and Doctrines," and "Saint Barbara of the Batteries" (all May-June).

The Proposed Field Artillery Regiment

DURING the two months of intensive and significant field tests (recently concluded) of the Proposed Infantry Division — popularly labeled in the press. "Streamlined Division"—the spotlight of military interest has been focused upon this vital experiment in reorganization.

By no means has the least attention centered around the experimental pattern of the Field Artillery component. It is yet too early to deduce conclusions and forecast operation and employment of this new type of field artillery regiment. However, the accompanying picture and roster of officers of the test unit will prove of particular interest.

PERSONNEL

Commissioned. Of the prescribed aggregate of 125 officers, 68 are actually present for duty. (Five artillerymen and two medical officers are absent from the photo.) It will be seen that there is a shortage in assignment of field artillery officers amounting to about 45%. Two officers are attached from the 76th FA, Ft. Warren, Wyo. The following are affiliated with the regiment as umpires:

Lt. Col. I. Spalding, 2d FA Brig.

Lt. Col. H. Templeton, 76th FA.

Lt. Col. C. M. Tuteur, 12th FA.

Major M. C. Shea, FA.

Captain H. L. Love, 76th FA.

Captain J. M. Reynolds, 76th FA.

Enlisted. Enlisted men for duty on October 23d numbered 2,333, a shortage of about 150 from the authorized strength. The shortage breaks down into 22 medical enlisted men never assigned, a

sick report of under 2% of the command, a still smaller AWOL list, and normal attrition since the beginning of the test.

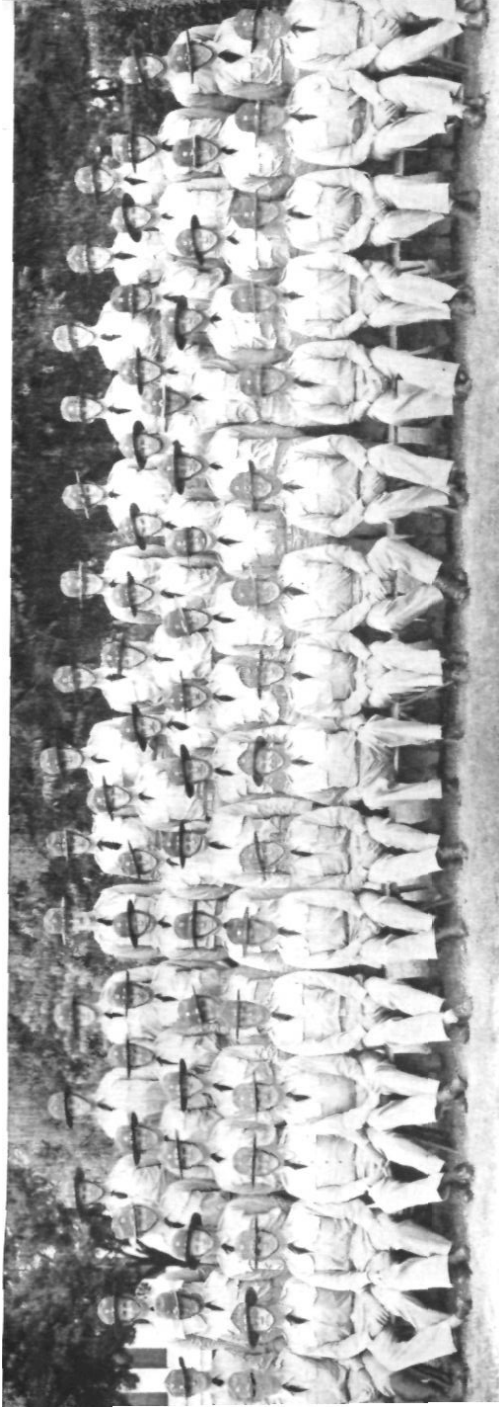
Absences from the test exercises are at probably the most "irreducible" of irreducible minima. For the two battalions under canvas, there is a small mess left behind for a watchman guard and for the sick in quarters. For the 15th FA proper, only 50 men are retained to guard barracks, keep up post administration, etc., these not being included in the test organization.

Organization and armament. The organization and armament consists of Hq and Hq Btry, 3 Support Bns, 1 105-mm. How Bn, attached signal and medical personnel. Each support battalion has: Hq Btry and C Tn, 2 75-mm. How Btrys, 1 81-mm. Mortar Btry. Each 105-mm. How Bn has: Hq Btry and C Tn, 3 How Btrys.

The proposed effective armament of the regiment consists of 36 81-mm. mortars, 24 75-mm. howitzers, and 12 105-mm. howitzers. Actually, for the test, 155-mm. howitzers substituted for the 105-mm. while in the three support battalions, four batteries were armed with 75-mm. howitzers, and the remaining two used 75-mm. guns (M-2).

ORIGIN OF UNITS AND COMPOSITION

The regiment is most decidedly a composite one. Basically it is the 15th Field Artillery, 75-mm. gun, truck-drawn. Each of its two battalions (of two gun batteries each) was expanded to include an 81-mm. mortar battery,



OFFICERS OF THE PROVISIONAL FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT

The names and positions in this photograph are given on this and the next page. Rows are numbered from the bottom up, and positions from left to right.

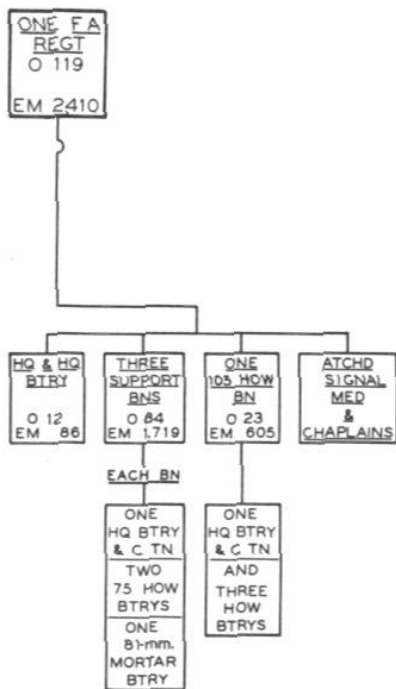
ROSTER OF OFFICERS

Position in Photo		<i>Regimental Headquarters</i>	
Row	No.		
1	9	Col. John N. Greely (15 FA) Commanding Officer	
1	10	Lt. Col. John N. Hauser (15 FA) Exec.	
2	8	Maj. Lawrence A. Kurtz (15 FA) S-3	
Absent		Maj. John McDowall (15 FA) Special Duty Div.	
1	2	Maj. D. B. Rogers (15 FA) S-2	<i>Headquarters, 1st Battalion</i>
2	12	Capt. Leslie F. Young (15 FA)—Adj.	Maj. Henry B. Parker (15 FA)—C. O.
Absent		Capt. Burton L. Pearce (15 FA)—Asst. S-2	Capt. Boyce M. James (76 FA)—S-2 and R. O.
2	6	Capt. John F. Williams (15 FA)—S-4	Capt. Chas. N. McFarland (15 FA)—Exec. and S-1
	2	Absent	Capt. Elton F. Hammond, SC (51 Sig Bn)—Com O.
	7	Absent	Maj. Henry W. Meisch, MC (MC 15 FA) Surgeon
		Absent	1st Lt. W. L. Morse, MC Asst. Surgeon
	1	1	<i>Headquarters Battery</i>
	4	4	Capt. Wm. A. Beiderlinden (15 FA) C. O.
	4	3	1st Lt. George M. Cole (76 FA) Asst. S-4
	4	3	1st Lt. Barksdale Hamlett (15 FA) Maint. Off.

4	7	1st Lt. Alva R. Fitch (15 FA)—S-3
3	9	1st Lt. James E. Goodwin (15 FA)—Ln. Off.
3	10	2d Lt. Oscar A. Kuehne, (Res) (15 FA)—S-4 and C. Tn. <i>Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 1st Battalion</i>
3	5	Capt. Walter H. DeLange (15 FA)—C. O. and Com O. <i>Battery A</i>
2	3	Capt. Roy A. Carter (15 FA)—C. O.
3	11	2d Lt. Moylan M. Laas, (Res) (15 FA) <i>Battery B</i>
1	16	Capt. Walter L. Kluss (15 FA)—C. O.
3	18	2d Lt. Horace L. Davisson (15 FA) <i>Battery C</i>
1	8	Maj. Samuel G. Fairchild (12 FA)—C. O.
4	5	1st Lt. Robert L. Brunzell (12 FA)
4	13	2d Lt. Meredith E. Allen, (Res) (12 FA) <i>Headquarters, 2d Battalion</i>
1	3	Maj. Charles W. Mays (15 FA)—C. O.
3	2	Capt. Ernest O. Lee (15 FA)—Exec. S-1
4	6	1st Lt. William R. Thomas (15 FA)—S-3
4	8	1st Lt. Stacy W. Gooch (15 FA)—S-2, R. O.
Absent		1st Lt. Urquhart P. Williams (15 FA)—S-4, C. Tn.
4	10	2d Lt. William G. Lucey, (Res) (15 FA)—Ln. Off. <i>Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 2d Battalion</i>
2	10	Capt. Frank A. Lightfoot (15 FA)—C. O. and Com O. <i>Battery D</i>
1	13	Capt. John M. Works (15 FA)—C. O.
3	15	2d Lt. Ben W. Porterfield (15 FA) <i>Battery E</i>
2	2	Capt. John Gross (15 FA)—C. O.
3	17	2d Lt. Rollin M. Winingham, (Res) (15 FA) <i>Battery F</i>
1	15	Capt. Henry I. Ingram (76 FA)—C. O.
4	1	1st Lt. Roy E. Hattan (12 FA)
4	2	2d Lt. Gerald H. Duin (12 FA)
4	11	2d Lt. Max M. Dworkin, (Res) (12 FA)
4	12	2d Lt. Leo B. Burkett, (Res) (12 FA) <i>Headquarters, 3d Battalion</i>
1	6	Maj. Albion Smith (82 FA)—C. O.
1	7	Maj. George D. Wahl (82 FA)—Exec.
2	16	Capt. Albert R. S. Barden (82 FA)—S-4
2	4	Capt. Francis D. Wood (82 FA)—S-1, S-2
Absent		Capt. Julian H. Baumann (82 FA)—S-3
2	14	Capt. William P. Ennis, Jr. (82 FA)—RO. <i>Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 3d Battalion</i>
3	13	1st Lt. David M. Perkins (82 FA)—C. O. <i>Battery G</i>
2	13	Capt. Richard K. McMaster (82 FA)—C. O.
3	7	2d Lt. George Ruhlen (82 FA) <i>Battery H</i>
2	1	Capt. Albert J. Hastings (82 FA)—C. O.
3	12	2d Lt. James E. Goodwin (82 FA) <i>Battery I</i>
1	17	Capt. Clayton I. Studebaker (82 FA)—C. O.
2	15	Capt. William D. Thomas (82 FA)
3	8	2d Lt. Maddy A. Solomon (82 FA)
3	6	2d Lt. Harry H. Critz (82 FA) <i>Headquarters, 4th Battalion</i>
1	8	Lt. Col. H. L. C. Jones (77th FA)—C. O.
1	11	Maj. Melvin L. Craig (77th FA)—Exec.
1	14	Capt. Hugh F. Conrey (77th FA)—S-1, S-4
4	9	1st Lt. Paul A. Gavan (77th FA)—S-2, S-3, RO. <i>Headquarters Battery, 4th Battalion</i>
1	12	Capt. V. L. Knadler (77th FA)—C. O. and Com O. <i>Combat Train, 4th Battalion</i>
3	16	2d Lt. Edward Kraus (82 FA)—C. O. <i>Battery K</i>
2	9	Capt. Rox H. Donaldson (77 FA)—C. O.
2	18	2d Lt. Charles B. Tyler, Jr. (77 FA) <i>Battery L</i>
2	11	Capt. Harold H. Hunt (77 FA)—C. O.
Absent		1st Lt. James B. Evans (77 FA) <i>Battery M</i>
Absent		Capt. William E. Waters (82 FA)—C. O.
2	17	2d Lt. Harrison B. Hardon (82 FA)
3	14	2d Lt. Robert H. Adams (82 FA)

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officered and manned from the 12th Field Artillery. The 1st Battalion stored its guns and was armed with 75-mm. howitzers, which cannon are destined for the 82d Field Artillery after the test. Headquarters



Battery was reorganized to include a detachment of the 51st Signal Battalion, Fort Monmouth, N. J., commanded by Captain E. F. Hammond, S. C., a former field artilleryman. Service Battery, not included in the test organization, remains in the post, reduced in strength, as a housekeeping detachment. However, it furnished men and agencies for the test unit.

Two battalions came from other stations. The 3d Battalion is basically the 1st Battalion 82d Field Artillery, Fort Bliss, Tex., increased by a mortar battery and built up to strength from the rest of its regiment. It was horse artillery at Fort Bliss; it is truck-drawn here. The 4th Battalion is basically the 77th Field Artillery, Fort D. A. Russell, Tex., expanded by one battery. Officers and men were furnished by the 82d Field Artillery to bring this battalion up to strength.

Such is the field artillery component of the test division. During its short span of life, this composite regiment functioned commendably as a real unit, and repeatedly demonstrated its worth from the moment of its organization and assembly.

●

SOLDIER'S MEDAL TO FIELD ARTILLERYMAN

Captain John E. Adkins, Jr., 12th Field Artillery, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, has been awarded the Soldier's Medal. . . . "For heroism displayed on the night of January 31, 1937, at San Antonio, Texas. Upon seeing that an apparently desperate murderer, armed with a pistol, was in the act of attacking members of a party riding immediately

in front of the car which he was driving, Captain Adkins, with utter disregard of his own safety, succeeded in stopping the assault and expediting the departure of the assailant. This, however, was not accomplished before one of the members of the party had been killed, and the others, including himself, had been wounded."

●

As we go to press, it is learned that 1st Lt. Wm. R. Taube, FA-Res, is awarded the Soldier's Medal for heroism in rescuing three persons from drowning at Westford, Pa., May 2, 1937.

Try This on Your Academic Leave

BY CAPTAIN JOHN A. SMITH, JR., FA

AT the risk of boring a lot of people who may be allergic to horse talk in general, and polo in particular, I am here and now going to chronicle a few of the happenings to, and experiences of, the Field Artillery Polo Team during a part of this last summer. If you are one of those referred to, perhaps you might sit quietly in the cab of your prime mover and pick up a few backfires and spark knocks; for we made much use of motor transportation to get from place to place. In fact we might have been termed a motorized, mechanized, or modernized polo team, for in the final analysis and closing chapter of our summer's play our opponents seemed to have made better use of their horses than we did. At least the scores appear to indicate that we were second best on two important occasions. More about that later!

After the winning of the Circuit Tournament at Fort Sill in June, Colonel McIntyre, after some correspondence with General Birnie, decided our Field Artillery School team would participate in the National Inter-Circuit Tournament at Chicago in August.

The four members of the team that won the Circuit Cup at Sill were all instructors, while the two substitutes were assigned to one of the school regiments.

It was decided the four instructors would take one of their two months' academic leave in this manner, and the other two players would take one month's detached service.

The drivers for our trucks, and the members of the Colored Detachment who were going to take care of our horses, all had volunteered for the trip in lieu of

taking their regular summer furlough.

We have in the Animal Transport Department at the School four five-horse trailers and one six-horse trailer. The prime movers for these vehicles are Dodge trucks assigned to the Second Ammunition Train. The five-horse trailers are loaded with the animals standing diagonally toward the direction the truck is moving, their heads toward the center of the road. The six-horse trailer has separate compartments for each animal and they face the direction they are to move. While traveling we put a hood, equipped with large goggles, on each horse to protect their eyes from wind, dust, and insects.

The saddle and playing equipment, and the grooms for each group of horses were transported in the truck or prime mover pulling the load.

The men, especially our colored grooms, were in high spirits on leaving Fort Sill. They all had great hopes for their visit to the windy city.

In spite of the fact our horses were more or less restrained and cramped in their trailers, they never lacked for regular stops for water and feeding. They did not hesitate to drink their fill out of the watering buckets, and to eat from the nose bags.

One of our noon halts was made at Emporia, Kansas, and there on the broad main street entering the city we were the center of an interested group of the city's mild noon-day rush.

An enterprising and most accommodating operator of a Texaco filling station had invited our advance man to use the space in front of and adjacent

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CAPTAINS SOLEM, KIEFER, SMITH, AND RODES

to his station for parking our vehicles while the men were having their lunch at a local hotel. Upon the arrival of the convoy he had attached an extra hose to one of the stations's faucets, and not only furnished us all of the water our horses could drink, but supervised the filling of the buckets, and directed the traffic of the "bucket brigade" of small boys who insisted on having a hand in dispensing some of the Sunflower State's hospitality. I'm sure Barnum's elephants never received more attention from the water boys than did our ponies, and that too, without a free ticket as a reward.

The goggles on our horses brought forth many "Oh's" and "Ah's" from our audience, but when the men started filling the nose bags, and putting them on the horses, our stock rose to the point where they were openly expressing their pride in

the manner in which "their" army took care of its horses.

While getting a quick shave we were interviewed by a reporter of a local paper, who apparently knew something about horses, and wanted to know a lot about the army's breeding methods at the Remount depots. Before we had to excuse ourselves we were given, by the reporter, and by the barber, the good wishes of Kansas in general, and of Emporia in particular that "our" army team would show "those civilians" in Chicago a thing or two.

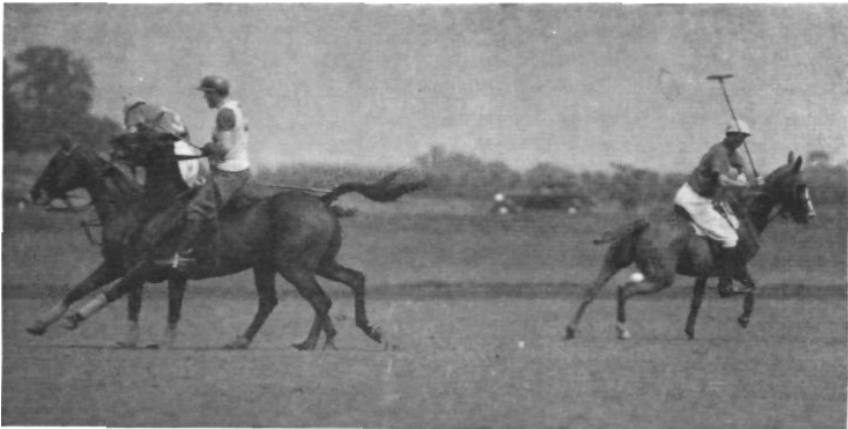
The only discord of our brief stay in Emporia was caused by a bystander's remark paying tribute to us as the Cavalry, whereupon he was immediately informed by one of our colored grooms "we wuz the Artillery and never was the Cavalry."

It may appear I have used a lot of

TRY THIS ON YOUR ACADEMIC LEAVE

space in describing this short stop in Emporia, but it was my intention to do so. After all, the main urge for me to describe our summer's activities was a request from the editor to give him something a little different about our trip. I maintain it is different, if I may get ahead of our convoy, to get out and away from routine post life and with the oil field workers and road gangs of Oklahoma and Kansas; with the wheat harvesters of the unending fields in the grain belt; with the gasoline tank wagon drivers who sold us fuel (*not* purchased from Government funds); with the strip miners in the coal fields of central Illinois, and at Pittsburg, Kansas, where they have the largest steam shovel in the world, with room enough within its jaws to house a touring car with a dozen people standing about it; with the unidentified legionnaires who come up and want to talk army; with the restaurant proprietors who, even in "Jim Crow" states, are glad to serve a colored soldier, sometimes in the dining room, sometimes in the kitchen, but nearly always with the

remark. "Any man that's got on the uniform can eat in my place"; with the mayor in one instance, and with park commissioners and chiefs of police who took us into their parks for overnight stops; with an electric welder operator and garage mechanic who worked with our mechanic through the middle of one night to repair one of our trailers, who, after we had muttered half-hearted apologies about getting him out of bed, remarked that after all that was his business, and that he had started out doing the same thing in France about twenty years before; with the ex-service man with an over-military civilian salute, resident of an industrial community populated with workers of foreign extraction, who according to him "Don't know what kind of government they want." "However," he continued, "the Legion runs this town, and makes them like it. But man! it would be so much easier if we had some of the old army around to tell these guys where to get off at. It



RODES BACKS TO SMITH

Author's note: The mare I am riding is Flackie, an eight-year-old thoroughbred sired by Tim McGee, issued from Front Royal, and trained by Capt. "Packy" McFarland. I don't recall ever having played a better pony than this mare. She has everything that the famous "Chicken" of Army Team fame had, and I believe she is faster. During the two seasons I have seen her play, against some real top ponies, I am sure she has not met her equal.

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MURA PASSES TO FERGUS

Three pairs of Artillerymen—Art Solem, and Lt. Bill Fergus, of the 124th (Solem on "Lucky Pennant," a gelded Remount stallion from Fort Robinson by "War Pennant"); Captain Mura, of the 124th; Homer Kiefer (on "Dan's Ann," one of this year's remounts from Front Royal, thoroughbred by "Dan IV"); and Lt. Rice, paired with Rodes (on "Bright Venus," a registered mare by "Warnote," playing her third year, and at the top of her game).

sure looks good to see a uniform once in a while"; and on and on through dozens of stops in busy and prosperous-looking agricultural districts and industrial centers, not to mention the more sophisticated urban communities, some of whose residents we met and got to know through their interest in polo; and as I started to relate, with these and with many more, to understand what the Army means to all of these people and to realize the pride Mr. John Q. Public has in the Army doing a job well, even if it is evidenced only by their admiration of a number of well-bred and well-cared-for horses, or a few trucks and a handful of men passing by.

Mr. Paul Butler, who was to be host for the Inter-Circuit matches at his Oak Brook Club, had entered our team in a local tournament for the Oak Brook Cups, and we drew our first match against his Rising Sun team on Sunday, the fifteenth of August.

Our ponies were in tip-top condition and our team work functioned well, so we had little difficulty in annexing our first game by the score of eleven to three. We

were particularly well pleased with our mounts, as we had been told our opponents on that day were the best mounted team in the Chicago area.

In our next game in the Oak Brook Cups tournament we drew the One Hundred Twenty Fourth Field Artillery on August seventeenth. Our superior mounts and team play again were too much for our opponents, and we won this semifinal game fifteen to six.

In the other bracket in the same tournament the Houston, Texas team who were to represent the Southwestern Circuit in the Inter-Circuit Championship, had received a bye and had won their other game to oppose us in the finals.

However, the proximity of the Inter-Circuit matches made it necessary to postpone the finals of this tournament, and, as will be explained later, we never did play for the cups.

The first game of the Inter-Circuit found east meeting west, with the Santa Barbara, California, four and the Monmouth Country Club team playing on Sunday, August twenty-second. In spite of the pre-tournament dope the New

TRY THIS ON YOUR ACADEMIC LEAVE

Jersey team outfought the Californians, and beat them by one goal in an extra period.

We were very much interested in this game, for our team was to play the winner to determine who was to go into the finals. We had drawn a bye in the first round so that we had only to win one game to reach the finals.

On Tuesday, the twenty-fourth, we met the winner of this game and found that our horses were still "tops" with any string we had been up against, and defeated the Monmouth team fourteen to four.

In order to complete the Inter-Circuit and the Twelve-Goal Championship, which is always held the week following the first tournament, the committee decided that some of the preliminary games of the Twelve-Goal would be run off as soon as the teams could play after they had started the Inter-Circuit. As a result, having drawn the One Hundred Twenty-Fourth Field Artillery as our first match in the Twelve-Goal Tournament it was possible to play off this game on Thursday, the twenty-sixth, before going into the finals of the Circuit which had

been scheduled for Sunday the twenty-ninth. This time the score was almost identical with that of our first meeting in the Oak Brook event and we emerged on the long end of a fourteen to six score.

In the meantime the Houston, Texas team had won its way to the finals of the Inter-Circuit and, on the same day that we beat the Chicago Artillerymen they had also won a game which put them into the semifinals of the second tournament against us. So here were apparently the two best teams in both tournaments to play for the finals of the Inter-Circuit on Sunday, August twenty-ninth, and then on Tuesday to come back at each other again to determine who would go into the finals for the Twelve-Goal Championship.

Our first meeting brought out the largest crowd of the tournament. Every available reserved and box seat in the west-side stands that ran the length of the playing field had been taken before game time. The east-side parking spaces were also filled by the time of the starting bell, with an overflow crowd on the north end of the field.



FOUR HORSES, EACH WITH BUT ONE FOOT ON THE GROUND

Left to right: Captain Mura, 124th FA; Referee Calhoun; Smith (on "Clifton," a sturdy, fast, Texas cow pony, sired and raised on the King Ranch); and Rodes (with "Dolly Gann," a three-quarter thoroughbred from Fort Reno, sired by J. Garfield Buell). "Dolly" is another of the top ponies of our string, grand, heavyweight-type mare, beautifully trained, and fast enough for any company.

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THE FIELD ARTILLERY POLO TEAM WITH THE CHIEF OF FIELD ARTILLERY, THE COMMANDANT AND THE ASSISTANT COMMANDANT OF THE FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL, JUNE, 1937

Left to right: Capt. A. E. Solem, Capt. H. W. Kiefer, Capt. P. P. Rodes, Colonel Augustine McIntyre, Major General Upton Birnie, Jr., Colonel C. S. Blakeley, Lt. E. A. Walker, Lt. D. W. Sudduth, and Capt. John A. Smith, Jr.

The setting was most colorful with such a large crowd, a carpet-like green field marked by its red sideboards, and the two strings of ponies in the players' inclosures at each end of the field.

Before the start of the game there was scheduled a parade of the players and ponies. We were to ride around the sides and ends of the field in an open car, while the horses were led individually by the grooms and some Boy Scouts. The horse part of it was all right, but the parade of our entourage before the spectators was something new to us. However, we got to see a lot of friends that we probably would otherwise not have seen, and from most of them received a comforting "Bronx cheer."

There is very little to tell about the game. The fact that we were defeated is known by those who followed the matches. However, it was a very exciting game according to the spectators, and our almost-tieing finish had them all on their feet at the final bell.

The refereeing in all of the matches at Chicago had been very strict. This is in no way a criticism of the referee, but it still remains a fact that such was the case. He was impartial, of course, on whom he called the slightest infraction of the rules, and during this game each team had six fouls called on it. The ability of Lt. Harry Wilson, who was playing with the Houston team, to shoot five of his six chances, far over our heads, from the sixty-yard line, made a handicap we could not overcome. Of our six chances we were able to score only one goal.

Going into the last period the score was ten to six against us, and it appeared to us, as well as everyone else, that we had no chance. At that time we had made six goals from scrimmage while they had made four. Their other six goals had been made by the five penalty shots, and one on handicap that had been given to them. However, at the throw-in we fished the ball out of the scrimmage, and passed it up to our Number One who scored a goal. Soon, on another run to the other end

TRY THIS ON YOUR ACADEMIC LEAVE

of the field we had marked up an additional counter, and after the lineup in the center of the field and some fast runs up and down the field, we rang up our third successive goal.

The score was then ten to nine, and as has been said, the spectators were all on their feet making every kind of noise imaginable encouraging us to make the tying goal. The fact that we had been so far away from a chance in the early stages of the game, and were staging a comeback made us the favorite at that particular moment.

As it turned out, there was not enough time left for us to score the tying goal, and the game ended with one of our players stroking the ball toward their goal. It had been a grand game to be in, and the thing that pleased all of us, and a large number of our army and civilian friends, was that our horses had stood up against the mounts of the supposedly best mounted twelve-goal team in polo.

Our second meeting with them on the following Tuesday was a repetition as far as the results were concerned, but we accomplished them in a different manner. In fact, there were three players on our team with a combined experience of about fifty years of polo, and none of us had ever experienced what happened to us in that game. We lost the game seven to five. Two of their goals we made for them, by the ball glancing off of our players' sticks and taking a turn in the wrong direction. A third goal for them was the result of a "topped" penalty shot

by us from a short distance in front of their goal, which one of their men intercepted and ran the length of the field for a score without any one of our four players being able to head him off.

Getting back to the finals for the Oak Brook Cups, we offered to play for them at this meeting on Tuesday, as well as counting the game for the semifinals in the Twelve-Goal Tournament. Our opponents, however, would not agree to this, so after talking it over, when it appeared there would not be sufficient time for us to play this game, after the finals of the Twelve-Goal and get back to Sill on time, we decided to toss a coin for the cups. Our luck, or whatever it was we had been getting heretofore, seemed to change at this point, and we called the toss and won the trophies.

After a day's rest for the horses we departed for Fort Sill, and arrived back home, without an accident to any of the players, grooms, horses or trucks during the entire trip.

The instructors still have a month's academic leave coming to them, but due to the idiosyncrasies of the regulation that governs the comings and goings of these pedagogues we are not only afraid, but are quite sure, they will never get it.

In referring to "we" and "us" in the foregoing, the following officers made up our Field Artillery Team: Captains P. P. Rodes, John A. Smith, Jr., H. W. Kiefer, and A. E. Solem; and Lieutenants E. A. Walker and D. W. Sudduth.



Ohio's 135th FA mourns the untimely loss of its Colonel, Carl A. Shem, who died October 5, aged 45 years. The regiment took first attendance honors for him in August.

Mastering the Future

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. G. HARBORD

TODAY, through my office window on the fifty-third floor, I hear from the trenches formed by New York's buildings the rumble on that front of a war that goes on forever in every corner of the earth. Few of the millions engaged in it in one way or another think of their part as more than "filling a job." Except perhaps in their rare romantic moments, it does not occur to more than a handful that this universal war, seldom free from monotony, is making history. Yet it does have tremendous significance, for it is the eternal fight of mankind to supply his wants; the struggle along the frontiers of environment. It began in the era of that cave man who first tried to devise ways of making his shelter more habitable. It will never cease because human needs and hopes can never all be satisfied.

A little while ago I stood with many others on one of the world's great military battle boundaries. It was the front of the nearest German advance on Paris in 1918. We had assembled there to dedicate a memorial to American soldiers, who were the final factor in deciding that this historic line should run exactly through that point—and no closer to the heart of France.

The battles that take place on physical fields like that and the struggle the rumble of which we hear daily along symbolic frontiers have much in common. Their similarities exist despite the great difference between them made by our belief—or vain hope—that all physical wars could be avoided, if all men in all warlike countries would be wiser than they show any promise of being.

Lives are freely given in both the military and the peaceful engagements; in building bridges, driving delivery trucks, and through sickness contracted in laboratories where the conquest of disease goes on, as well as before the guns of armies.

Failure to take or hold a line against an environmental enemy may decide the future of as many behind that line, as it ever does in actual warfare.

If the scientists contesting the advance of influenza across America in 1918 had known how to halt this invasion finally and conclusively wherever it hit, more than a quarter of a million Americans would have been saved in that one year. Research men still are working to devise a strategy that will defeat this malady. Some day they will learn the way. Their success against other diseases which once took terrific toll is their memorial, marking a decisive step in the long, slow advance toward better, safer living.

If the Allied armies had not known how to block the advance of a war machine in 1918, the lives of millions of people living today would have been darkened. Whatever disillusionment we suffer in contemplating the existing world as compared with what idealists hoped for after the Armistice, the fact remains that without an Allied victory some countries that are free now would not be. Europe's most liberal nations would have seen their borders pushed in. And our own republic would quite conceivably be hedged on every land frontier by a ring of hostile steel.

Overcoming those real threats still

MASTERING THE FUTURE

seems as important to many of our citizens now as it did in 1917 and 1918. While concentrating attention on the effort to overthrow environmental handicaps and threats, I am willing to let the results of the World War speak for themselves.

How far and how fast civilization moves against its limiting obstacle depends in large part upon the quality of its men. In everyday progress personal valor becomes a comparatively small factor, for the simple reason that we are not dealing with a frontier on which guns roar. The advances here may stir a few prejudices and conflicting claims and cause some pulling back by those reluctant to abandon old ways. But by and large the unconquered areas of science and technology go—amid applause from every side—to anyone who can take and hold them. It is in the other qualities, aside from bravery, that are displayed in everyday life as well as on the battlefield, that the hope of the world lies.

I happen to have had the high honor of commanding typical cross sections of American men during a critical period in France, and I know from personal observation that those necessary qualities were there, besides unquestioned valor. They might be summed up as a combination of well placed self confidence, concentrated energy, fortitude, flashes of vision, humor, and realistic doubt.

American soldiers did not think of themselves as heroes. They were not romanticists. You did not hear from their lips ringing phrases like "a war to end all war" and "a war to make the world safe for democracy." They had a few expressions that had a ringing sound, all right, in certain situations, but these remarks were not intended for the history books. Fine sayings were tossed aside in

the trench area, and left to be repeated in safety by some at home whose idea of the importance of their work did not permit them to go to war.

The boys on the line thought of their work as a job to be done. First they had to stop an enemy. Then they had to go forward and take objectives. Accomplishing those two things was what demanded the belief in themselves, the concentrated energy, fortitude, flashes of vision, the humor, and realistic doubt of highflown dreams; as well as bravery.

The part these factors play in ordinary life is easily seen by a contemplation of the history of progress. My interest in radio communication naturally turns me in that direction for an illustration. Before the day of Marconi, men had done much talking about the theoretical possibility of sending messages over a distance without wires. Some of the principles had even been worked out on paper. The young Marconi saw wireless communication as a task to be accomplished, not as abstract theory alone. He believed he had the ability to do it, and he had the other essential qualities. The result was that he marked a new frontier of science.

Previous movements along the front on which Marconi gained this height had been exceedingly slow. Between the ancient days of the signal fire, the runner, and the tom-tom, and the year 1844 when the telegraph invented by Morse was put to work, men had done practically nothing to speed the transmission of messages. After the new impetus had been given by the land wire telegraph, the determination of Cyrus W. Field laid the first transatlantic cable. Bell's telephone was not introduced until 1876. Americans who are now little more than middle aged can remember when telephones were a novelty in most parts of the United States.

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Men who doubted when Marconi announced at the turn of the century that he had succeeded in receiving a feeble wireless signal across the Atlantic, have lived to see this day in which reliable radiotelegraph communication connects America with the most distant parts of the world and with ships on every sea. The first American owned radio company capable of meeting foreign competition and guaranteeing our nation her rightful place in the use of this new medium was organized after the World War with the encouragement of our Government. Events of the war years had shown the necessity for such an organization.

Belief in the possibilities of radio, research, and energy, added rapidly to knowledge. They led not only to the present high efficiency of shore to shore and marine radiotelegraphy, but also to the introduction and perfection of broadcasting, which has pushed back the horizons of homes in every city and remote section of the United States and in nearly every other part of the world.

Work in laboratories in America and elsewhere continues constantly, pressing forward into still unconquered ground of radio science. Every year sees strategic outposts attained—all of which will contribute their part ultimately in widening the daily lives of men. Television, for instance, has been taken into the field by the Radio Corporation of America for a test under actual working conditions. In the tests, through reception checked on experimental receivers in the homes of members of our technical staff in the New York City area, many things have been learned that are vital to the creation of dependable "sight transmission." At the same time the engineers devoting themselves to the problem—as realistic as doughboys—are

searching out every difficulty and flaw. They will stick to their job until television reaches a stage at which it is ready for use by the public.

The story of communications is typical of those in other sectors where advances are being made. First come the many centuries during which there seems to be little possibility of gaining desired objectives; the era of formulating a vague hope for the advance, sometimes of making a few basic inventions. Next the men of action step into the field and things begin to move. Slowly the advance comes in the early stages, but finally with increasing rapidity. In modern times there has been such a culmination of scientific and technological achievements that there sometimes seems to be no chance of going much further. Always the building is done upon the solid foundation of the experience of the past. And always—as in the case of radio—the unconquered territory ahead of the investigators holds promises of new wonders.

Not so long after Columbus in a hazardous sailing boat discovered America, the brilliant Leonardo da Vinci asserted that it was possible for a machine heavier than air to fly. He not only discoursed on the theory—painting, perhaps, the while, on the smile of Mona Lisa—but also drew a diagram indicating what he believed this contrivance might be like. Four hundred years dragged by before the first plane of the Wright brothers hopped off under its own power and skimmed a few hundred feet through the thin atmosphere above Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

A little more than a decade after Orville Wright made that first jump, planes were swift, staunch, and dependable enough so that aviators were tilting against one another in them, high above the fields of Europe upon which

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knights in armor, mounted on mailed horses, had fought a few centuries before. Today, less than thirty-five years after the historic demonstration at Kitty Hawk, airplanes fly through ocean lanes, and maintain regular passenger and mail schedules across and between continents. Pilots guide their course on radio beams and carry on radio telegraph and radiotelephone communication with land stations and with other planes in flight. Yet those who are in the best position to know, assert that the day of the plane's full glory lies still ahead.

Only a comparatively short span separates the present era from that when the best available doctors, half realistic searchers after truth and half voodoo artists, resorted to bleeding as a practically universal cure-all. The mastery of yellow fever by the research of an American army surgeon is only one of an impressive array of victories by modern medicine. Yet a vast expanse of territory remains to be taken in this field too—a positive cure for cancer and other highly dangerous diseases, the discovery of the true function of all the glands, even a never-failing remedy for the common cold. The unconquered area in medicine, despite the brilliant accomplishments of our generation, is a very large one.

Some grandsons of American pioneers who endured privations and at times a scarcity of food blame part of their present trouble on a strange new economic ill called "over production." The capacity to turn out food, houses, clothing, and other things for which men have always sought, was increased so rapidly by the machine age that distribution was thrown out of gear. While some alarmists cry that we already have reached a situation in which millions must be permanently kept out of employment, faster and more efficient machines are being perfected.

In every aspect of human achievement carping critics find something to deplore. Moans about the "impossibility" of offsetting the harm that "over production" brings with its blessings are matched by the unmanly whines of those who assert that all the advances of science and technology come to naught, in the last analysis. They speak as if this old world had run down and there were no future in employing the virtues or following the paths that have brought success in the past. At one extreme are those who are willing to halt where they are, accepting the best terms that will be granted them and sacrificing gains for which other men have died. At the other extreme are the radicals who believe they have the panacea in a departure from all previous experience—the visionaries who see impossible cloudlands ahead, to be attained by untried methods only.

"Suppose medicine has found a way to prevent plagues," say the advocates of the "World-is-run-down" philosophy. The plagues that once decimated populations were nature's device for weeding out those who were not fit to survive. Continue to protect the susceptible and the incompetent until they reach maturity and have children and you will develop a race that is pitifully vulnerable to disease. Some day pestilence will find a foothold in this throng of weaklings and mow them down. Then, in the absence of law to prevent the reproduction of the incompetent, the so-called "backward races" will inherit the earth.

"Human progress is only an illusion," the most extreme iconoclasts continue. "What we have attained is only a surface glitter. The experience of countless men who have lived and died before us has taught us nothing really fundamental. In that sense, all men have died in vain."

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Without tracing in detail these complaints against the contributions of those who believe in themselves and *do* things, the fact exists that the temporary upsets that come incidentally with the advancement of experience and knowledge are offset in the long run by wider knowledge itself. Granting even the doubtful premise that protective medicine will leave us open to fatal attacks by epidemic disease, it must also be apparent that the increased skill of medicine provides new ways of fighting them.

When they hear these predictions of woe, military men can think of a comparison in their own field. For years we heard the forecast that the mechanisms of destruction had reached such perfection that another war would kill practically every man engaged in it and would leave no important building standing in the combatant countries. That was put to a test on a large scale in the World War. The losses in men and property mounted to totals that were terrible to contemplate. But the casualties in proportion to the number of men in the armies and the destruction of property in relation to the entire physical property of the embattled nations were far below that of many ancient wars.

For every device of offense produced in a scientific and mechanistic age, knowledge and skill soon creates a counteracting method of defense. Bomb proof shelters keep pace with the increased power of bombs. If motorization enables an army to assemble troops and strike quicker from a greater distance on land than ever before, radio in observation planes—the commonest of its many possible uses in war—forewarns against the impending attack. Against the increasing speed and range of invading aircraft is set the invention of new guns to protect against an invader. It has been

made known publicly that defense guns which are now under test employ a radio principle to keep their muzzles aimed straight at the roar of a plane's motors. In practice, it is revealed, they make the number of hits scored by anti-aircraft arms in the World War look like the target record of a nearsighted dowager dragged into a shooting gallery to try her luck for the first time. The advantage still remains with the defense. Just now the increased power of the air seems to guarantee that the great conscript armies of 1917-18 have disappeared from the battlefields of the future. They can no longer be assembled or supplied in such masses. Coördination of movements on such a scale is no longer possible.

Another precept of warfare that continues to be true although aviation gets more headlines, and probably always will, is that wars still are won—finally—by soldiers with their feet on the ground, who take and hold territory. No military invention, however ingenious, can ever take the place of soldiers. When the line does not hold or when an expected advance does not materialize, the failure can be traced to human beings. Modern equipment is necessary to win a modern engagement, but there must be men of stamina there who know how to use it to fullest advantage.

Turning to peaceful pursuits we find a comparable situation. It is generally in our failure to make best use of scientific and technological advances that the fault ultimately lies if such advances leave us disappointed. Any conceivable forward step in peaceful knowledge and skill is a good thing if we know how to apply it rightly, and if we acquire the knowledge and skills that should come with it to defend ourselves against its doubtful byproducts.

Our civilization is not in reverse,

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nor do we need to turn to a new direction to assure its future progress. What is demanded is more of the well placed self confidence, the concentrated energy, fortitude, flashes of vision, humor, and realistic doubting of dreams, already mentioned. We need a large proportion of readiness to do the job that is in front of us, the capacity to face unadorned facts; and less talk based on romanticism and abstract theory. If we apply those qualities in full measure, the experience and achievements of all the men who have died before our day and the work of the men who are striving in the present can be put to their fullest use.

A belief of individuals in their own abilities and their own responsibilities, and a critical appraisal of alluring theories, would counteract the trend toward trust in dictators that has left only a few republics on earth. The citizens of the regimented nations should have realized before they submitted to the loss of their freedom that the solution of economic maladjustment cannot come from magic governmental formulas.

In the great republics like ours the characteristics that make for real advances remain unfettered. They still have a free press, scientific research that is free from racial prejudice or political hindrance, and greater freedom in business opportunity than exists in other parts of the world. Our own nation has set an example in developing radio, the most modern means of mass information, as an independent enterprise, thus far unmenaced by government ownership. The greatest hope of future conquests in the region beyond the present frontiers of general knowledge, science, and technology seems to me to exist in the remaining democracies.

To lead the march beyond existing environmental boundaries, the citizens of these countries must hold to the virtues that have formed the background of previous advances. We cannot disavow the lessons of the past while we look toward the future, a tendency never yet successful. Men have given their lives for the liberty represented in the various republics. Men have lived their lives—and sometimes sacrificed them—in bringing us from the perilous existence of the jungle prowler, looking merely for food and shelter, to our present wider outlook and greater safety and comfort.

Paths ahead will be opened by men unwilling to barter the possibilities of days to come for the false promise of present security held out by totalitarian states, whose restless dream is based upon the denial of all conclusions of their predecessors.

History along environmental frontiers will continue to be made by those with enough sense of reality to reject a ringing catchword, and enough sense of humor to laugh at it, while they hold a threatened strategic line or advance to a new one.

The heroes of the push beyond existing boundaries of environment and thought will not be led into the illusions that come with thinking of themselves as heroes of an impossible, mythical "new dawn." Backing up their occasional flashes of vision of the romance and ultimate purpose of their work will be a willingness and preparedness to meet situations as they rise. They will be men of stamina with their feet on the ground—the type that has met the test in all ages on all battle lines, symbolic as well as physical.

The Queen's Husband

BY UT PROSIM

A FORMER Chief of Field Artillery, the late Major General Harry G. Bishop, published a book, "Field Artillery, the King of Battles." This work well summarized the role of that powerful combat influence, but it is respectfully suggested that field artillery is less the king than The Queen's Husband, for infantry, no matter what need it has of auxiliaries, remains, as the French first called it, "La Reine de Bataille," and has been supplanted by nobody.

Its consort is armed, at present, with the 75-mm. gun and the 155-mm. howitzer. It has been proposed to substitute, respectively, the 75-mm. field howitzer, and the 105-mm. howitzer. Why?

Well, the Queen is being modernized. She is dieting, for one thing. Her stylish stoutness is being reduced. It is intended to equip her to move around more rapidly. It is hoped she can go places, as the saying is, and be more effective when she gets there. So the King will have to conform. Or will he?

Anyhow, he will have to be different. That is a royal command. But should this difference extend to complete change for the sake of complete change? The King examines his wallet, and finds he has plenty of his present armament on hand, but very little of that proposed, which is, indeed, still in the experimental stage. Let us leave the King in his counting house and examine the capabilities of his present equipment:

The piece is not the weapon. It is the projectile which is the weapon. The piece is its despatcher. So the influence which bears upon the enemy and extends its iron

armor about our advancing infantry is what drops out there on the target, whether it be placed there by one of the sleek howitzers with chromium-plated wheel spokes which the Transylvanians have just brought out, or be delivered by the Railway Express Company.

The projectile has several characteristics. The shell will shower fragments about; it will blast pits in the terrain; it will have moral effect—all based upon its size, the angle of impact, and the remaining velocity, but not directly proportional to any. Large projectiles, in general, have more effect than small ones—but cannot be delivered as rapidly. Then *time* enters into the question? Oh, my, yes, I should say. In maintaining pressure, maximum effect, and surprise, it is sometimes more desirable to be able to fire a number of small projectiles rapidly than a lesser number of larger projectiles during the same time. Otherwise, machine-guns would have given way to one-pounders long since.

The *present* division artillery has 48 pieces of 75-mm. caliber, and 24 pieces of 155-mm. caliber. The 48 pieces deliver projectiles each of whose bursts will shower effective fragments over a depth of 5 yards, a width of 30 yards, or an area of 150 square yards. Multiply the product by six, for *these* pieces, at maximum rate of fire (duration five minutes) will deliver 6 rounds per gun per minute. The answer is 43,200 square yards per minute (288 rounds).

Now consider the 155-mm. howitzers. Their bursts cover 9 yards in depth, 70 in width, or 630 square yards. There are 24 of them (15,120 square

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yards). But they can fire only three times a minute, at maximum rate, and this gives 45,360 square yards for them (72 rounds).

Thus, at maximum rate, the division artillery can deliver 88,560 square yards per minute, of which the 155-mm. howitzers will contribute the greater amount.

Well, then, the combined artillery firepower of the present division, if delivered at the maximum rate and in such manner as to place edges of effectively swept areas tangent, one to another (and considering the fire of one-minute duration) could be contained in a square a little less than 300 yards on a side.

For a division volley, 150 yards on a side. (See figure.)

And for fire at the prolonged rate (where the howitzer fire is cut by two-thirds, and the 75's, being cut only a half, assume the greater share) a trifle more than 190 yards on a side.

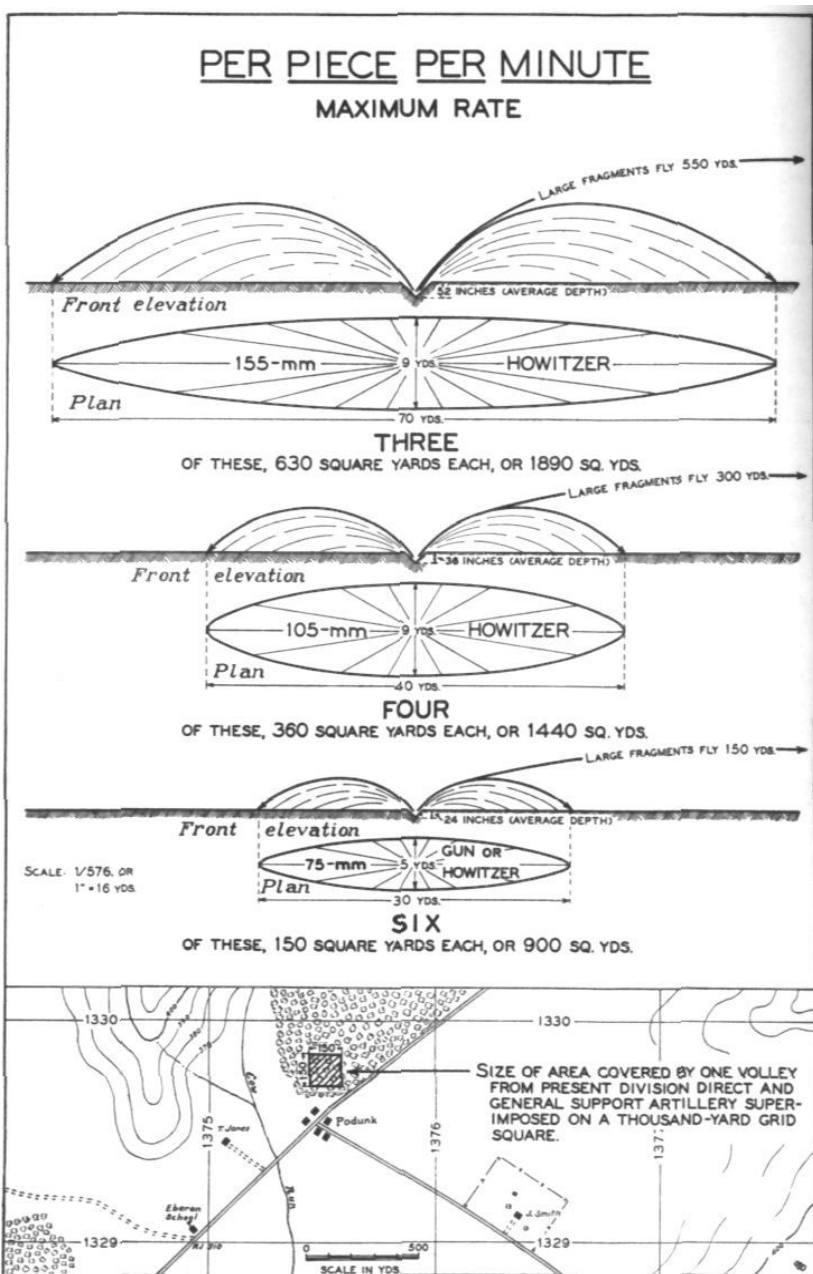
(And this, remember, would be on a division front, something to keep in mind the next time a higher-echelon staff sahib lays a thumb—measuring 3,600 square yards—on a 1/20,000 air photo, and says: "Fire here the first hour . . . and here . . . and here.")

Firing at the regulation rates consumes quite a lot of ammunition. A World War type 75, weighing 2,657 pounds in position, can deliver its own weight (of its *lightest* shell) in bursting metal five miles away, in one hour and 14 minutes at the regulation rates. More than twice this weight must be delivered at the position in the form of propelling charge, shell case, packing, and the like. It takes elbow grease to do it. Nothing else will serve. A battery of artillery exercises continuous control over, and demands the use of—in the form of observation, communication, supply, control, maintenance, and other installations—more square yards of area,

with fewer men per square yard, than any other arm or service. This is the answer to the question which plagues some of our brothers-in-arms: "Why do you need so many men per gun?" It partakes of the statement made above: The gun is not the weapon.

Now that we have obtained *some* measure of comparison for horizontal effect against unprotected targets, which gives an impression, no matter how vague, of the variations in power which are affected by rate of fire, let us examine the vertical component: The larger projectiles will make much deeper permanent impressions upon the terrain or the enemy works. At an angle of impact of 800 mils, or 45 degrees, with terminal velocity of 730 f/s, the 75-mm. will penetrate 4 feet of ordinary soil; the 155-mm. howitzer 7 feet. The size of the pit resulting from fire at ordinary ranges on ordinary soil varies from 45 to 59 inches in diameter, and 18 to 39 inches in depth for the 75, and from 120 to 142 in diameter, 48 to 59 depth, for the 155. It should be remembered, too, that the blast was more powerful than the size of the pit seen would indicate. The pit has loose dirt at the bottom which fell back in after the blast. How deep do you want these pits, and how many pits per minute?

Well, if power is so desirable, why have any 75's? There are a number of good answers to that, and here is one that hasn't received a great deal of attention: To put it baldly, the 75 kills 'em quick. Or scares 'em to death. Countless episodes during the World War feature, "Hearing the whine of the approaching shell, we took cover." What was the most dreaded field artillery projectile received by unprotected troops? The Austrian 88, the "whizzbang," the high-velocity shell that arrived without warning. High velocity demands flat trajectory.



Author's Note. The perimeter of the effect of shell fragmentation would not resemble the figures drawn. Perhaps such an outline would more closely resemble, for most angles of impact, the shadow of a blunt-nosed, short-fuselage plane. No attempt was made to reproduce such outlines—whatever the shape of the figures, they are proportional, one to another, for the calibers and dimensions concerned.

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Flat trajectory demands low—relatively—masks. These, in turn, require the pieces at a considerable distance behind the front line. Here are a few figures to show the ranges at which the 75, *World War* type, could deliver projectiles whose remaining velocity had fallen to that of sound. (Considerably beyond these ranges, of course, there was insufficient warning):

<i>Muzzle Velocity</i>	<i>Type of Shell</i>	<i>Charge</i>	<i>Range at Which Remaining Velocity had Fallen to of the Sound Wave</i>
1130 f/s	Mark I	Reduced	300 yards
1805 f/s	Mark I	Normal	2200 yards
1930 f/s	Mark IV	Normal	3300 yards

The light gun,* even if of gun-howitzer type, like our new M-2, can deliver its high-velocity fire with fixed ammunition, making for high rate, and ease of service. Any piece using high-angle fire encounters difficulty of service, and preparation of ammunition, and in addition, suffers from low-velocity, longtime warning of the approach of the projectile. There are times when you need one, and times when you need another. There is no shotgun panacea for the problem. Tell us the square yards per minute per friendly infantryman you want covered for fire against poorly protected troops, and the depth of the pit and pits per minute per friendly infantryman you want against fortified positions, and then stand behind us when we ask for the weapons, AND THE AMMUNITION, which will supply those demands.

Compare, for instance, the direct-and general-support artilleries of the present and of the proposed division. (We will leave out of this calculation the close-support 81-mm. mortars, for several reasons, among them being that these mortars cannot maintain

constant pressure, being more weapons of opportunity, and comparative data are more difficult to derive).

We found earlier that the present division artillery covers 88,560 square yards per minute. The infantry strength of that division is 12,620. Thus, it *can* provide 7 square yards of effect per minute for each infantryman, at *maximum* rate.

Using the 24 75-mm. howitzers and 12 105-mm. howitzers of the proposed division, we discover that for the infantry strength of that organization, 7,086, but 5.5 square yards per minute per infantryman *can* be provided, at *maximum* rate.

The small-arms and the close-support firepower of this division has been materially increased. Its direct-and general-support artillery firepower has been materially lessened.

This weakness of support can be in no way made up by the substitution of new pieces. No matter how fancy they may be at the F.O.B. end of the trajectory, they do not deliver proportionately more goods at the C.O.D. end. What do they have that our present modified armament lacks?

Take the 105-mm. howitzer, a fine piece of ordnance, in itself. Its burst sweeps a zone 9 by 40, or 360 square yards, and can be fired at maximum rate, four times a minute, to cover 1,440 square yards—more than the 75, but less than the 155. Its pit is a foot deeper than the 75, but over a foot less deep than the 155. Is this the boy you want sent to do a man's work, the work of the 155? Even the Germans, whose radical departure from standard—and one may be jolly sure their ordnance is designed to meet German situations, not American ones—appears to have precipitated all this excitement, don't use that caliber for general, but for direct, support. (Let us reflect that all indications now point to a following abroad of American leadership in wheeled prime movers and pneumatic-tired pieces, which are far more necessary for our great strategic

*The gun, too, can better effect ricochet fire, currently attracting attention because of its effective use in Spain.

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distances than for them, and restrain ourselves from an inferiority complex.)

So that there is need for several things: A shower of projectiles, *right now*, with lateral blast effect on unprotected personnel, and, at some more convenient time, for obvious reasons, deep pits for destruction of fortified positions, light bridges and the like. The latter cannot avoid fire; the former may. The 105 is ineffective for the latter mission. Is it so for the former?

Perhaps it would not be if it could fire six rounds per gun per minute, with fixed ammunition. Accepted rates for this weapon are 4 rounds. Higher rates, said to be obtained by foreign users of this caliber, should be accepted with caution*. Have you seen photographs of these foreign calibers, with their prime movers? All those who consider them to have the mobility of the American 75, please stand on your heads. They are of what we would consider corps types, being obviously less mobile than our modernized 155 howitzer. And they have such long tubes, such high relief, that their inconspicuous emplacement would be a feat of the first order. They are, indeed, so apparently unwieldy and, in position, conspicuous, that direct-laying for fire on moving targets, or for close defense of the position against mechanized attack would be seriously handicapped, if not actually impossible.

This is a good time to mention, particularly under a *nom de plume*, that it is not so much new weapons we need as better education in the use of present ones. Between the infantry and the artillery there are still unsolved questions

*Author's Note. In all probability the cyclic rate, which is quite different from the service rate, was used. I have fortified myself with a technical opinion on this, and as for much of the other arithmetic, see Field Artillery Book 161, "Gunnery."

of liaison, of importance paramount even to doubled range and tripled rates of fire. Their solutions rest upon mutual understanding of powers and limitations, some of which this article, in a small way, endeavors to present.

The advocacy of the 75-mm. field howitzer as a substitute for the M-2 gun is based upon this very point. The howitzer is a sweet piece, and it can be pushed up close behind the infantry to take advantage of nearby cover and toss its shells over the mask. This appeals to the infantry. But don't forget that this will be obtained—must be obtained—if with high-angle fire, then with lowered velocities. And low velocities limit surprise. If this is what is wanted of the direct-support weapon, then why should an 81-mm. mortar (superior for the close-in mission) also be required? And to attain maximum flexibility, maximum concentration, and surprise fire, the 75 howitzer must be emplaced in rear positions, M-2 positions, if you please, where it would suffer by comparison with the latter weapon. The M-2 partakes of the capabilities of the howitzer by reason of its zoned fire. The converse is not true.

Now here is the crusher: The 75 can, in emergency, and for short periods, fire at constant elevation at double, even triple, its regulation rate. Larger calibers can only approach, they cannot equal, this potentiality. Furthermore, the 75 gun is far better equipped for close defense of its immediate area, in case of a breakthrough by mechanized attack, than larger, heavier, and more unwieldy calibers, and likewise is superior to the 75 howitzer, so low it cannot be laid and aimed by men on their feet.

The Queen alone can seize and hold ground. The Queen won the War and will win the next one, and the rest of us might just as well accept our role—that of hired help. The Queen suffered

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grievously in the last fracas. But, Your Majesty, who made you suffer? According to the Medical Department, it was the other fellow's artillery, our 1918 losses in battle being attributed,

87 percent of them, to artillery projectiles.

And why not — The Queen's Husband? Doesn't a good husband provide support?

SPECIAL NOTICE

U. S. FIELD ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION PRIZE ESSAY, 1938

A PRIZE of \$100 is offered by the United States Field Artillery Association for the best essay submitted by any Field Artillery officer of the Regular Army, National Guard, or Reserve Corps, on any subject of current interest pertaining to the Field Artillery.

The Executive Council of the Association, in announcing the essay prize, offers, in addition, a prize of \$50 to that student of the 1937-38 Regular Course of the Field Artillery School whose required thesis shall be adjudged best by the Commandant of the School or by his delegates.

The following rules will govern the essay competition:

(1) The award of prize to be made by a committee of three members to be nominated by the President of the Field Artillery Association, voting by ballot and without knowledge of the competitors' names or of each other's vote.

(2) Each competitor shall send his essay to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association in a sealed envelope marked "Prize Essay Contest." The name of the

writer shall not appear on the essay, but instead thereof a motto. Accompanying the essay, a separate sealed envelope will be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer, with the motto on the outside, and the writer's name and motto inside. This envelope will not be opened until after the decision of the Committee.

(3) Essays must be received on or before January 1, 1938. Announcement of award will be made as soon as practicable after that date.

(4) The essay awarded the "United States Field Artillery Association Prize" will be published in the FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL as soon as practicable. Essays not awarded the prize may be accepted for publication in the FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL at the discretion of the editor and the writers of such articles shall be compensated at the established rate for articles not submitted in competition.

(5) Essays should be limited to 8,000 words, but shorter articles will receive equal consideration.

(6) All essays must be typewritten, double spaced, and submitted in triplicate.



The Superintendent, USMA, desires to advise all those graduates no longer in the service to apply to him, giving exact mailing address, for their certificates conferring the degree of Bachelor of Science, recently authorized by Act of Congress. Those officers still in the service will receive their certificates without application. Assistance is desired in obtaining the names and addresses of others.

More Artillery, Not Less

IN STILL another lead editorial in his powerful *Chicago Tribune*, Colonel Robert R. McCormick, Field Artillery Reserve, wartime Fifth Field-er, writes, under the heading "More Artillery, Not Less":

"The American army has created a new division, consisting of three instead of four regiments of infantry, with a corresponding reduction in division artillery strength.

The change is from the theory of two wings to that of two wings and a reserve. The relative tactical merits of the two methods have been debated exhaustively, and may be neglected here. The advantage of eliminating the brigades into which the division was formerly divided, with their staffs, and substituting direct communication between division and regimental headquarters, we think is plain.

But apart from the question of infantry organization, the new plan contains a grievous fault in its reduction of artillery strength. The quota of guns drops back to that with which the American division entered combat in 1917. The lessons of that war have been forgotten.

A few months ago we commented in this column on a brilliant summary of those lessons relating to artillery support of infantry, contributed by Col. Conrad Lanza to THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL.

Very briefly, Col. Lanza found that before the war American officers had been overinstructed in the limitations of artillery and underinstructed in its possibilities; that cutting off artillery support after infantry had reached its primary objective, instead of opening the

way for a break-through and exploitation unhampered by waiting for artillery, only exposed the infantry to devastating German artillery and machine gun fire, against which it was unable to advance until again supported by artillery; that American staffs were overafraid of firing on their own infantry, and that neither staff nor line officers were aware of or took advantage of the long range of modern artillery.

Most of these faults Col. Lanza traced to corps and army staffs, which failed to consult line commands and based orders limiting artillery support on out of date training regulations, based in turn on the erroneous theory that infantry is an independent arm dependent on no other arm of the service. On that occasion we remarked that:

'Col. Lanza's impressive analysis of this costly failure to exploit the full possibilities of modern artillery makes us wonder if that failure has made any adequate impression on our military thinking. If we go into another great war will our soldiers benefit by it?'

The weakening of artillery forces in the new division indicates that the lesson has gone unlearned and that the benefits will be unrepaid.

In the great war artillery inflicted and infantry suffered 80 per cent of the casualties. The lesson is obvious. There should be a larger percentage of casualty inflicting troops and a smaller percentage of casualty suffering troops. And the place for artillery strength is within the division, not supplementary to it. So organized, the faulty liaison which Col. Lanza found through his studies of our experiences in France can best be cured."

The Guns of Battery "O"

BY WARRANT OFFICER WILLIAM L. ALF

SIEGE Battery O, 7th Artillery, was organized about June, 1899, and later its designation was changed to 16th Battery

of Field Artillery, and, finally in 1907, to Battery B, 5th FA.

I served in this battery from the time it was organized and had what may be termed hectic experiences until it was included as a battery in the newly organized regiment of the 5th FA. Upon the battery's initial organization it was stationed at Washington Barracks, D. C., and consisted of four 7-inch howitzers drawn by, at times, 8 horses, at others, 10 horses, depending upon the condition of roads. In addition to a full complement of horses the battery also had over 100 mules; the horses being used to draw the guns and platform wagons and the mules (driven by jerk lines) the ammunition wagons. The platform wagons (one for each gun) were ordinary lumber wagons loaded with 6" × 6" and 2" × 6" of sufficient quantity so that a platform could be laid on the ground. These were held in place by iron pins run through holes in the planks and then into the ground. A pintle plate was bolted to the platform and the piece then placed on it and securely fastened by a hydraulic buffer to the pintle plate. This buffer, together with the recoil cylinders and recoil springs on the trunnion bed, took up the recoil.

My first march with this battery was from Washington Barracks to Annapolis, Maryland. The guns had no brakes and the

*There's Sergeant Dan McCafferty, There's Corporal Donohue,
The boys that keep us up to scratch In gallant Comp'ny Q,
The drums they roll, upon me soul, For that's the way we go,
Forty miles a day and your beans and hay. In the Regular Army-O.*

—Old Song.

hills were taken at what I called a cavalry charge. The brakes consisted of the wheel team and about 15

cannoneers on each side of the rear wheels with a rope fastened to a hook attached to the axle outside the wheels. When the momentum got too much of course the cannoneers let go the ropes, and the horses with the heavy siege guns charged down the hill. One instance occurred where there was a bridge at the foot of a long hill just around a curve and before the first gun reached the bridge the second gun had already started. The bridge collapsed as the first gun reached it; the second gun necessarily was forced to leave the road and as it did, men, horses, and guns crashed through a fence. This resulted in the injury of several horses and men. It was necessary to destroy one of the horses. After making from five to ten miles per day, never over ten, the battery finally reached Annapolis, where it was on exhibition as the only battery of its kind in the Army drawn by horses. After several days in camp the battery marched overland to Fort Foote, Md., where it participated in its first target practice. Everyone from the Captain on down was skeptical as to just what would occur when the guns were fired. Every precaution was taken. About thirty feet of rope was added to each lanyard; the men's ears were stuffed with cotton, and they were ordered to stand on their toes when the lanyard was pulled. A

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SIEGE BATTERY "O," 7TH ARTILLERY, AT FORT

The battery commander is John P. Haines, now Colonel, Retired, and the officer between section of wartime Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School, Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Stable Sergeant Wm.

floating target was placed diagonally across the Potomac and finally the first shot was fired. It was immediately discovered that cotton in the ears, standing on the toes, and the long lanyard were not necessary. However, the laying of the guns was not as accurate as it should have been, for the first shell burst in a chicken coop built against the side of a farmer's barn. Of course one can imagine what happened when a 120-pound shell loaded with 8 pounds of powder exploded under these conditions. About three hours later a mounted messenger from Washington delivered a

message to the BC, directing him with his battery to report at the War Department in Washington at once. Upon reaching Washington the battery was immediately ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas, and was on the road, by rail, within three days.

At Fort Riley, during target practice, as one of the guns was being loaded, a shell, upon being rammed into the breech, exploded as it hit the rifling, killing three men outright and wounding twelve.

Another incident occurred during a Kansas flood. The battery was on a march from Fort Leavenworth to Fort

THE GUNS OF BATTERY "O"



RILEY, KANSAS, ABOUT 1904

the near platoon is Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, remembered by many as Colonel Commandant of the L. Alf is boot-to-boot with the lead driver of the 4th Section.

Riley, Kansas. Upon reaching St. Mary's, Kansas, the river overflowed its banks and made marching impracticable. The battery was taken to a high hill, where camp was established. The town was flooded, and it was impossible to secure food for the men and horses. This necessitated detachments striking out cross-country for food, which was obtained in small quantities from farmers. In fact so small that we were cut to two and three sandwiches per day. The horses were being fed corn and it soured so that the animals would not eat it. Their feet softened so in the soft mud that it was

impossible to keep shoes on them, because of the suction when they pulled their feet out of the mire. A pack train was sent from Fort Riley, Kansas, to locate the battery but it could not be found. Finally the BC became exasperated and the battery struck out for Fort Riley, as the crow flies. Fences were taken down, and it turned out to be a cross-country march. Men had been wet so long that their feet became swollen and they were riding their horses barefoot. Guns would get mired, which necessitated using a gin to raise the carriages and build a road under them. Finally the battery

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THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS

The battery baseball team, between being O of the 7th, and B of the 5th. Second man from left in middle row is Second Baseman A. B. Warfield, then 1st Lieutenant—now Brigadier General. On his left is First Baseman George W. Van Deusen, then Captain—now Colonel, Retired. And on his left is the author, Pitcher William L. Alf.

reached Fort Riley, exhausted. The horses and equipment were taken over by a Fort Riley battery temporarily and the men were placed in camp for medical attention.

During later experiments brakes were placed on the rear wheels, to be manipulated by a cannoneer. He was required to run on foot under the muzzle of the gun, adjusting a wheel that conveyed pressure to the brakes. Effort was made to discard the platform. The first attempt was to place a rope around

the axle and run this through a block and tackle fastened to a tree. The first time this was tried the rope snapped and the flying end narrowly missed some of the men. This was abandoned, and sandbags were placed in rear of the wheels when the guns were unlimbered. Planks were extended from the wheels to the top of the sandbags, the brakes put on, and the guns fired. This worked fairly well. The guns would run up the planks—the cannoneer would release the brakes and allow the piece to roll back into battery.

DON'T FORGET THE ANNUAL MEETING, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, ARMY-NAVY CLUB,
WASHINGTON

Them Were the Days

BY FLOYD BARROWS

ONE Saturday afternoon in March, 1913, a matinee performance at the old Willis-Wood Theatre in Kansas City was thrown into confusion by the announcement from the stage that if there were any officers present in the audience from either Fort Leavenworth or Fort Riley they were requested to report to their respective stations at once, as orders had been received for immediate departure to the Mexican Border.

Very distinctly I remember that afternoon. We had gone to the matinee with a civilian friend who said to my husband, "Let me be a hero and walk out with you." At that time my husband was on duty as Inspector-Instructor with the National Guard of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, and New Mexico. Feeling hopeful that the proximity of the latter two states might assure him of some chance of joining the forces, he was among the first to assemble in the theater lobby. The probability of such good luck soon vanished, and after putting aside that disappointment, the next best interest was to contact the old regiment, the Fourth Field Artillery, then stationed at Fort D. A. Russell (now Ft. F. E. Warren), Wyoming. The following days were spent in such efforts and we kept in close touch with the regiment along the way. Sure enough, they were routed through Kansas City, would arrive early in the morning, and were to stay there several hours to water the horses and mules.

It was with much excitement that we met our old friends. They were headed for big things—adventure, field service, and what else no one could prophesy, as Mexico was on the rampage!

When the train whistled and goodbyes were said, there was that forlorn feeling of being left behind. Soon after they arrived in Texas City—a place on the map no one had ever heard of before—we began to hear their stories of discomfort, hardships, mud, and poor living conditions. And the more we heard, the more anxious we were to join them and share their experiences.

What were discomforts in our young lives? The little apartment in Kansas City soon became a burden and a bore compared to all the things we were missing. Finally our wishes came true, and in the early fall we started off to join our comrades. With all of the information in hand we certainly knew what to expect. We were told that the Harper Hotel was the best place to stay, so along the way we telegraphed for reservations. And what a joke that was on us—reservations at the Harper! There was a buckboard and a flock of mosquitoes to meet us at the Texas City Junction, and as we silently bumped along the remaining few miles of our journey we looked at each other as if to say, "And we couldn't wait to get to this!" One thing sure—conditions in Texas City had not been misrepresented, but at last we would see it for ourselves.

The Fourth Artillery was on the outskirts of the Second Division Camp. The stables and picket-lines had been properly drained and laid out so that the heavy rains and mud made little or no difference.

The officers had built a fine club, rather primitive in its structure of lumber and screening, but most complete in its hospitality. The Artillery parties

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and bar very soon became the most popular in the Division. Every one will always remember Charlie Wing, who long presided at the bar, and his original and famous concoctions. Someone casually asked of Charlie if he were the cook, which question highly insulted him; with great dignity he replied, "No, I no cookie—I shakie!"

Our soldiers were also the pride and terror of the division. Soon after their arrival they established a prestige never to be lived down. It seems there was a party given by one of the regiments of another arm, to which they were not invited, so to get even they lay in ambush for the returning guests. The results were so effective that from then on the field artillery soldiers did no police duty in Texas City. Their own particular code for enforcing law and order forever remained undisputed.

The esprit de corps in that old regiment was wonderful, and should be handed down as a heritage. It was hard-working, hard-fighting, hard-disciplined, but not hard-boiled, as this incident will illustrate: One night Colonel Berry had been detained until quite late in his office, and when he returned to his tent anticipating a night's good rest, whom should he find curled up in his bunk, sound asleep, but one of the sergeants, who had evidently imbibed too heavily along the way. Without any to-do then. Colonel Berry just went into the Adjutant's tent next door and spent the night. But "What the Colonel said to the Sergeant" the next day, no one ever knew.

(There is nothing that gives a more picturesque outlook nor a more secure feeling than to see a mountain battery, and the old Red Guidon, as they march along. No matter what confronts them, what obstacles are ahead, one feels sure the mules can always make it. In the winter they plowed through the mud: in the summer they waded through the dust

and sand, never balking and without even a sign of turning back or fatigue.)

For over a year we waited amid such uncertainties and uncomfortable conditions, every day bringing new rumors why we were there, and how much longer we would stay. Of course every one knew the motive for the sojourn was to go into Mexico, and when the occasion arose, the troops were packed and ready, waiting on the docks—but what good did that do when there were not enough available transports to take them! With much disappointment, disgust, and chagrin, the Second Battalion was marched back to camp, unpacked, and there they stayed on Texas shores while the First Battalion, along with some of the infantry, saw service in Vera Cruz. After several months our heroes returned with many enviable experiences, but a very weary and wet lot.

Again we settled ourselves for another winter—resigned to stay there the rest of our service if necessary.

Please don't think that even under these conditions—the soldiers had been under canvas for many months—that any one suffered from loss of morale. There were many highlights, and many glamorous occasions.

Army polo was at its height. Nearly every regiment in the division had a team. On Sundays, weather permitting, a tent was pitched, tea was served, and polo became the social gathering of the week.

General Bell, gallant warrior that he was, played right along with the lieutenants, always insisting that on the polo field there was no rank. And often from the sidelines could be heard the remark. "Ride 'em. General—ride 'em!"

Those were the days of the buckboard and the battery wagon, drawn by those "long-eared old darlings," as Kipling so affectionately refers to the mules of the "Screw-Guns." Now as I see the stylish reconnaissance car, and

THEM WERE THE DAYS

the shiny Dodge trucks, I can't help but wonder if they carry the same air of importance and glamor. As I remember there was only one automobile among the entire artillery personnel, and that belonged to the lowest-ranking second lieutenant. It was always referred to as "Artie's buzz-wagon." What use he had for it I really don't know. Roads were bad, and no pleasures were nearby.

Finally the end came—the tidal wave that wiped out the whole Second Division camp, in August of 1915. I will remember the remark, "It took an act of Congress to get us here, but an act of God to get us away."

What mingled emotions that storm brought! Tragedies, as well as many amusing and incredible incidents. Many lives were lost; the little shacks which we called our homes were washed away; and all we had left were the wet clothes on our backs. For over a week we had very little food to eat, and at night we would gather together in the darkness and cheerfully discuss our present plight and wonder what the future would bring us.

One of the most remarkable sights was an old freighter that had been blown several hundred yards inland. It was just sitting there, with its keel deep in the ground and the green grass growing all around. A channel had to be dredged to get it out to sea again. The little Bailey Line boats that anchored around Galveston were scattered all over the prairie like chicken-coops, and how long they stayed there we didn't wait to see. As soon as the roads were open, the women and children fled, like refugees, up to Houston, while the officers and men stayed behind to reclaim the camp.

Later the whole regiment was ordered to El Paso and to be on high ground again

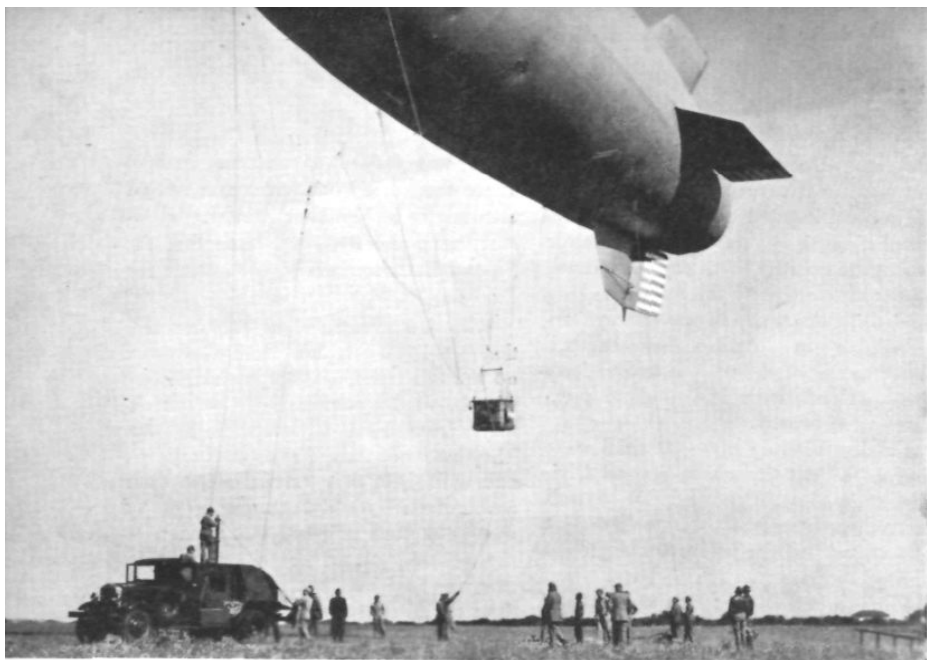
was indeed a welcome change. There they dried out and again settled themselves for another winter. However, very shortly word came that the Second Battalion would soon leave for Panama.

What an eventful and exciting trip that was! We sailed from Galveston on the old transport, Kilpatrick. Along with us went a company of Coast Artillery, from Fort Crockett, I believe. They had not moved station for years, and with them they carried all of their accumulations and accouterments of war—old guns and old gunpowder, to say nothing of all the dogs, parrots, canaries, and even monkeys they didn't have the heart to leave behind. All of these, in addition to our mules and horses, made the Kilpatrick, which was already a veteran in the transport service, seem little better than Noah's Ark.

The exciting part of it was on the very night before we were to sail. Villa raided Columbus, New Mexico! The feeling was so confident that the troops would be ordered back to take their place on the firing line that sailing time was held up for several days. There were no limits as to the various rumors and prognostications. We had all learned the meaning of "Watchful waiting." Without more ado we shoved off—again missing the real objective.

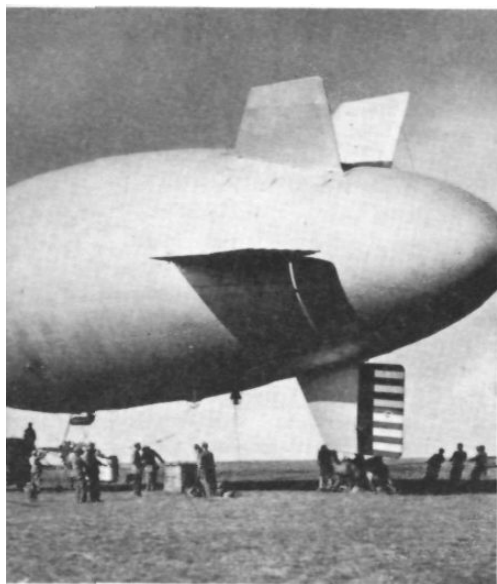
Every one landed in Panama intact, and the Second Battalion started off on a new foot in Corozal, the first mounted troops in the Canal Zone. Everything went peacefully enough until 1917, when we took our place in the World War. The old outfit became the nucleus of a new regiment, and the old friendships were scattered, but wherever they are, I am sure that old tie still binds—

The Fourth Field Artillery!



AS CAPTIVE BALLOON

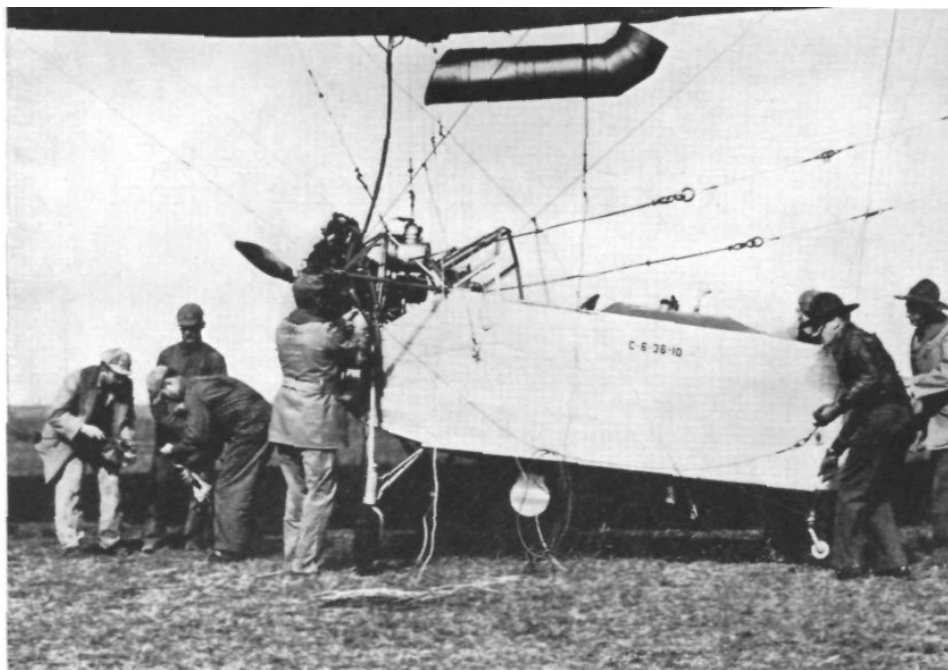
The Observation Balloon



DETACHING BASKET

THE War Department announced, November 22d, the completion of the initial phase of experimental tests on the C-6 motorized observation balloon at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. These tests have been in progress since early September and several hundred flights have been made under a great variety of wind and weather conditions.

The C-6 brings many novel and interesting features to the observation balloon field. The wartime captive balloon, known as the "sausage," and which has remained practically unchanged to the present time, was moored by a cable to a winch. To move it over the terrain when changing its station for observation, it was necessary to "walk" it overland, where power lines, fences, trees, and other obstacles make progress slow and difficult, or to pull it down, deflate, roll it up and move it by truck—also a time-consuming



ATTACHING CAR

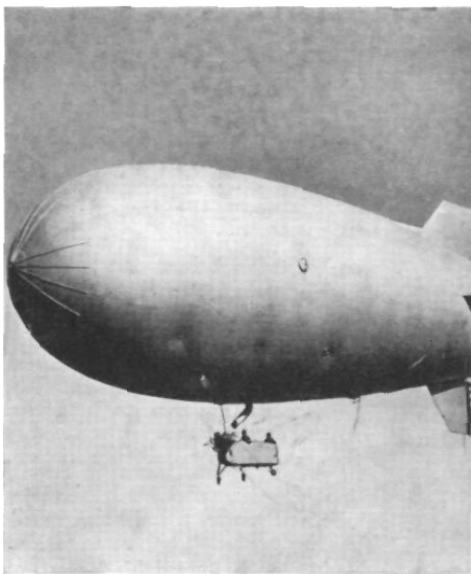
Weighs Anchor

(Photos by U. S. Army Air Corps)

process. The C-6 has the advantage of moving under its own power across country, while its winch moves by a motor; arriving at the proposed rendezvous or ascension site, the balloon lands and is attached to its winch. Thereafter it performs the normal function of a captive balloon, affording a stationary platform at high elevation for directing artillery fire.

Another great advantage possessed by the C-6 lies in the fact that this new balloon is filled with helium.

The C-6 balloon is 107 feet long and 30 feet in diameter and contains 52,000 cubic feet of helium. The old type "sausage" it replaces was 95 feet long, 27 feet in diameter and contained 37,500 cubic feet of hydrogen. The new balloon is powered by a 90-horsepower Lambert motor, mounted in a detachable car, giving the machine a speed of 40 miles per hour.



IN FLIGHT

Twenty Years With the Journal

BY CHARLES S. WEST

EDITORIAL NOTE. *The name of Charles S. West is written all over the archives of this Journal. He was present at its inauguration and helped to guide its course through many stirring years. He retired in 1931 and now lives in St. Petersburg, Florida, where he continues to aid the Journal by recollections from a truly remarkable memory store.*

TO THE EDITOR: Your letter with its kind invitation to write you reminds me of the early days of The U. S. Field Artillery Association, and the receipt of the last edition of THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL, have brought to me recollections of happy days. Life in retirement here in Florida is pleasant to a man debited with nearly three score and ten years of age; but a quarter of a century ago I found happiness in hard work, and thus the early days of the Association were happy days for me. From the shadows of the distant past still comes an occasional gleam of gratification over the results of hard labor, laughter over humorous incidents, or happiness over dramatic escapes from situations bordering on the tragic.

In the early days of the organization we had to work hard, but there were compensations. Two of us did all of the work, and that entirely outside of regular office hours. But something came up almost every day to enliven, amuse, encourage, or even to make merry the hour.

During the first few months of the life of the Association. General Wm. J. Snow, founder and father of the enterprise, was treasurer, and he personally kept the books. When about to leave Washington he turned his ledger over to me, saying he was short two cents in his accounts and

asking me to audit the book and if possible find that missing two cents because he had spent as much sweat trying to find them as he could afford to spend. That evening I added up the long columns of small items of receipts and expenditures, over and over again, until I knew that the footings were correct, but away late in the night I discovered that in the column of receipts he had carried forward two cents too much to a following page. The next day I saw him and told him I had found the missing two cents and where. He snorted and then said with manifest sincerity: "I'm not fit to keep books!"

Seven or eight years later, when the annual income and expenses of THE JOURNAL had grown to many thousands of dollars. I prepared the annual report and statement of accounts for the annual meeting of the Association and left them with Colonel Arthur F. Cassels, then editor. He thought best to break the statement down so as to show also the income and expenditures by months, which he proceeded to do. The next day at noon I went to his office and found him red in the face, sweating like a butcher, and swearing like a pirate. The totals of his twelve monthly statements disagreed with the annual statement by an even hundred dollars. He had labored to find the error until two o'clock in the morning and then all the forenoon, all in vain. I glanced quickly over his sheets and by sheer good luck saw it, and placing my finger on the spot I said. "There's your error." He looked dazed for a moment, and then broke into lurid description of what he declared was his abysmal stupidity! I declined to agree with him, for he really was a brilliant man.

My first task for the Association was

TWENTY YEARS WITH THE JOURNAL

to prepare a list of the officers of field artillery of the regular army, erase from it the few who were already members of the Association, and prepare a personal letter for the signature of General Snow to each of the others asking for four dollars which was then the subscription rate for THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL. The responses were quite satisfactory and many of them were accompanied by words of encouragement. But there was one officer, stationed in Cuba, who wrote: "Inclosed find eight dollars for subscription for two years to the new Journal, but I am sorry you have started this thing for I am firmly of the opinion that printer's ink is the curse of the United States Army."

Before the reorganization of the army, I think it was in 1916, the real clientele of the Association were the officers of six regiments of field artillery of the regular army and those of a few incipient batteries of the national guard. We expected the field artillerymen of the regular army to come in almost as a matter of course, but we instituted a special campaign to bring in those of the national guard. Among the national guardsmen who helped in this work I recollect John F. O'Ryan of New York, Robert H. Tyndall of Indiana, Branch Johnson of Virginia, Wm. C. Webb of Utah, Philip C. Westfahl of Wisconsin, J. Ed. Eubanks of Georgia, E. O. Sanguinet of Missouri, Thorndike D. Howe of Massachusetts, Wm. G. Hinderer of New Jersey, Chester B. McCormick of Michigan, John S. Purucker of Pennsylvania, Richard K. Hale of Massachusetts, Clinton T. Bundy of Pennsylvania, John H. Sherburne of Massachusetts, T. M. Wortham of Virginia, Quida A. Kulish of Ohio; and of course there was a considerable number of others who helped but their names I have for the moment forgotten. Later on, by constant correspondence with the state governments and also directly with battery commanders. I managed to

compile a roster of every officer of field artillery in America with the rank and organization of each, and kept it constantly up to date. It was the only such roster in existence, for there was nothing of the kind in the War Department. Some months before we entered the World War, General (then Major) Charles P. Summerall, a member of the Association, came to Washington for duty in the Militia Bureau, as it was then called, and I made a friendly acquaintance with him which lasted until his retirement years later. He had a way of writing short pencil notes asking for needed information and leaving them in his mail basket to be answered by the clerks in the bureau, instead of asking his questions orally. When he would thus ask for information about the organization of some national guard battery, a clerk would rush the question down to me where I was employed in the office of the Secretary of War. I would bring him the answer from my house the next morning, and he would then take it in to Major Summerall with a considerable show of pride in his accomplishment! This went on for several months until Major Summerall learned about it and gave orders that the bureau compile the information and keep it on hand, and thereafter when he wanted such information he asked me for it. I gave the clerks a complete roster with which to start their work, but I do not think it was kept current until several years later.

From my national guard roster and from information as to the regular army obtained from The Adjutant General's Office. I compiled and published in each edition of THE JOURNAL for some time a tabulated statement of the percentage of officers of each organization who belonged to the Association. When General (then Captain) Marlborough Churchill was editor of THE JOURNAL he took much interest in this statement, knowing as he did that the pickings for us were pretty thin at best, and he frequently

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asked me for the latest information on the subject. I met him one day in a corridor of the War Department through which he was passing in company with another officer, Colonel Conrad Lanza I think it was, and while pausing for a word he asked me about the percentage situation. I replied that we had just acquired fifty percent of the officers of one state which I named. He expressed gratification and started to leave, but paused to ask me how many field artillery officers there were in that state. "Two!" I replied. "Two, and we have fifty percent of them!" he shouted, and then he and his companion staggered with laughter out of the building.

Once I prepared an important letter to which I meant to sign the editor's name, but in my haste I got mixed up and signed it Randolph Churchill instead of Marlborough Churchill, and then mailed it. Well I remember his shouts of laughter when he learned of it.

While THE JOURNAL was young I could occasionally help a little with the editorial work. Once the editor was ordered out of town before getting together enough material for the forthcoming edition. After he left an article came in by mail which to the best of my knowledge and belief was the most idiotic drivel ever penned by human hand. But it was submitted by an influential national guard officer and I did not want to offend him, and besides it contained a few thoughts really good. I rewrote the article in its entirety, making a completely different story of it, using just a few of the original sentences and embodying the two or three worthwhile ideas. I used his caption and byline, and when it was in type I sent him a proof of the story, telling him we had taken the liberty of making a few slight changes in the wording, which we hoped would be satisfactory to him. He replied promptly, saying the few changes were quite satisfactory and asking for extra copies of the magazine containing *his article* to send to friends.

The approach of war brought grief to thousands, and THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL did not escape. For some time we had been using a comfortable room at the District of Columbia militia headquarters in the Star Building. Suddenly, like the crack of doom, came word that the national guard offices were to be moved immediately and that we must get out. Captain Churchill, the editor, was away on duty at Tobyhanna. We had acquired some office furniture and equipment and had accumulated some important office records. Office space in Washington could not be rented within our means. I was in despair, General (then Colonel) Peyton C. March was a member of our Executive Council and was on duty in The Adjutant General's Office, and while passing his door that day I had an inspiration, walked in, told him who I was, and described our trouble. "Let's see," he said, and grasped his telephone. After a few resultless calls he got hold of the captain of a District of Columbia battery and asked if he could find room for us at his headquarters. He could, and would, and that troublesome question was settled for the time being. Colonel March looked at me, smiled, and said: "Whenever you or THE JOURNAL are in trouble, come to me!" I continued in friendly personal relations with him until his retirement and always I much admired him.

It was at about that time that we made the first big change in the format of THE JOURNAL. Our printing had always been done by a Washington firm of printers, and never very well done. Captain Churchill canceled our contract with them and contracted for the work with J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia. He was at Tobyhanna most of the time during that period, the printers were in Philadelphia, and I was in Washington; but we kept up a rapid triangular stream of correspondence for some weeks and managed to bring about two

TWENTY YEARS WITH THE JOURNAL

personal conferences in Washington. Meanwhile, we were working like dogs to make the new Journal as attractive in all respects as we could make it. When the new edition appeared, printed in beauty and dignity, handsomely illustrated, elegantly bound, I believed and still believe that it was the best edited and finest in appearance of any military service journal in the whole wide world. The next day, while walking down a corridor in the War Department, I saw a tall man in the distance waving his arms in the air and trying to attract my attention. It was General March. As I approached him he shouted, "Some JOURNAL! Some JOURNAL!" He stopped to express to me his pride in the publication, and then as he turned a corner toward his office I heard him saying to himself, "Some JOURNAL! Some JOURNAL!"

But all these things were taking their toll, and much as I had enjoyed my association with Captain Churchill I was glad, with him, when he received War Department orders assigning him to duty as an observer in Europe. He came back later and rendered conspicuous service as Chief of the Division of Military Information of the War Department.

For a while just before and during the early part of the war we had a new editor for each edition of the magazine. All were able and willing but too busy to do more than edit the magazine, and the work of management fell almost entirely upon me. One of the editors, Colonel Clarence Deems, proposed to publish my name in the magazine as its business manager, but to this I declined to consent. When I retired he wrote me a beautiful letter which touched me deeply and to which I intended to reply, but lately I found it in my desk unanswered, to my profound regret.

And now I would like to tell you a story I have never told before, of a time twenty years ago when for a few, to me, terrible minutes, THE FIELD ARTILLERY

JOURNAL stood under the sword of Damocles and it was my lot gently to push it aside to safety.

It was at the annual meeting of the Association in December of 1917. The nation had been at war seven or eight months, and was just getting into that majestic stride which carried it to victory. Every field artilleryman in the regular army and national guard was in work up to his ears and had no time for reading or for anything else except the stern duties of a soldier when his country is at war. The original mission of THE JOURNAL had ceased to be. But all over the country there were thousands of young men, candidates for commissions, who were hungry for information on military subjects and willing to pay for every scrap of it. I was conducting all of the correspondence of the Association at the time. I had authority of the editor to sign his name to communications, and with that authority I had obtained from the commanding officers of all training camps the names of men who for a small commission were willing to solicit subscriptions for us, and I also had a man on the road soliciting for us at military posts. Money and checks were coming to us in every mail. General Snow, who had been in Washington for a while, left some time before the annual meeting, and when he came in to say good-bye to me I showed him that day's mail with its many inclosures of checks and currency. He manifested much pleasure, but as the weeks went by I failed to notice much enthusiasm among other officers when they were informed of our progress.

When that annual meeting convened at the Army and Navy Club in Washington there were but four persons present: The editor, two other members, and myself. But I had obtained for the editor enough proxies to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the meeting could therefore legally

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adopt any measure within the limits of the constitution. The senior officer present called the meeting to order. The editor read the annual report and the financial statements which I had prepared for him, and if I recollect aright they elected two or three members of the Executive Council. Then, glancing at the typewritten order of business I had given him, the chairman asked if there was any more business to come before the meeting or if anyone had anything to offer for the good of the Association. The third officer present was a major of field artillery, an able man who had already distinguished himself in the service. At this invitation he took the floor and declared he could see no purpose in continuing the publication of THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL, that it no longer had a real mission, that every scrap of new information on military subjects was being bulletined to the army by the War Department as fast as it became available and THE JOURNAL could not possibly publish anything new not already in the possession of the commissioned personnel, and that as the country was at war he thought it neither wise nor proper to spend time on anything but essentials.

I looked at the presiding officer and saw by his face that he was in perfect agreement with what had been said. The editor said nothing, which seemed like tacit approval, and his attitude did not show disagreement. In that moment there came to me the thought of General Snow, my best friend on earth, founder of THE JOURNAL and proud of it as the child of his thought, and he absent on war duty and therefore unable to do anything to head off the movement. I thought of the hard work done recently by General Churchill to develop THE JOURNAL, and of the pride in the enterprise felt by General March, both of them absent in France. No defender was present but me, and I not in the military service and

therefore not a member of the Association. The major started to speak again, and I did not doubt that he intended to make a motion to suspend publication. I could contain myself no longer.

"Gentlemen," I said, "if this Association determines to discontinue its publication of THE JOURNAL, I propose to take it over as a commercial enterprise; and I promise that when the war is over if the Association is then reorganized I will turn the magazine back to the Association with a larger subscription list than it now has and with ten thousand dollars in money besides. I shall expect also to make at least ten thousand dollars out of it for myself."

I spoke quickly, almost hotly, and when I finished I expected to encounter some degree of resentment. Instead, all three looked at me with manifest interest, although with some surprise. The major seemed lost in thought for perhaps a whole minute, and then he said: "Mr. Chairman, I do not now believe it is up to us four here to consider the matter of discontinuing the publication of THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL."

I drew a long and loud sigh of relief, and then he turned to me with the friendliest, kindest smile imaginable, and the incident was closed. I may add that after the war the amount of money in the treasury of the Association more than justified the promise I had made.

While the wartime training camps for officers were in full swing I wrote to the commanding officers, over the signature of the editor, asking them to assist us to get new members. Among them was Colonel Wright Smith, in command of a camp somewhere in the southwest. He sent in over fifteen hundred dollars at one time. Later, Colonel Smith sent us another remittance of over six hundred dollars. Colonel Carter, in command at Camp Taylor, sent in subscriptions amounting to several thousand dollars,

TWENTY YEARS WITH THE JOURNAL

but I believe his efforts were in response to a suggestion from General Snow personally.

After the war our great subscription list, of course, melted away like the morning dew in July. General Snow, then Chief of Field Artillery, was building up the Field Artillery Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and we determined to make a drive to get a lot of them into the Association. A letter of invitation to join was prepared, mimeographed, and sent out to about eight thousand of them. We hired two girls to fill in the headings and address and seal the envelopes. They were a harum-scarum pair of young typists, without experience, and made some ludicrous mistakes. Imagine the astonishment and indignation of a general officer of the regular army, whom we will call General Dingbats for short, when he received a letter inviting him as an officer of the Reserve Corps to join the Association of which he had been a member for years! First, he hit the ceiling; and then he wrote us a letter! Among the things he said we found the statement that he resigned his membership and canceled his subscription to THE JOURNAL. Colonel Cassels was vacationing in Asheville, North Carolina, when the letter came in, and it really seemed to me that I ought to do something about it. He had authorized me to sign his name and had taught me to make a very good imitation of his somewhat erratic signature. So I wrote to General Dingbats, explaining very briefly that the mistake was made by a gum-chewing girl temporarily employed who knew nothing about the army, and said: "The fact, General, that you are and for years have been a very valuable member of this Association and an earnest supporter of THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL is well known to the management, and I regret profoundly the mistake made in so offensively

addressing you." By return mail came a letter withdrawing his resignation, and he remained a member for several years, until death, the grim reaper, took him from us. When on the return of Colonel Cassels to the office I showed him the correspondence, that glint of humor so well known to his many friends came into his eyes, and he shouted: "My God, West! Look what you did! You addressed him as Major General John Dingbats but you did not put U. S. Army after the name. It's a wonder you didn't lose him to us forever!"

Colonel Cassels could use the most lurid and at the same time the most expressive language to which I have ever listened. On many occasions in the midst of some discussion of some very serious question he convulsed me with an outburst of language so extraordinary as to be astonishing. An officer stationed at some post out west had known him and been known by him for years, and between them there was no love lost nor likely to be. When Colonel Cassels was appointed editor of THE JOURNAL that officer immediately canceled his subscription and resigned his membership. I learned afterward, positively and unmistakably, that thereafter that officer followed the practice of going to a battery room and there reading the copies of THE JOURNAL paid for from the battery fund. This to me was humorous, and I told Colonel Cassels about it. He got red in the face, clear back behind the ears, and said: "That's just exactly like that *tripe sandwich!*"

Sometimes I am glad that the law does not allow the service magazines to publish paid advertisements. While I was mixed up with THE JOURNAL that miserable specter kept me in a cold sweat. Early in the life of the Association we made an effort, not very successful, to add to the income of the Association through paid advertisements in THE JOURNAL. A national guard officer, no doubt in a sincere but misguided effort to help us, wrote to a large business

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house in his state, saying he had noticed the house had secured a large contract for army supplies, might want other contracts, and he thought it would be wise for them to advertise in THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL. They answered him, saying they obtained their contracts through the quality of their product and the prices they listed and in no other way, facts they wanted distinctly understood. Copies of the letters were then sent to us, and when they came I was frozen with terror. I prepared a letter to the business firm, repudiating the letter they had received and telling them that THE JOURNAL obtained its advertising contracts through the merits of the magazine as an advertising medium and in no other way, a fact we wanted distinctly understood. General Snow was then secretary and editor, and the letter was prepared for his signature. He held it for two days, and then one evening handed it to me, saying: "Let's let sleeping dogs lie. It has been my experience in dealing with damn fools that the less said the better." If I had ever entertained any doubt that Wm. J. Snow was a born philosopher, that doubt was then and there completely dispelled.

During the latter part of the war and shortly thereafter we made considerable money from paid advertisements. We

engaged the services of a solicitor who had phenomenal success in getting advertising contracts with large corporations, but Colonel Cassels soon became suspicious of his methods and always in conversation with me called him "*that bird*." When he sent in a large prepaid advertisement of a firm about to be indicted for wartime frauds against the government, we discharged him!

Working until far into the night and on holidays and all, was not easy; but always I knew that the editor was working harder than I was. And, too, during the twenty years of my connection with THE JOURNAL I found ample compensation for my work in the privilege of forming the acquaintance and ultimately the friendship of the distinguished officers who throughout these years edited the magazine. Their faces are indelibly pictured on the old man's brain and their names are graven on his heart, and I find profound pleasure in their review: William J. Snow, Oliver L. Spaulding, Louis T. Boisseau, Marlborough Churchill, John N. Greely, Dwight E. Aultman, Clarence Deems, Claude B. Thummel, Arthur F. Cassels, Thomas M. Holliday, William C. Houghton, Harleigh Parkhurst, John M. Eager, — *twenty years of them*, and I knew them all.

●

Major General A. J. Bowley was guest speaker at annual banquet, Baltimore, October 16, of 312th FA Association, of which Colonel C. C. McClain is president. . . . Utah's 145th FA celebrated its annual reunion at Ogden, October 9, honoring Colonel W. C. Webb, former commander. . . . And on December 4th, Saint Barbara Day, the 172d FA Brigade, Haverhill, Mass., will celebrate its annual Le Jour de Ste. Barbe, with Major General Fox Conner as a guest.

●

Utah's 222d FA, only 155-mm. Howitzer regiment participating in the recent San Luis Obispo army maneuvers (972 miles from home station), and its commander, Col. A. E. Wilfong, received the praise of the Corps Area Commander. . . . First Sergeant Mack Emerson, charter member of the 15th FA, is promoted to Warrant Officer. . . . 1st FA, 800 strong, with 130 vehicles, makes 1,800-mile trip through Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri.

Recommendations for Leavenworth and the War College

BY LIEUT. COL. F. A. DONIAT, FA

Personnel Section, Office of the Chief of Field Artillery

IN the January-February, 1935, issue of this JOURNAL there appeared an article describing the system of selecting students to attend The Army War College and The Command and General Staff School. That system has been followed by the Chief of Field Artillery in making his recommendations, without essential changes, since then. However, because some of the details have been changed, the method of selection of Field Artillery officers for the 1938-1939 courses at these schools is described in this issue.

The quota of Field Artillery officers recommended by the Chief of Field Artillery to attend the 1938-1939 courses is: Fourteen officers for the War College; thirty-eight officers for the Command and General Staff School.

For the 1938-1939 class, all War College students must be less than 50 years old on September 1, 1938, and at least half of them must be under 43 years on the same date. For Leavenworth, the age limits are, respectively, 46 and 39 years on the same date.

Selection of officers from the combat arms for the War College must be from those whose names are borne on the General Staff Corps Eligible List, or who are graduates of the 1937-38 class at the Army Industrial College.

The following quotation is contained in both of the War Department directives (for War College selections and for The Command and General Staff School selections):

"Following a thorough search of the efficiency reports and 201 files, those officers whose records indicate disqualifying traits of character should be

eliminated. Selection of candidates should then be made from among those officers who are eligible and available, keeping in mind that the officers best qualified for higher training should be selected. Much weight but not exclusive weight should be given to the current general rating (A.R. 605-155). School reports should receive only reasonable consideration. The officers of great promise with rising curves of efficiency would appear to be most desirable.

* * *

"Chiefs of Arms and Services will be scrupulously careful to see that no influence whatsoever, which is not contained on efficiency reports and legitimate records of the War Department, is allowed to have any bearing upon the selection of student officers."

The selection of officers recommended by the Chiefs of Field Artillery was then made as follows:

1. The officers with the highest General Efficiency Ratings, who were eligible by War Department directive, and who had more than ten years' commissioned service, were placed on a preliminary War College and a preliminary Leavenworth list. These lists contained the names of approximately three times as many officers as we were authorized to send to these schools.

2. For all the officers on these two preliminary lists, we then computed their rating for the five-year period prior to that considered in the General Efficiency Rating. So that we then had a ten-year rating on each officer. One-third of the names on the preliminary lists, those with the lowest Ten Year

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Rating, were then eliminated. That left 76 names on the Leavenworth list and 28 on the War College list.

3. Next, the essential details of the records of each officer on these lists were entered upon a large sheet of paper and the paper identified by a code number only (no names appeared thereon).

4. Each officer on duty in the Chief of Field Artillery's office, acting alone and according to his own system of evaluation, arranged the abstracts of the ten-year efficiency reports in what he believed to be their relative order of merit.

5. All officers having submitted their reports, these were consolidated to make a final list. The final list for each school was then subdivided into an upper-age group and a lower-age group.

6. Next, there were eliminated from the list officers whose 201 files indicated disqualifying traits of character. After this elimination, the Chief of Field Artillery recommended 14 officers for the War College and 38 for the Command and General Staff School in the order in which their names were placed upon the consolidated lists.

* * *

NOTE: From the above, it will be observed that it is unnecessary for officers to submit an application to go to The Army War College or to The Command and General Staff School. *Every eligible officer is considered.*

Those Field Artillery officers ordered to the War College for the 1938-1939 course are:

Craig, Louis A., Lt. Col. (IGD)
Von Holtzendorff, John D., Lt. Col.
Blakeley, Harold W., Maj.
Campbell, Boniface, Maj.
Cooney, Harold A., Maj.
Kurtz, Guy O., Maj.
Sheetz, Josef R., Maj.
Argo, Edwin Y., Capt.
Balmer, Jesmond D., Capt.
Carpenter, Giles R., Capt.

Gruenther, Alfred H., Capt.

Hinds, John H., Capt.

Magruder, Carter B., Capt.

Palmer, Williston B., Capt.

Sibert, Edwin L., Capt.

And to the Command and General Staff School:

Majors

Black, Frederick H.

Clark, Solomon F.

Fye, John H.

Partridge, Lloyd S.

Reeves, Andrew R.

Captains

Adams, Hugh P.

Beiderlinden, William A.

Berg, Carl E.

Binns, John J.

Burkart, Esher C.

Coombs, Raymond H.

Erskine, David G.

Farrell, Francis W.

Fowler, Halstead C.

Furuholmen, Bjarne

Gard, Robert G.

Gillmore, William N.

Haskell, Louis W.

Hedekin, Thomas B.

Hensey, Walter R., Jr.

Horton, John B.

Johnson, Douglas V.

Kehm, Harold D.

Kitts, Isaac L.

Krauthoff, Samuel V.

Langevin, Joseph L.

Lombard, Stephen C.

Mabie, Russell L.

Mathewson, Lemuel

McClure, Mark

Murphy, John B.

Roberts, Thomas A., Jr.

Smith, John A., Jr.

Smith, Valentine R.

Sweany, Kenneth S.

Walters, William B.

Willems, John M.

Williams, Edward T.

Reviews

GENERAL VON STEUBEN, by John McAuley Palmer: Yale University Press. \$4.00.

Even in those days it was felt that the chap with the odd-sounding name had no business displacing the Anglo-Saxon from the headlines. Nevertheless, Pulaski and Kosciusko were making the All-American Team. Ahead of them swept the Continental Line, somewhat uncomfortable under the driving of the line coach, a Prussian. His English was nothing to brag about, but he knew what the score was at all times. He had excellent material—if green—practically no equipment, and a tough schedule. But he and Head Coach Washington built a TEAM.

This, despite the fact, as General Palmer's book brings out, that Steuben's "von" was spurious; that he was no general, but a captain, when he landed in America: and that he was "something of Baron Munchhausen and something of Don Quixote de la Mancha." To which, let us add, quite a good deal of Cyrano de Bergerac. He was a braggart and romancer, a spendthrift, and a judge of good liquor. He loved his friends, and they were devoted to him. The world has always warmed to this type of fellow—provided he make good. Steuben did.

The author, in a prologue, finds his hero was "a systematic, circumstantial, and deliberate liar" (save in official and military matters, where he was a model of "veracity and scientific precision"), but much of the glamor shed around his Old World service, it appears, was placed there by Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane, who "sold" him to the American public, even though they knew that Steuben was not the Prussian lieutenant general he had been represented. (Indeed,

Captain Steuben had been dropped from the service of the great Frederick fourteen years before he entered America.)

Our hero, father of Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, and grandfather of the National Defense Act, was born September 17, 1730, at an hour when all Prussia was brooding over the royal and military scandal concerning which no subject, on pain of having his tongue torn out, might speak.

There begins a thrilling and well-told tale.



WEST POINT TODAY, by Kendall Banning, the Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York. \$2.50.

This is a very comprehensive summary of the United States Military Academy. How well it reflects life at West Point, this reviewer does not know, for he has never been there. But it explains many mystic and amusing references to the institution he has heard spoken among his fellows. It appears to ring true—and certainly it rings clearly and pleasantly of the spirit of that institution, a spirit to which all of us, graduates and nongraduates alike, are indebted. From the mass of information contained, one might think it quite likely that even a recent graduate would like to have a copy of it, if only to hand to some questioner, for surely 99 percent of all the answers can be found within its covers. It may be read with profit by aspirants to appointment. They will know what they are getting into, and be able to determine, with some degree of exactness, whether they can "take it." They can test their muscles and their brain cells against the listed minimum standards, and perhaps master, in

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advance of entrance, some of the extracurricular requirements in memory training, and the jargon of the locale.

West Point "prepping" schools, we should imagine, will order this volume by the gross.



THE MILITARY HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR, by Colonel G. L. McEntee; Charles Scribner's Sons. \$7.50.

During the World War General Haig, of the British forces, was accused of deliberately sacrificing thousands of soldiers needlessly, but when we read "The Military History of the World War—A Complete Account of the Campaigns on All Fronts Accompanied by Numerous Maps and Diagrams," we understand that General Haig could not have acted otherwise. We see unfolded the plans of every battle of the World War, with all the chess-play involved, and the coups and miscalculations which meant defeat or victory. Before a shot was fired every nation involved in that struggle had a definite plan of attack and defense which had been worked out years in advance. Colonel McEntee, with his illuminating maps and his lucid explanations, shows the progressive stages of the war and all the alterations of original plans made necessary by unpredictable circumstances, such as the collapse of Russia and the entrance of the United States into the fray.

"The Military History of the World War" is a glorified puzzle—you simply sit down with the generals and look at their maps, and then you figure out what you think they are going to do, or what you would do under a similar circumstance. After you have played this little chess game and arranged your pawns you glance at the text and find out what actually took place. It is a most fascinating and absorbing mental exercise, much better than a detective

story, for you know that on your very street or in your own family is a man who fought in that battle, and this realistic angle gives the book an added authenticity. Let us remember that tomorrow's battles were fought yesterday. There are thousands of ex-service men who never knew the actual plans and strategy of the battles they fought in, and here for the first time they can piece the whole thing together. They never understood why they were sent over the top at a certain hour at a certain place, why they were ordered to go forward or to retreat, but the maps in Colonel McEntee's book and the accompanying text leave no doubt in the mind. This is a strictly unbiased narrative, as valuable to the Germans as to the French, British, or American readers, for many of the maps were taken from the official German Archives, and Colonel McEntee does not use the word "enemy" anywhere in the book. His concern is with what really happened on all fronts, proved by official records, and not with any political or military propaganda, nor does he attempt to enshrine any heroes. His concern is with history and not with romance.



PEN AND SWORD IN GREECE AND ROME, By Oliver Lyman Spaulding; Princeton University Press. \$2.00.

If for no other reason to be read, here is a book most pleasingly satisfying to a recurrent curiosity: What were those classics all about; that is, in their most interesting military portions? One divided all Gaul with Caesar, dug the nightly intrenchments, circumvented the wily Vercingetorix . . . what else? Or perhaps one left this place, proceeded four and twenty parasangs, through a country rich in wine and corn, both by land and by sea . . . the soldiers saw the water, shouted "Thallata! (in our book, at any rate) . . . what was the rest of it?

There were ponies, hard to be got

REVIEWS

at, and deadeningly literal in their translation, of course; they had little reader interest. Colonel Spaulding supplies the reader interest in this delightful little volume, and treats of the strategy and tactics of the ancients as might the military expert of the modern Times, or the press association correspondent blown into a Shanghai doorway by a bomb.

No matter how wide his reading, one may be sure that in this book one will encounter stories new to him—and yet, perhaps the best is one of the best-known, from Xenophon's *Memorabilia*. The appalling frankness and honesty, in thought and speech, of the ancients, is well shown: Xenophon, the future cavalry leader, is listening in on a conversation Socrates, the veteran doughboy, is having with a recent graduate of Dionysodorus's command and general staff school. The philosopher, learning that the course has consisted of tactics only, says: "But that is the smallest part of the art of command. The general must know how to get his men their rations, and every other kind of stores needed in war. He must have imagination to originate plans, practical sense and energy to carry them through. He must be observant, untiring, shrewd, kindly and cruel, simple and crafty, a watchman and a robber, lavish, miserly, generous and stingy, rash and conservative. All these and many other qualities, natural and acquired, he must have. He should also, as a matter of course, know his tactics, for a disorderly mob is no more an army than a heap of building materials is a house."

"The young man seized upon this opportunity to get back within his depth. 'Quite so,' he said; 'Dionysodorus said the same thing. You must make up your files with the best men in front and rear, and fill in between with the inferior ones.'

"'Well and good,' replied Socrates, 'I suppose he told you how to pick them, and how to vary your organization and your formations according to the situation.'

"'No, I'm afraid not,' admitted the victim.

"'Then,' said Socrates, 'You'd better go and get your money back.'"

There is much more in this volume to surprise us with how much the ancients knew of that so-called modern science of psychology; much tart soldierly humor; evidence of ballistic and engineering art—but its chief value is to remind us that, so far, the streamlined *soldier* has not put in an appearance.



THE COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL QUARTERLY.

This publication, which may be obtained from the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at one dollar a year, should be in every officer's library. It systematically reviews current military literature, at home and abroad, and carries, in "Academic Notes" carefully and specially selected lectures, problems, and textual matter illustrating the professional doctrine or instructional procedure of the School. It is of particular value to those officers preparing for the course. The contents of the September, 1937, number are listed as follows:

- Solving the Tactical Equation.
- Cavalry in Liaison with Motorized Infantry Divisions.
- Tanks and Antitank Defense during the World War (Part 2).
- Joffre Was No Napoleon.
- Outbreak of the World War in 1914, under a Different War Plan.
- The Bataisk-Manych Campaign of the First Cavalry Army in 1920.
- Autumn Maneuvers of the Military

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District of White Russia.
Motorization and Supply.
The Air Force and the Tank.
Obstacles.
Communications and Motorization.
Submarine Warfare.
French Tactical Doctrine.
Coordination of Horse and
Mechanized Cavalry.
Modern Infantry.

The Motorized Division.
Orders.
Air Operations in Spain.
An Example of Liaison between
Combat Operations and the Supply
Services.
Academic Notes. A Daylight
Withdrawal.
Library Bulletin.
Subject Index.

THANKS TO THESE—

Without the long-extended aid of Colonel CONRAD H. LANZA, as every reader knows, this JOURNAL could not have presented so many articles of professional worth, attested to not only in the military, but in the general press.

Warrant Officer WILLIAM L. ALF is on duty in Headquarters, Washington Provisional Brigade, Munitions Building, the same sprawling edifice which houses the office of his former baseball teammate, Brigadier General A. B. Warfield.

UT PROSIM, author of "The Queen's Husband," writes that he lacks great age, high rank, vast experience, or diplomas from schools to warrant him in the nevertheless steadfastly held belief that only the score counts, not the equipments.

Captain JOHN A. SMITH, JR., is the Captain of the Field Artillery Polo Team, and the winner of the 1937 Award for the longest consecutive string of clauses, beginning on page 421.

A little breathless at the end, we yet refrained, like many another reviewing authority, from spoiling a good sentence.

It would be presumptuous to attempt an introduction of Major General J. G. Harbord, USA-Ret. It will suffice that THE FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL express its thanks for his contribution to its pages, jointly with several other service magazines.

Colonel JOHN N. GREELY, its CO. supplied the data on The Proposed Field Artillery Regiment. Now commanding the 15th FA, he has been places and done things since, as a first lieutenant, 21 years ago, he edited this JOURNAL.

FLOYD BARROWS is the wife of Colonel F. M. Barrows, FA, now on duty at Headquarters Ninth Corps Area, San Francisco. He shared, for eight years, the fortunes of the old and well-loved Fourth Field.

FIELD ARTILLERY ORGANIZATIONS AND STATIONS NOVEMBER 1, 1937

Corps Areas and Depts.		Organizations		FIRING BATTERIES										Stations		
				75-mm.					240- mm.							
				Regtl. Hqrs.	Bn.	Hqrs.	S&F Bty.	HD	Mtz.	Mcz.	Horse Pk.	How.	Gun		How.	
Brig. Hq. & Hq. Btrys:																
III		1st														Hoyle
VIII		2nd														Sam Houston
IX		3rd														Lewis
VIII		4th														Sill
VI		*6th														Chicago
T.H.		11th														Schofield Bks.
IV		13th														Bragg
VIII		2nd Ammunition Train														Sill
IV		1st Obsn. Bn. (S&F) Less Btry. "B"	1	1												Bragg
VIII		1st Field Artillery	1	2	4											Sill
C.Z.		2nd FA (1st Bn) Pack		1						3						Clayton
VI		3rd FA (2nd Bn) & Band	1		2											Sheridan
IV		4th FA (2nd Bn) Pack		1							2					Bragg
II		5th Field Artillery	1	1								2				Madison Bks.
III		6th Field Artillery	1	2	4											Hoyle
I		7th Field Artillery	1	2					4							Ethan Allen
T.H.		8th Field Artillery	1	2					6							Schofield Bks.
IX		9th FA (1st Bn)		1								2				Lewis
IX		10th Field Artillery	1	2					4							Lewis
T.H.		11th Field Artillery	1	2								4				Schofield Bks.
VIII		12th Field Artillery	1	2	4											Sam Houston
T.H.		13th Field Artillery	1	2					6							Schofield Bks.
VII		14th FA (Btry. F)				1										Snelling
VIII		15th Field Artillery	1	2					4							Sam Houston
III		16th FA (1st Bn)		1	3											Myer
IV		17th Field Artillery	1	2								4				Bragg
VIII		18th FA (Horse)	1	2						a4						Sill
V		19th FA (1st Bn)		1					2							Benj Harrison
P.I.		23rd FA (Btry. "A") (PS)									b1					Stotsenburg
P.I.		24th Field Artillery (PS)	1	2					6							Stotsenburg
II		25th FA (2nd Bn)		1					2							Madison Bks.
IV		36th FA (2nd Bn)		1								1	1			Bragg
V		68th FA (1st Bn) Mecz.		1					2	2						Knox
VIII		76th FA (less 2d Bn)	1	1					2							F. E. Warren
IX		76th FA (2nd Bn)		1					2							Pres. of Mon. D. A. Russell,
VIII		77th FA (less 1st Bn)	1	1								2				Marfa, Tex.
VIII		77th FA (1st Bn)		1								2				Sill
VII		80th FA (3d Bn)		1								2				Des Moines
VIII		82nd FA (Horse)	1	2						4						Bliss
IV		83rd FA (1st Bn)		1					2	1						Benning
IV		83rd FA (2nd Bn)		1					2							Bragg
VII		84th FA (1st Bn) (Horse)		1						3						Riley
Totals				16	45	1	22	41	2	11	6	18	1	1		

NOTES: *a* Peace-time organization, horse-drawn. *b* Armed with 2.95-inch Mountain Gun.
*6th FA Brig. Hqrs. located at 6th CA Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., and the 6th FA Brig. Hqrs. Btry. located at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

BANDS: Continental U. S. = 1st FA; 3d FA; 5th FA; 6th FA; 7th FA; 10th FA, and 17th FA.
Overseas = 11th FA, and 24th FA.

RECAPITULATION

Status	Brigs	Regtl.		Bn.	BATTERIES				Ammunition	
		Hqrs.	Hqrs.		Gun	How., Pack, Sound & Flash	Train	Bands		
Present Organization	7	16	45		103			1	9	
(102 Firing Batteries) (1 Sound & Flash Battery)										

Stations of Field Artillery Officers

(As of October 1, 1937)

OFFICE CHIEF OF FIELD ARTILLERY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Major Gen. U. Birnie, Jr.	Lt. Col. T. J. J. Christian	Lt. Col. F. A. Doniat
Colonel R. E. D. Hoyle	Lt. Col. L. E. Hibbs	Major J. R. Sheetz
Colonel A. C. McBride	Lt. Col. J. F. Barnes	Captain M. V. Gannon

LIAISON OFFICERS

Major A. L. Campbell, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.
Major H. A. Cooney, Fort Monmouth, N. J.
Captain T. North, Fort Belvoir, Va.

FIELD ARTILLERY BOARD, FORT BRAGG, N. C.

Colonel R. McT. Pennell	Major J. H. Ball	Capt. C. C. Duell
Lt. Col. D. M. Beere	Capt. M. Buckley, Jr.	Capt. F. W. Watrous
Lt. Col. S. L. Irwin	Capt. J. M. Lentz	

FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT SILL, OKLA.

Colonel M. G. Randol	Major O. F. Marston	Major J. A. Chase
Lt. Col. J. D. von Holtzendorff	Major F. C. Mellon	Major L. J. McMahon
Major R. W. Beasley	Major J. J. McCollister	Major R. M. Wightman

CAPTAINS

L. S. Arnold	A. L. Price	W. C. Lucas
W. D. Brown	A. E. Solem	R. C. Partridge
G. B. Conrad	A. S. Bennet	I. Schindler
J. L. Hardin	Rex E. Chandler	J. J. Turner
D. Larr	J. M. Hamilton	C. H. Mitchell
A. C. McAuliffe	G. Heninger	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

R. H. Booth	P. W. Steinbeck, Jr.	N. C. James
T. J. Counihan	R. C. Bower, Jr.	R. W. Timothy
F. G. Hall	W. F. Gallup	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

W. D. Cairnes	E. B. Broadhurst	E. J. Ingmire
	C. V. Clifton, Jr.	

SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT CLAYTON, C. Z.

Lt. Col. G. H. Franke Major R. H. Lewis

CAPTAINS

P. J. Atkinson	J. D. Salmon	A. T. McCone
L. W. Haskell	G. L. Holsinger	W. D. Webb, Jr.
	R. M. Costigan	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

R. G. Baker	F. H. Tapping	W. H. Richardson, Jr.
C. Darnell, Jr.	J. E. Beery	C. L. Williams, Jr.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

D. E. Breakefield H. J. Lemley, Jr.

THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

Lt. Col. C. A. Baehr Major G. E. Cook Major D. L. Ruffner

CAPTAINS

A. P. Barnes	A. P. Moore	S. B. Bonner
	R. B. Hood	

STATIONS OF FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

R. C. Bahr	J. F. Surratt	R. L. Martin
K. L. Davis	J. L. Beynon	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

E. Y. Burton, Jr.	E. N. Kirsten
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FOURTH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT BRAGG, N. C.

Lt. Col. J. P. Lucas	Lt. Col. W. H. Cureton	Major H. C. Bowman
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CAPTAINS

M. Faulhaber	R. J. Sothern	W. A. Wedemeyer
	R. B. Hart	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

C. B. Elliott, Jr.	J. F. Smoller	M. C. Walter
	W. S. Penn, Jr.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

M. L. Green	T. Truxton
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FIFTH FIELD ARTILLERY, MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

Colonel M. Murray	Major L. W. Hasslock	Major G. G. Heiner, Jr.
Lt. Col. S. R. Hopkins	Major R. Garey	

CAPTAINS

A. Bliss	F. N. Leaky	F. C. Foster
S. L. Mains, Jr.	F. E. Kauffman	A. B. Hicklin
J. H. Workman	O. C. McIntyre	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

J. E. Holley

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

W. M. Griffith	L. Lutes, Jr.	R. W. van de Velde
J. W. Totten	E. G. Robbins, Jr.	

SIXTH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT HOYLE, MD.

Colonel W. P. Ennis	Major M. Ross	Major F. H. Timmerman
Lt. Col. R. C. Batson	Major G. S. Beurket	Major S. D. Bedinger
Lt. Col. J. M. Swing	Major H. C. Harrison, Jr.	

CAPTAINS

H. D. Baker	T. E. Moore	E. H. Lastayo
C. L. Booth	B. A. Holtzworth	O. L. McDaniel
R. L. Dalferes	H. E. Baker	B. A. Tormey
B. F. Luebbermann	H. C. Brenizer	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

J. P. Craig	I. R. Schimmelpfennig	W. R. Goodrich
T. I. Edgar	C. H. White, Jr.	F. R. Redden
W. E. Johns	T. L. Crystal, Jr.	L. A. Vickrey

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

D. R. Bodine	P. F. Oswald	E. B. Kennedy
E. G. Hahney	J. J. Duffy	R. H. Safford

SEVENTH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VT.

Colonel B. F. Miller	Major O. I. Gates	Major D. M. Hoagland
Lt. Col. R. W. Barker	Major G. R. Rede	Major S. T. Wallis

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CAPTAINS

J. J. Binns	R. E. O'Connor	A. E. King
L. V. Chaplin	J. M. Willems	L. J. Tacy
C. A. Horne	L. H. Caruthers	W. L. Carr
	C. D. Daniel	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

L. C. Davis	J. K. Wilson	E. B. Thayer
	G. W. Gibbs	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

K. F. Dawalt	A. H. Baker, Jr.	I. W. Rogers
D. W. Hiester	N. R. Duell	L. F. Mercado

NINTH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON

Colonel R. G. Kirkwood	Major L. M. Kilgarif	Major N. P. Walsh
	Major S. F. Dunn	

CAPTAINS

E. H. Barr	W. N. White	W. R. Pierce
E. C. Gillette, Jr.	S. Edwards	J. P. Kaylor

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

C. F. Buck, Jr.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

E. A. Grove	H. W. Wolf	
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TENTH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON

Colonel F. S. Bowen	Major R. L. Burnell	Major P. H. Weiland
Lt. Col. R. M. Milam	Major W. Alexander	Major R. Hirsch
	Major C. C. Alexander	

CAPTAINS

H. P. Adams	C. L. Taylor	A. S. Miller
J. J. Burns	W. W. Welchel	J. A. Sullivan
E. A. Erickson	G. D. Adamson	W. W. Webster
J. A. McFarland	S. A. Dickson	J. R. Culleton
J. E. Slack	D. O. Hickey	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

F. D. Atkinson	D. W. Traub	R. A. Ports
A. H. Hogan	R. C. Brisack	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

A. O. Connor	H. L. Stiegler	C. L. Johnson
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FOURTEENTH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT SNELLING, MINN.

Captain L. V. Harris	Captain S. F. Yeo	1st Lt. F. E. Fellows
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SIXTEENTH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT MYER, VA.

Lt. Col. J. A. Crane	Major J. Nash	Major J. L. McIlhenny
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CAPTAINS

F. A. GarrecLt, Jr.	J. Meade	H. C. Larter, Jr.
I. L. Kitts	E. O. Hopkins	R. Condon

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

C. Lynn, Jr.	R. E. Weber, Jr.	J. O. Seaman
B. C. Patrick	T. B. Maury, 3d	J. J. Winn

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

C. D. Hartman, Jr.	J. R. Johnson	C. B. Hines
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STATIONS OF FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS

SEVENTEENTH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT BRAGG, N. C.

Colonel G. R. Allin	Lt. Col. J. A. Lester	Major E. A. O'Hair
Colonel H. E. Marr	Major R. V. K. Harris, Jr.	Major R. C. Mallonee

CAPTAINS

F. J. Achatz	R. C. White	R. G. Miller
M. W. Daniel	F. S. Gardner	H. M. Roper
S. C. Lombard	C. C. Blanchard	J. M. Burdge, Jr.
W. A. Metts, Jr.	C. L. Dasher, Jr.	D. P. Poteet
C. P. Privett	R. L. Mabie	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

P. Clark, Jr.	H. W. Wilkinson	G. E. Lynch
T. W. Dunn	L. Clarke	D. T. Workizer
C. H. Jark	A. C. Goodwin, Jr.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

R. R. Gnuschke	R. C. Gildart, 2d	S. D. Smith, Jr.
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EIGHTEENTH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT SILL, OKLA.

Colonel E. H. DeArmond	Major C. A. Beaucond	Major L. E. Savage
Lt. Col. J. E. Hatch	Major J. W. Loef	Major G. P. Winton
Lt. Col. E. R. Van Deusen	Major C. H. Tate	Major D. T. Boisseau
Lt. Col. J. B. Wogan	Major W. L. Bevans	

CAPTAINS

C. L. Boyle	W. A. Samouce	M. H. Lucas
R. P. Clay	L. J. Stewart	J. A. Smith, Jr.
J. H. Hinds	H. W. Brimmer	W. D. Williams
H. W. Kiefer	M. S. Creusere	H. J. D. Meyer
	H. L. Kersh	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

V. B. Barnes	E. A. Walker	A. G. Stone
K. H. Ewbank	H. K. Whalen	O. C. Troxel, Jr.
J. C. Hayden	D. C. Cubbison, Jr.	A. Watson, 2d
D. C. McNair	F. Q. Goodell	R. P. Thompson
D. W. Sudduth	C. W. McConnell	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

E. L. Barr	J. M. Cone	T. C. Compton
W. C. Westmoreland	G. C. McDowell	L. E. Hoska, Jr.
	R. B. Partridge	

NINETEENTH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.

Lt. Col. A. W. Waldron	Major J. F. Hepner	Major F. H. Black
	Major G. H. Stuts	

CAPTAINS

D. S. Babcock	E. T. Hayes	J. M. Lewis
	H. C. Fowler	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

G. E. Dietz	P. R. Walters	
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SECOND LIEUTENANTS

W. E. Davis	J. B. Mitchell	
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TWENTY-FOURTH FIELD ARTILLERY (23d FA), FORT STOTSENBURG, P. L.

Colonel J. G. Tyndall	Major H. P. Gantt	Major F. V. Segundo (PS)
Lt. Col. P. V. Kane	Major J. E. Ray	Major W. A. Ray
	Major S. F. Reyes (PS)	

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CAPTAINS

N. Catalan (PS)	A. Martelino (PS)	A. P. Kitson
B. M. Fitch	M. S. Sulit (PS)	J. T. Loome
V. Z. Gomez (PS)	R. I. Pride	P. L. Martin
G. V. Keyser	T. E. deShazo	S. Wood
J. H. Lewis, Jr.	D. B. Floyd	B. L. Davis
	G. A. Grayeb	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

G. E. Adams	W. H. Hoover	J. Hagood, Jr.
J. B. Daly	G. M. Wertz, Jr.	D. H. Hayne
H. W. Herlong	G. B. Coverdale	G. L. Roberson

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

R. L. Cato	J. A. Gloriod	R. B. Firehock
H. M. Exton	J. S. Frink, Jr.	R. C. McDonald, Jr.
	C. W. Crockett	

TWENTY-FIFTH FIELD ARTILLERY, MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

Col. W. H. Shepherd	Lt. Col. C. Brewer	Major J. A. Steere
Lt. Col. E. Yeager	Major W. F. Kernan	

CAPTAINS

H. G. Elliott	L. R. Wingfield	M. C. Wilson
J. Mesick	G. P. Harrison	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

D. R. French	C. W. Raymond	
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SECOND LIEUTENANTS

B. P. Major	F. T. Unger	
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THIRTY-SIXTH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT BRAGG, N. C.

Lt. Col. W. R. Gruber	Major O. M. Moore	Major A. P. Rhett
	Major J. F. Brittingham	

CAPTAINS

W. B. Avera	W. W. Scott	L. O. Field
P. W. Brown	C. E. Berg	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

J. D. F. Phillips	F. G. Stritzinger	
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SECOND LIEUTENANTS

W. A. Davis	O. N. Stokes	
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SIXTY-EIGHTH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT KNOX, KY.

Lt. Col. M. Magruder	Major J. J. B. Williams	Major B. H. Perry
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CAPTAINS

N. W. Jones	J. P. Woodbridge	J. O. Taylor
M. K. Kurtz	S. V. Krauthoff	G. F. Wooley, Jr.
E. H. Metzger	J. R. Lindsay, Jr.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

J. G. Benner	J. W. Cave	J. R. Pritchard
W. E. Grubbs	W. R. Calhoun	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

SEVENTY-SIXTH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT FRANCIS E. WARREN, WYO.

Colonel J. E. Mort	Major J. M. Jenkins	Major L. F. Kosch
Lt. Col. H. Templeton	Major J. M. Reynolds	Major T. W. Wrenn

STATIONS OF FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS

CAPTAINS

J. C. Cook	T. McGregor	R. H. Knapp
H. J. Harper	C. Wesner	H. L. Love
B. M. James	K. N. Decker	E. M. Taylor
J. H. Leusley	H. L. Ingham	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

E. S. Berry	G. M. Cole
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SECOND LIEUTENANTS

SEVENTY-SIXTH FIELD ARTILLERY, PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CAL.

Colonel H. D. Higley	Major T. E. Buechler
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CAPTAINS

C. A. Billingsley	H. M. Schwarze	G. J. Reid
H. M. Cole	J. M. Callicutt	J. F. Collins
C. B. Leinbach	H. J. John	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

H. M. Batson, Jr.	M. V. Pothier
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SECOND LIEUTENANTS

T. L. Lipscomb	J. H. Hodges, Jr.	R. H. Strauss
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SEVENTY-SEVENTH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT SILL, OKLA.

Lt. Col. J. J. Waterman	Major F. H. Hollingsworth	Major R. T. Adams
-------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------

CAPTAINS

V. H. Connor	R. O. Montgomery	C. P. Jones
C. M. Hallam	J. F. Fiske	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

L. V. Hightower	D. F. Walker	G. W. Seaward
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SEVENTY-SEVENTH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT D. A. RUSSELL, TEXAS

Colonel R. H. Lewis	Lt. Col. H. L. C. Jones	Major M. L. Craig
---------------------	-------------------------	-------------------

CAPTAINS

W. W. Dixon	H. F. Conrey	H. J. Thornton
V. L. Knadler	R. H. Donaldson	H. H. Hunt

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

S. F. Crawford	P. A. Gavan	J. B. Evans
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SECOND LIEUTENANTS

C. B. Tyler, Jr.

EIGHTIETH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT DES MOINES, IOWA

Lt. Col. J. S. Wood	Major T. R. Miller	Major L. S. Partridge
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CAPTAINS

P. A. Berkey	R. T. Finn	K. W. Treacy
F. H. Gaston	A. C. Donovan	H. Crawford

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

E. A. Hickman	O. L. Robinson, Jr.
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SECOND LIEUTENANTS

J. E. Barlow

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EIGHTY-SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT BLISS, TEXAS

Colonel W. H. Dodds, Jr.	Major G. D. Wahl	Major F. B. Lyle
	Major A. Smith	

CAPTAINS

A. R. S. Barden	C. H. Studebaker	J. E. Perman
W. P. Ennis, Jr.	W. E. Watters	W. A. D. Thomas
R. K. McMaster	J. H. Baumann	F. O. Wood
	A. J. Hastings	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

R. H. Adams	D. M. Perkins	R. Hackett
D. G. Dwyre	M. A. Solomon	W. P. Whelihan
	T. W. Carrithers	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

H. H. Critz	J. E. Norvell	W. A. Enemark
E. Kraus	H. B. Harden, Jr.	J. Y. Parker
J. E. Goodwin	G. Ruhlen	

EIGHTY-THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT BENNING, GA.

Lt. Col. O. Ward	Major J. W. MacKelvie	
------------------	-----------------------	--

CAPTAINS

L. E. Heyduck	E. T. Williams	E. W. Searby
E. McGinley	L. Mathewson	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

P. T. Henniger	W. Taylor, Jr.	S. K. Yarbrough, Jr.
	C. R. Revie	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

J. G. Brimmer	R. H. Van Volkenburgh	B. M. Barksdale
C. D. W. Lang	W. P. Grieves	

EIGHTY-THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT BRAGG, N. C.

Colonel J. T. Kennedy	Major S. Knopf	Major A. H. Lee
	Major S. L. Bertschey	

CAPTAINS

T. F. Keefe	H. F. Searight	H. L. Watts, Jr.
	R. R. M. Miller	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

H. F. Bigelow	B. W. McQuade	R. L. McKee
C. E. N. Howard, Jr.	R. G. Crandall	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

J. B. R. Hines	P. G. Lauman, Jr.	
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EIGHTY-FOURTH FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT RILEY, KANSAS

Major W. C. Green	Major L. M. Hanna	
-------------------	-------------------	--

CAPTAINS

O. Ellis	M. Pierson	W. D. McNair
T. S. Gunby	H. S. Isaacson	L. M. Rouch
	E. A. Elwood	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

J. K. Bryan	J. R. Winn	J. E. Theimer
T. C. Foote	J. A. Costain	

STATIONS OF FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

C. A. Symroski

FIRST OBSERVATION BATTALION, FORT BRAGG, N. C.

Lt. Col. H. Parkhurst	Captain E. T. Owen	1st Lt. J. G. Harding
Captain P. A. Reichle	1st Lt. R. H. Chaffee	1st Lt. D. N. Sundt
Captain A. F. Freund	1st Lt. A. R. Herz	

SECOND AMMUNITION TRAIN, FORT SILL, OKLA.

Captain F. J. Hierholzer	Captain O. W. van den Berg
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FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FORT HOYLE, MD.

Major C. W. Glover	Major L. E. Reigner
--------------------	---------------------

THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON

Colonel W. H. Peek	Major S. F. Miller	Major M. V. Patton
Major L. A. Daugherty	Major P. C. Boylan	1st Lt. C. C. Smith, Jr.
	Major G. R. Hayman	

FOURTH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FORT SILL, OKLA.

Lt. Col. F. A. Prince	Captain N. F. Galbraith	1st Lt. P. H. Brown, Jr.
Major R. Campbell	1st Lt. M. M. Magee	1st Lt. P. R. Weyrauch

SIXTH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE, CHICAGO, ILL.

Colonel J. P. Marley (Chicago)	Major H. W. O. Kinnard (Chicago)	1st Lt. J. B. Rankin (Sheridan)
	Major M. A. S. Ming (Sheridan)	

THIRTEENTH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FORT BRAGG, N. C.

Colonel J. A. Rogers	Captain R. K. Quekemeyer	1st Lt. J. F. Greco
Major S. McGehee		(at Ft. Riley, Kansas)

FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL DETACHMENT, FORT SILL, OKLA.

Major P. Mallett	Captain E. L. Andrews	Captain A. E. Kastner
Major C. A. White	Captain L. S. Griffing	1st Lt. J. C. Oakes

SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS (12th and 15th FA—2d FA Brig.)

Colonel B. M. Bailey	Lt. Col. J. N. Hauser	Lt. Col. I. Spalding
Colonel J. N. Greely	Lt. Col. F. Heard	Lt. Col. C. M. Tuteur

MAJORS

S. G. Fairchild	H. P. Parker	L. A. Kurtz
R. G. Hunter	C. Bassich	J. McDowall
C. W. Mays	R. T. Heard	D. B. Rogers

CAPTAINS

J. E. Adkins, Jr.	J. A. Samouce	W. L. Kluss
W. A. Beiderlinden	J. F. Williams	E. O. Lee
J. R. Burrill	L. F. Young	H. T. Molloy
W. H. DeLange	C. S. Berrien	B. L. Pearce
T. O. Foreman	R. L. Allen, Jr.	W. E. Waters
J. Gross	E. S. Brewster, Jr.	J. M. Works
C. C. Knight, Jr.	R. A. Carter	F. A. Lightfoot
T. E. Lewis	M. P. Echols	C. N. McFarland
E. C. Norman	R. G. Gard	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

R. L. Brunzell	R. N. Tyson	B. Hamlett
J. E. Godwin	V. P. Williams	W. R. Thomas
S. W. Gooch	A. R. Fitch	G. G. Warner
R. E. Hattan	R. W. Goldsmith	

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SECOND LIEUTENANTS

F. C. Bothwell, Jr.	L. C. Shea	B. E. Powell
G. H. Duin	H. G. Davison	D. C. Wallace
J. K. Neff	R. M. Burnett	B. W. Potterfield
	D. G. Grothaus	

ELEVENTH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, T. H. (8th, 11th, 13th FA—11th FA Brig.)

COLONELS

C. H. Lanza	C. Parker	R. C. Burluson
	R. S. Parrott	

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

G. E. Arneman	J. A. Hoag	C. B. McCormick
K. C. Greenwald	P. Hayes	D. Hudnutt
	J. E. Sloan	

MAJORS

H. D. Jay	J. A. Stewart	J. B. Matlack
J. H. Milam	J. J. Waters	J. F. Roehm
A. E. Billing	H. E. Camp	W. M. Tenney
R. H. Crosby	F. A. Metcalf	A. J. Zerbee
E. M. Graves	D. W. Craig	P. G. Tenney
W. E. Jenkins	H. H. F. Gossett	A. E. Fox

CAPTAINS

C. M. Thirkeld	R. Sears	J. P. Kennedy, Jr.
R. L. Gervais	R. C. Singer	R. S. McClenaghan
J. P. Barney, Jr.	W. A. Walker	J. B. Murphy
F. H. Canlett	A. N. Williams, Jr.	R. C. Ross
F. W. Farrell	J. J. Deery	A. R. Sewall
H. F. Handy	J. Y. LeGette	R. T. Strode
E. Herendeen	C. G. Nelson	R. D. Waring
W. C. Huggins	J. C. Campbell	C. O. Wiselogel
E. L. Johnson	D. Dunford	C. D. Calley
R. W. Mayo	R. C. Hendley	C. W. Land
M. McClure	H. W. Holt	A. L. Cobb
D. J. Oyster	S. R. Hurt	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

R. S. Carter	W. F. Ryan	W. H. Isbell, Jr.
G. Chapman	W. W. Sisson	W. T. Kirn
K. A. Cunin	G. S. Speidel, Jr.	C. R. McBride
A. V. Dishman	E. L. Thompson	L. K. Meade
R. A. Hewitt	T. E. Wood	J. P. Pearson, Jr.
W. R. Huber	T. G. Bilbo, Jr.	J. W. M. Read
I. W. Jackson	Robert E. Chandler	C. A. Schrader
P. J. Kopesak	R. C. Cooper	F. C. Smith
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Lt. Col. L. J. Ahern—Baltimore, Md.	Major E. C. Williams, Omaha, Nebr.
Lt. Col. L. A. Craig—Baltimore, Md.	

Judge Advocate General's Department

Capt. I. A. Duffy—Ft. Sill, Okla.	1st Lt. W. P. Connally, Jr.—Georgetown Univ., Washington, D. C.
Capt. A. Svihra—Univ. of Va., Charlotte, Va.	
Capt. A. R. Taylor—Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.	1st Lt. A. M. Hayes—Georgetown Univ., Washington, D. C.

Ordnance Department

1st Lt. J. D. Armitage Ft. Sam Houston, Texas	1st Lt. J. A. Meeks—Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.
1st Lt. J. A. Barclay, Jr. Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.	1st Lt. J. G. Shinkle, Hawaii
1st Lt. M. B. Chatfield—Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	1st Lt. S. Smellow—Watertown Arsenal, Mass.
2d Lt. E. Gray—Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	1st Lt. J. S. Walker—Franford Arsenal, Pa.
1st Lt. F. A. Hansen—Ogden, Utah	1st Lt. J. H. Weber—Philippines
1st Lt. C. K. McClelland, Jr.—Ft. Sam Houston, Texas	2d Lt. D. J. Murphy—Hawaii
	1st Lt. R. W. Meals—Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.

Quartermaster Corps

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Major C. A. Bennett—Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	Capt. R. P. Hollis—Phila., Pa.
Major F. S. Conaty—Ft. Bragg, N. C.	Capt. E. F. Kollmer—Ft. Barancas, Fla.
Major H. B. Dawson—Ft. Bliss, Texas	Capt. J. Massaro—Ft. Sam Houston, Texas
Major C. R. Hall—Ft. Bragg, N. C.	Major D. S. McConnaughy—Ft. Hoyle, Md.
Major H. Kernan—Philippines	Capt. C. E. Pease—Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
Major C. R. Lehner—Ft. Sam Houston, Texas	Capt. P. H. Ringsdorf—San Antonio, Texas
Major H. E. Tisdale—Mitchell Field, L. I., N. Y.	Capt. W. E. Shallene—Ft. Hancock, N. J.
Capt. E. A. Banning—Presidio of Monterey, Cal.	Capt. L. E. Snell—Ft. Hancock, N. J.
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Capt. M. C. Calhoun—Phila., Pa.	Capt. R. J. West, Jr.—Ft. Clark, Texas
Capt. C. Cavelli, Jr.—Phila., Pa.	1st Lt. C. I. Hutton—Ft. Niagara, N. Y.
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Capt. N. C. Cureton, Jr.—Phila., Pa.	Capt. H. J. Guernsey—Ft. Lawton, Wash.
	Capt. H. C. Dayton, Little Rock, Ark.

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STATIONS OF FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS

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Major Wm. Clarke—General Holbrook,
Philippines
Capt. W. D. Palmer—General Bowley,
Baltimore, Md.
Capt. F. C. Holbrook—General Holbrook—
Philippines
1st Lt. R. H. Harrison General Bundel—Ft.
Leavenworth, Kansas.
1st Lt. J. T. Honeycutt—General Herron.
Chicago, Ill.
1st Lt. R. S. Pratt, Jr.—General Merrill, Ft.
Lewis, Washington
1st Lt. H. L. Sanders—General McNair, Ft.
Sam Houston, Texas
1st Lt. T. L. Sherburne, Jr.—General DeWitt,
Washington, D. C., AWC.
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1st Lt. H. S. Whiteley—General McNair, Ft.
Sam Houston, Texas
Lt. Col. V. E. Prichard—General Drum,
Chicago, Ill.
1st Lt. H. M. Peyton—General Peek, Ft. F. E.
Warren, Wyo.
1st Lt. E. S. Hartshorne, Jr.—General D. T.
Merrill, Washington, D. C.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGE STUDENTS

Capt. F. Dorn—China
Capt. S. H. Fisher—China
Capt. M. D. Taylor—Japan

RECRUITING

Colonel T. P. Bernard Cincinnati, Ohio
Colonel H. L. Landers—Ft. Sam Houston,
Texas
Colonel L. S. Ryan—Oklahoma City, Okla.
Lt. Col. A. C. Sullivan—Columbus, Ohio
Major F. G. Chaddock—Spokane, Washington
Major S. J. Cutler—Dallas, Texas
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Major E. S. Van Benschoten—Ft. Slocum, N. Y.
Capt. G. E. Burritt—Ft. Slocum, N. Y.
Major J. P. Crehan—Governors Island, N. Y.
Capt. J. B. Kraft—Ft. Slocum, N. Y.
Capt. F. H. Sinclair—Ft. Slocum, N. Y.
Capt. N. H. Smith—Ft. McDowell, Cal.
Capt. A. Vepsala—Ft. McDowell, Cal.
Capt. T. R. Willson—Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

CO U.S.A.T. REPUBLIC

Colonel C. R. Norton

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA, STUDENTS

Capt. I. D. Yeaton

HQ. 9TH CORPS AREA

Colonel F. M. Barrows

MASTER SERGEANT JOHNSON RETIRES

The last Saturday in October was the occasion of a banquet in honor of Master Sergeant Willis R. Johnson, whose retirement from the Office of the Chief of Field Artillery was recently announced. The banquet was attended by members of the Detachment of Enlisted Men of the Office of the Chief of Field Artillery, who presented Sergeant Johnson with an electric engraving woodcraft tool, which was most appropriate because of his woodworking hobby.

The high point of the evening was reached when impromptu speeches were made by every man present with such evident sincerity and feeling that the

guest of honor had a difficult time in maintaining his composure.

Sergeant Johnson took part in the Philippine Insurrection and later the Mexican Campaign. During the World War he served with the 1st Division. After the war he served in Washington with General Pershing. His next station was in the Office, Chief of Cavalry, transferring to the Chief of Field Artillery's office in 1929, from which place he retired.

The Field Artillery Detachment regrets to see him hang up his spurs and their best wishes go with Sergeant Johnson, who intends to make his home in Brownsville, Kentucky.

Some Forward Observations



IF OUR CONTENT, this issue, leans toward reminiscence, it is because the JOURNAL was glad to get this material. It is not the intention to deal with the so-called good old days to the exclusion of the new. But here we have articles from three different pens, each breathing a spirit of triumph over obstacles surmounted. It is good to think that those confronting us now — and who will say they are of comparable magnitude?—we some day will look back upon with the same amused detachment, the same feeling of "on the morrow, the sun rose as usual." Let us hope we will master our new tools, equipment, and accessories, so far superior to those supplied our predecessors, with the same unconquerable spirit those predecessors displayed.



THERE IS an annual event in this office, anticipated with interest. It is the reception of the proxy cards, returned. Every tenth one, say, has something more than a cold yes or no on it. One officer wrote on his: "Why not send these out with the JOURNAL, and effect a considerable saving?" He gets a respectful hearing, for people who wish to help an editor save money are rare, and a preserve should be set aside for them, so they may increase and multiply. There is food for thought in the suggestion, as the proxy cards cost \$50 in materials and postage alone. However, our postage rating will not permit the printing of *stamped*, self-addressed envelopes, as

part of the JOURNAL. Some of our readers, we know, take their time about opening the JOURNAL wrapper. Under these circumstances, could we be certain of getting back proxies from 50 percent of the membership in the mainland, as required by the Constitution? Without it, the annual meeting is devoid of any more authority than the right to foregather and talk shop. Well over a thousand cards came in during October, and all were read. There are skeptics in the field, no doubt, whose hunch is that the cards are promptly referred to the cylindrical file. Otherwise how account for the guile of a friend at a post not far away who scribbled on his: "Let me know what day you want to hunt ducks." As if he could get away with that! The answer is, of course, opening day.

A few scattering replies take liberties with our dignity and the seriousness, if unimportance, of our position. Such as, under the heading of "subject only to the following instructions," remarks of this tenor:

"Be discreet."

"Take it easy."

"Never get excited during your first enlistment."

"Don't cast my vote for that man Gruber" (received from Col. Gruber).

(Aside to printer: For Heaven's sake, if you include that last line, be sure to print all of it.)

Notes such as these, from the lighthearted fringe, are not too much to be borne. After all, other publications, it is understood, get crank letters.

SOME FORWARD OBSERVATIONS

But come — let us return to graver suggestions. Here is one: "Suggest JOURNAL carry more notes from FA School. It would increase membership among Reserve officers." Very sound, Denver. It will be acted upon. Wait—what's this? . . . "To maintain this excellent magazine at the same high standard as heretofore. It is of the greatest value to officers of the National Guard." Thanks, Seattle. That one will be saved, to prove it's not in our handwriting. ●

AN ROTC STUDENT writes in to say he has just found a copy of the JOURNAL. It is just what he has been looking for. He didn't know there was such a publication. Put him down as a subscriber. This is followed, a week later, by another letter. This time he wants us to get him a copy of "If War Comes" by Majors Dupuy and Eliot, and adds that several cadet FA officers are interested in subscribing. Welcome to these prospective members, and an aside to their instructors: How long has this been going on?



ONE-HUNDRED-PERCENT UNITS—

Fort Lewis CCC District
111th FA, Virginia National Guard
68th FA (Mecz)

NEW MEMBERS SECURED BY —

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Lt. Col. N. N. Polk.....	6
Captain T. S. Gunby	5
Major R. W. Yates.....	3
Major M. C. Shea	2
Lt. Col. F. B. Inglis, Major L. H. Frasier, Capt. W. C. Edgar, Res., Capt. W. R. Schaefer.....	1

MR. WEST, who writes so entertainingly of "Twenty Years with the Journal," inclines us to believe that civilization progresses but slowly. For instance, we're still making the same errors and undergoing the same mortifying experiences as befell some of our predecessors, including the mistake to end all mistakes — the one where you invite an officer, who has been paying dues for twenty - five years, to join the Association. If a vat of oil were kept boiling in a handy place many editors would no longer be with us—that is, with you. After a hasty and well-intentioned glance about, however, and discovering no vat within walking distance, one is tempted to reflect, by way of comfort, on the sins of others, including that of failing to keep the JOURNAL informed of a change of address.

When the postman attempts to deliver the JOURNAL to a worn-out address, this office pays four cents for the return of the JOURNAL, and two cents for the official card notifying us that Annie doesn't live there any more. Sometimes the card adds, as one did today, a new address, like "4501 Second Street." This would be a help if one did not assume the street number was that of, say, Sioux City, where the card was mailed. Fancy our pleased surprise to learn, from other sources, that Omaha is the city. It is bad enough to realize that, being a bimonthly, we can correct addresses only at long intervals. For your information, then, perhaps it will help to know that if the change-of-address is mailed during the first month of the bimonthly period; that is, January for the January-February number, your JOURNAL will track you down.



Merry Christmas

MILITARY BOOKS

Following is a list of books on military subjects which are recommended for their professional value as well as interesting content:

	Price (Domestic postage included)
FIELD ARTILLERY: The King of Battles— <i>Maj. Gen. H. G. Bishop</i>	\$2.00
THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE— <i>Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord</i>	5.00
WITH NAPOLEON IN RUSSIA— <i>Gen. de Caulaincourt</i>	4.00
NO PEACE WITH NAPOLEON— <i>Gen. de Caulaincourt</i>	3.00
R. E. LEE— <i>Freeman</i> (4 vols., each).....	3.75
A MODERN MILITARY DICTIONARY— <i>Col. Max B. Garber</i> —Cloth	2.50
—Leather	2.75
INFANTRY IN BATTLE	3.00
THE INFANTRY BATTALION IN WAR— <i>Lt. Col. Walter R. Wheeler</i>	3.00
CAVALRY COMBAT	2.50
MILITARY HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR— <i>Col. G. L. McEntee</i>	7.50
GENERAL VON STEUBEN— <i>Brig. Gen. J. M. Palmer</i>	4.00
THE SIEGE OF ALCAZAR—(<i>McNeill-Moss</i>)	3.50
IF WAR COMES—(<i>Dupuy and Eliot</i>).....	3.00
SOLDIERS OF DARKNESS (Combat Intelligence— <i>Gowenlock</i>).....	2.75
EUROPE IN ARMS (<i>Liddell Hart</i>)	2.50
THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN WAR AND PEACE (<i>Spaulding</i>).....	5.00
ITALY'S PART IN WINNING THE WORLD WAR— <i>Colonel G. L. McEntee</i>	2.00
THE NATION AT WAR— <i>Gen. Peyton C. March</i>	3.00
FOCH: THE MAN OF ORLEANS— <i>Capt. Liddell-Hart</i>	4.00
THE WAR IN OUTLINE— <i>Capt. Liddell-Hart</i>	4.00
COMBAT INTELLIGENCE— <i>Schwien</i>	2.00
VERDUN— <i>Petain</i>	4.00
REMINISCENCES OF A MARINE— <i>Lajeune</i>	4.00
JULY, 1914— <i>Ludwig</i>	3.50
FOCH SPEAKS— <i>Bugnet</i>	3.00
THE OLD ARMY: MEMORIES— <i>Parker</i>	4.00
ULYSSES S. GRANT— <i>McCormick</i>	5.00
AMERICAN CAMPAIGNS (2 vols.)— <i>Steele</i>	10.00
POLO PONIES— <i>Cullum</i>	5.00
ROBERT E. LEE, THE SOLDIER— <i>Maurice</i>	4.00
FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES— <i>Creasy</i>	1.00
ORDEAL BY FIRE— <i>Pratt</i>	3.00
OFFICERS' MANUAL (Revised)— <i>Moss</i>	3.00
OFFICERS' GUIDE, 1930	2.75
ARTILLERY TODAY AND TOMORROW— <i>Rowan Robinson</i>	2.00
SOME ASPECTS OF MECHANIZATION— <i>Rowan Robinson</i>	1.50
THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE HORSE— <i>Lt. Col. Goldschmidt</i>	5.00
LIFE OF GRANT— <i>Fuller</i>	5.00
HORSE SENSE AND HORSEMANSHIP— <i>Brooke</i>	5.00

A reduction of 10% will be made to JOURNAL readers who purchase any of the above books through the U. S. Field Artillery Association.

The Association is in a position to obtain for its members not only books on military subjects but biographies and fiction as well, at a reduction of 10%.