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MAJOR GEN. GEORGE C. RICKARDS, CHIEF OF MILITIA BUREAU

Journal of the United States Artillery

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The Development of the National Guard Coast Artillery

By Major General George C. Rickards, Chief of Militia Bureau

I APPRECIATE the opportunity to say a few words to the officers of the Coast Artillery Corps of the Regular Army thru the columns of their service journal as it gives me an opportunity to sketch the development of the Coast Artillery National Guard and at the same time to express the appreciation of the Militia Bureau for the services rendeıed by those officers and enlisted men of the regular establishment who assisted therein.

Prior to the passage of the "Dick Bill," each state developed its National Guard in accordance with its needs and certain controlling local conditions. Since the states had no coast defenses, there was no need for Coast Artillery troops. Even after the passage of the "Dick Bill," the seaboard states took very little interest in coast defense problems for some time. However, in 1906 a beginning was made and a few of the States organized what was then known as Heavy Artillery, the designation being changed to Coast Artillery in 1907. In the spring of 1908 the Coast Artillery National Guard consisted of 4156 officers and enlisted men and by 1917 the strength had grown to 573 officers and 11,659 enlisted men, organized into 159 companies.

These 159 companies were, for purpose of administration, divided into coast defense commands of a varying number of units, each coast defense command consisting only of troops from a single state. Generally speaking, the number of Coast Artillery National Guard in each State depended upon the fortifications in that State, for the task assigned to

the National Guard by the War Department was the manning of one-half of the gun and mortar batteries in the continental limits of the United States.

Prior to 1908, the co-ordination necessary to bring about the development of the National Guard into a well balanced military force was performed by various offices of the War Department; however, by War Department orders of February 12, 1908, a Division of Militia Affairs was created. The National Guard now were provided with a clearing house, so to speak, in the person of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, now the Chief of the Militia Bureau, thru whom ideas could be exchanged, methods and standards of training established, and the funds and equipment made available by Congress equitably distributed.

At the outbreak of the World War, all Coast Artillery National Guard, with the exception of a few recently organized companies, proceeded to the war stations previously assigned them. In general the companies were renamed to agree with the system of designation then in force in the Regular Army, but for a time, the personnel remained more or less intact. Later, when it became evident that there must be but one Army of the United States, transfers of personnel in greater or less numbers took place and by the time of the armistice nearly all of the National Guard Coast Artillery had been assigned to artillery units and were either overseas or due to sail shortly.

The end of the World War brought about the discharge of the entire army. Since the army now included all who had been drafted into the service as members of the National Guard, the National Guard disappeared.

Under the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, a National Guard is now being built up.

The allocation of the General Staff under present plans to the Coast Artillery National Guard consists of 122 companies, 10 anti-aircraft regiments and 4 anti-aircraft machine gun battalions. Of this allotment a total of 421 officers and 8523 enlisted men have been accorded Federal recognition to date (November 30, 1921).

The initial training of these newly organized units presents many problems; but largely due to the wholehearted support and assistance rendered by Regular Army officers of nearby coast fortifications, these difficulties are being rapidly overcome. Several organizations engaged in service practice during 1921 with excellent results. A continuation of the co-operation between the Regular Army and National Guard of this branch of the service for a few more years will result in a dependable military force which can, by engaging in a short period of intensive training, take its place in the front line of our coast fortifications.

The National Guard Officer

By Major C. O. Schudt, C. A. C.

IN PRESENTING this subject it is not thought necessary to follow the evolution of the National Guard more than to say that from the earliest days, military organizations, aside from mercenary armies, have been in existence, and in many cases have aided materially in the making of history.

The National Guard, as it exists to-day in the United States, is an entirely new creation. Organizations which had been in existence under one name or another since our earliest history, together with many of later date, all of which had qualified as National Guard under the Act of June 3, 1916, ceased to exist; for the entire personnel of the National Guard was inducted into the Federal service by proclamation of the President during the early days of the World War, became merged with the National Army at training camps and at the front, and was discharged shortly after the armistice.

The troops raised by some of the states during the War as an emergency for home defense were in no way connected with the National Guard. The personnel was mostly exempt from the draft and the total number was, it is believed, not over ten thousand. A very few of these home defense troops later enlisted in the National Guard and the remainder were discharged. Now (Oct. 31, 1921) we have a National Guard of over one hundred and thirty-two thousand, and this is evidence that the National Guard officers of to-day have been busy.

Generally speaking, the present officers of field rank, were officers in the National Guard prior to the World War, and were prevailed upon by the state authorities to take up the burden of again organizing the new regiments and battalions, as soon as authority for such organization was obtained from the War Department. It is upon these officers that the burden of the proper selection of company and staff officers fell; and to them must be given the lion's share of the credit for the upbuilding of the National Guard at the rate of sixty thousand men per year.

It might be said that with the great number of ex-officers in all parts of the country who have had service during the World War, the selection of officers for the re-organized National Guard should be a simple matter. Unfortunately, such is not the case. A successful National Guard officer must have one qualification above all others; he must be able to recruit his company up to strength and keep it there. For, be he ever so good a tactician, he can never put his qualifications to use unless he has the

ability to induce the rank and file to enlist, and re-enlist, in his organization. Further, he must be able, both physically and financially to devote a great deal of time to his work; and last but not least, his wife and family must not interpose too many objections to his absence from home two or three nights each week.

A few of the difficulties under which National Guard officers perform their duties will now be taken up in detail. This is not done by way of apology for any short-comings in the training of our citizen soldiers. The writer believes that a certain standard of training can be attained by the National Guard; that a certain standard of training can be attained by the Regular Army; that the two standards must differ, the latter being a great deal higher. This is perfectly obvious. For, assuming the personnel equal, the soldier who is being trained one and one-half hours per week cannot possibly be the equal of the soldier who devotes all his time thereto. This is as it should be and as the Congress intended in the National Defense Act of June 4th, 1920. Should it be possible for the National Guard to attain Regular Army standards of training, the necessity for our Regular Army would cease to exist.

The problem of recruiting an organization up to strength and keeping it there is a part of company administration. There is no recruiting service upon which requisition for recruits can be made. Often, a local recruiting service is organized but the expense must be met from organization funds. The inducements offered are generally, a military training, the use of the armory as a club, and of its gymnasium (if there is one) for athletics. The pay received for armory drill is not mentioned by some organization commanders as an inducement as it is too far in the future and the recruit is apt to feel as if some one had "put one over on him." The recruit, having agreed to enlist, is given a physical examination by a medical officer. Here again co-ordination is required for the medical officers cannot always be present in the armory as their patients claim their services at times. However, it may be said that the medical officers with whom the writer has come in contact have worked faithfully long hours and in some instances entirely without pay in order to further the work. The clerical work in connection with recruiting is considerable. Enlistment papers and medical records must be made in duplicate, the service record, etc., being the same as in the Regular Army. The matter of recruiting and its attendant troubles have been enumerated somewhat in detail because this is a load that the National Guard company commander must bear at all times. Discharges, after some time, will probably settle down to about six or seven per month and at this rate company strength soon disappears if recruits are not obtained.

The recruit having been duly enlisted, his uniform and equipment must be provided for. Clothing is usually shipped to organization commanders direct, either from some Quartermaster's Depot, or from the

United States Property and Disbursing Officer. In either case only enough articles are shipped to equip the organization. It would be a miracle if the articles fitted the men in all cases. To make this situation worse, much of the clothing issued during the past two years has been reclaimed clothing with no indication of sizes remaining. Under these circumstances, the only course open is an exchange of articles with other company commanders, or the return of the misfits to the Depot. Any one who has been Quartermaster in pre-war days when uniform articles were generally the same size as indicated on the tag, and who remembers that one day per week was usually given to the exchange of clothing previously drawn by enlisted men for similar articles of a different size, can easily imagine the appearance of a newly organized unit under the conditions outlined above.

In the case of mess equipment, the situation has not been so bad for in the first place, this equipment was not required at once, and second, no sizing is necessary. However, much mess equipment was received that had to be returned, such as knives and forks of the vintage of 1898, badly battered canteens minus the stopper, and mess pans of all styles and degrees of serviceability.

The uniform and equipment troubles will, however, disappear in time. Organizations who were accorded Federal recognition in 1919 are now creditably uniformed and equipped. Company commanders are gradually acquiring a few surplus articles of clothing so that new recruits can be reasonably well fitted.

The National Guard is often criticised for its lack of discipline, but as a rule, the critics use our Regular Army as a model. For the purpose of this article discipline will be assumed to consist in the punctilious observance of military courtesy, the observance of all regulations, and the unquestioned and immediate compliance with all military commands. Where a soldier is constantly in a military atmosphere, with direct means for enforcing discipline always at hand, the developing of a thoroughly disciplined organization is only a matter of time and patience. Where, however, discipline must be taught instead of enforced, it becomes an entirely different problem. It is true that the agency of courts-martial is available for the enforcement of discipline, but the organization commander who is constantly sending his men to the summary court soon finds that re-enlistments cease and that recruits seem to prefer other organizations. The question naturally arises as to the practical means available of obtaining discipline. This can best be answered by citing the writer's observations of the methods employed by an officer of nearly forty years service in the National Guard. This officer, during this time, progressed from the grade of private to that of colonel. He never overlooks a single breach of discipline, but the action taken is generally a mild admonition coupled with an appeal to the soldier's pride or better nature. When all other means fail, resort is had to the summary court.

Further, he is never too busy to stop and talk with any man who is now or has ever been in the past, a member of his command, and considers it his duty to assist them in obtaining employment or in any other way that may appear necessary. While the discipline in this officer's organization is somewhat distinct from that attained by the Regular Army, it is believed to be equal thereto for all practical purposes.

Despite strenuous efforts made in the past by the Militia Bureau to eliminate paper work, much still remains. It is believed that, insofar as the Militia Bureau is concerned, the paper work is now at its minimum if any records are to be kept at all. Generally speaking, every record necessary in an organization of the Regular Army, must likewise be kept in an organization of the National Guard. In addition to these, certain records and reports are required by the state authorities. It is true that payrolls are made but twice a year but so much information must at present be entered opposite each soldier's name that generally it is not possible to place more than three names on a page. Hence, a single number of the payroll for a company of say one hundred men, is three-fourths of an inch in thickness and some organizations have not yet completed their payrolls (Nov. 10, 1921) for the period ending June 30th, 1921. There is reason to believe that the payroll will be much simplified in the near future, but at best much clerical work will remain. In years gone by, the first sergeant was looked to for the clerical work. At present first sergeants who are capable of doing the clerical work are not to be found, and it has been noticed that when a first sergeant is found who can function as a company clerk, he is soon promoted. The suggestion that soldiers whose occupation in civil life is of a clerical nature be required to act as company clerks does not work out in practice. Men enlist in the National Guard for various reasons, one of the most potent being the desire for a change. Hence, a soldier doing clerical work in civil life, wants to get as far away from it as possible when he gets to the armory. But the clerical work must be accomplished, and it has been the writer's observation that where it is up to date, one or more of the company officers have done the work.

The training of the National Guard is of course the only reason for its existence. If it is untrained, all time and labor devoted to organization, paper work, and recruiting become a dead loss. Taking now the soldier in the ranks, a little thought will enable an analysis to be made of the conditions that retard his military training. He has been engaged during the week past in any one of a thousand occupations. His mind has been fully occupied with his work and military matters have been forgotten. He then reports at the armory on the weekly drill night. He has not the slightest idea as to the nature of the training to be engaged in for that evening, and if he did know what was going to happen, there are no means by which he could, by inquiry or study, prepare himself. The sum total of military knowledge that

he can be expected to absorb depends upon what he sees, hears, or does during the drill period of one and one-half hours. He then dons his civilian clothes and proceeds home and military matters are, for another week, in the background. It certainly does not require a stretch of the imagination to perceive that the progress of the average soldier is slow. Nevertheless, progress is being made, and in some instances the rate of progress is considerably faster than one would expect under the conditions. This is due to the great interest shown by both officers and soldiers in military matters. Officers generally consider the drill period as entirely a training period and they, together with certain key soldiers such as first and supply sergeants, visit the armory at other times for the purpose of keeping the administrative work up to date. But there are certain limitations to training soldiers in an armory, and it is only during the two weeks field training period that progress commensurate with the energy expended results. And in connection with field training, it should be said that certain sacrifices must be made. Generally, the field training period is not considered as presenting disagreeable features in any way for the reason that the entire personnel obtains the Regular Army pay of their respective grades. But it has become customary in this country to consider that every one is entitled to a two weeks' vacation during which a person may do only those things which are particularly agreeable and afford a real rest for both mind and body. Here is where the National Guard, both officers and soldiers, lose out. Their vacation period for the year is taken up by the annual encampment and no additional period is allowed. For we have not yet arrived at the stage in our development as a Nation when business men consider military training a necessity, considering it as a rule as one of those things that must be endured as the lesser of two evils. Of course, any member of the National Guard in business on his own account is in a somewhat better position; but he cannot possibly do business with himself alone; he has customers or clients, and in any business, too much absence therefrom does not help to pay the butcher and baker.

Another feature of the two weeks field training is that only too often employers do not find it convenient to permit their employees to take their vacation during this period and just prior thereto much energy is expended upon the part of officers in adjusting matters of this kind in order that the required percentage of the enrolled strength may be present. There are of course legal means to enforce the presence of the enrolled personnel at camp; but from a practical viewpoint it is believed not advisable to make use of them except in certain cases. The net result is that for two or three weeks prior to the camp period, all officers have their hands full and having once arrived in camp with the required percentage of enrolled personnel to qualify for pay, feel that much has been accomplished.

In the foregoing, an attempt has been made to present those phases of a National Guard officer's troubles which are not met with in the Regular Army. It might appear as if the writer were somewhat pessimistic as to the ultimate value of the National Guard as a military force; but such is not the case, as will be indicated from the following.

One thing that perhaps has not been given the attention that its importance merits is the fact that we now have a military policy, for the Act of June 4, 1920, (See Bul. 25, W.D., 1920) is the first legislation that can be justly considered as establishing a complete plan for the training, mobilization, and use of our military strength. The plan outlined in this act, in common with all new legislation, is somewhat crude and in the nature of an experiment. Many amendments will be necessary before the scheme will work smoothly. But the fact that we now have a plan or skeleton to work upon is of the utmost importance.

Now, as to a few of the salient features of this plan. Every boy delights in playing soldier. Likewise, every normal man retains the desire for a military training and military life in a greater or lesser amount. An analysis of the Act above mentioned shows that generally speaking we have the means of accommodating our male population in their desire for military training in three different degrees, viz.:

(a) The Regular Army for those who wish to make it their life work.

(b) The National Guard for those who wish to attend weekly drills with a two weeks encampment per year.

(c) The Organized Reserves for those who for some reason or other are not able or willing to join the Regular Army or National Guard, but who, nevertheless wish to keep in touch with the military game and are able and willing to undergo military training for a short period each year.

Of the foregoing three components of our Army, the Regular Army is small in numbers and the Organized Reserves will consist of scattered groupings difficult of immediate mobilization. But in the National Guard we shall ultimately have, in round numbers, four hundred and twenty-five thousand officers and men who can be mobilized in the armories in twenty-four hours and can proceed immediately toward their respective division camps. However, it is not intended to convey the impression that these troops will be thoroughly trained in their particular arms. But they will be officered and organized, will have acquired the fundamentals in the school of the soldier and company, will have a fair knowledge of the technique of their own arm of the service, and will be able to subsist themselves and keep themselves fit by the observance of the principles of camp sanitation; thus they will be able to begin intensive training at once.

The foregoing statement is based on fact. Organizations of the New York Coast Artillery National Guard during their second annual encampment after organization (July, 1921) were prepared to engage in

service practice after six days' training at the guns; and these same organizations completed their service practice, including adjustment of fire by bi-lateral observation, in a creditable manner and entirely without the assistance of Regular Army personnel.

It is therefore believed that from the standpoint of National Defense in time of peace, our Army is at present as strong as it has ever been: and when the National Guard arrives at full strength our military preparedness will compare favorably with that of any other nation.

NOTHING GREAT WAS EVER ACHIEVED WITHOUT ENTHUSIASM.

Emerson. *On Circles.*

Problems of the National Guard

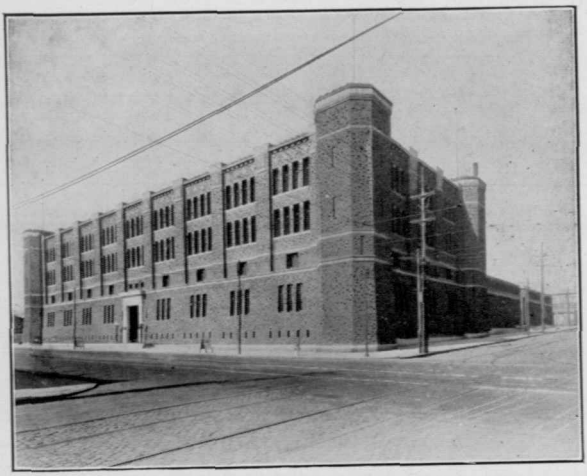
By Major Robert R. Welshimer, Senior Instructor, Coast Artillery Corps, California National Guard

General Conditions

PRIOR to the enactment of the National Defense Act of 1920 the National Guard was fighting for its existence. It was perhaps accepted by the War Department not because the Department believed it had a logical place in our National Defense System, but more probably because there was no other course open. It is a fact that the National Guard and the Regular Army regarded each other with more or less suspicion. Real co-operation and mutual understanding were lacking. Through all this the National Guard with its powerful political organization was fighting for constructive laws looking to its development and recognition as a real component of the Army of the United States. At the same time, many of us, believing the National Guard system fallacious, thought that it would fail and that our military policy would ultimately either minimize or eliminate the National Guard. Things are different now. During the World War the National Guard, organized as it was even in 1917, justified itself. Then the National Defense Act of 1920 gave the National Guard its Place in the Sun—a Recognized Component of the Army of the United States.

Just a few words concerning this National Defense Act of 1920. They may help in understanding present day National Guard problems. Prior to the enactment of this Act of 1920 our Congress had never given us a military policy, but this Act, amending as it did the National Defense Act of 1916, gave us just this—a Military Policy. Essentially this law recognized the principles of a small Regular Army adequately officered, a large National Guard and an immense Organized Reserve, all with proper provision for instruction and training, provided future Congresses appropriated reasonable sums for such purposes. This Act of 1920 is the most constructive military legislation in the history of our country. Without funds to carry out its provisions, however, it will amount to little more than the proverbial "scrap of paper." At this point the reader should bear in mind that the recognition given the National Guard by this Act was obtained not so much because of its war record, including the more helpful attitude of the War Department, but more because the National Guard with its powerful organization was actually able at this time to secure the legislation for which it had for years been fighting. The

organization which secured this legislation is still in existence. It will probably not again be used provided the announced constructive policies of the War Department are actually carried out. It will be well to remember however, that it could be used and that it cannot be eliminated. Since this is the case, it is entirely possible to conduct our relations with the National Guard so that if their political organization is ever used again it will be directed along lines benefiting not the National Guard alone but the entire Army of the United States. As a friendly Organization with its efforts properly directed it can do much good, let us say, for example, in the matter of obtaining adequate appropriations for all branches of the Army. At any rate, it is the part of wisdom to retain the friendship of the powerful rather than to incur their active enmity.



STATE ARMORY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 14TH AND MISSION STS.

As matters now stand the entire military service has the friendship of the National Guard, and right now the Military Service certainly needs all friendly understanding and help.

The watch-words now are "co-operation and elimination of dissension." Unless a wrench is thrown in the wheels, this ideal condition will continue. Insofar as the National Guard is concerned, while there is every reason to believe that they are playing the game according to announced administration policies, they are nevertheless a bit suspicious. There is still some demand "to be shown" lurking in the background. The President, the Secretary of War, and the General of the Armies have definitely pronounced policies carrying out the intent of the Act of 1920 insofar as it pertains to the National Guard. These Policies are based on broad and liberal lines. They recognize the definite status in law and in our military system of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserve. They prescribe co-operation along lines of "one for all and all for one." Subordinates are imbued with the

doctrine. Everywhere we hear "co-operation" and co-operation is certainly better today than ever in the past. At every turn the Regular Army is helping the National Guard, the National Guard is turning over its armories and facilities for training to the Organized Reserve, and the Organized Reserve in turn is gradually showing more active interest both in the Regular Army and the National Guard.

The Point of View

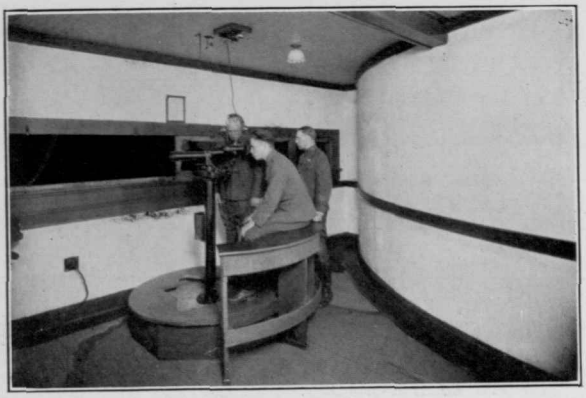
Before proceeding further let me clear the deck, so to speak, and make my position plain. I do not want to be considered as the "kicking mule" which you may have observed is never pulling. I am not only in sympathy with the announced policies of the War Department but am to the best of my ability working for them. There are some difficulties

A Plotting Room in the San Francisco Armory

ahead, but these will amount to nothing if we play the game understandingly. No real damage has yet been done. Now there is only one way to understand National Guard problems, and that is through intimate working contact with the National Guard. My work has brought me in contact with the National Guard in the Ninth Corps Area for a year during the re-organization period, and it has also been my procedure to feel out the sentiment of the public. In this article, then, my statements are those arrived at after due balancing of the opinions of many others, and I believe truly represent the composite feelings of the National Guard Authorities in the Ninth Corps Area. It is presumed that, while conditions in other Corps Areas may not be the same, they will at least be similar.

Now, to the National Guard authorities it appears entirely proper and in keeping with the announced policies, that in accomplishing the organization of the Reserve and National Guard, all should work on the theory that if possible a person should enroll in the National Guard, and if conditions make this impossible, then in the Organized Reserve.

This procedure would effectively build up the National Guard and the National Guard could then actively and whole-heartedly assist the Organized Reserve in its organization. Ordinarily if organization proceeded on the theory that the Regular Army and the National Guard were "feeders" for the Reserve we would have a maximum of benefit to the Guard and a minimum of interference with the Reserve. The initiation of this procedure is not believed to be inconsistent with announced policies, and to effect it only requires that the organization problems confronting the National Guard be clearly understood by those actually organizing the Reserve. Organization along these lines is what the National Guard wants and requires. However, the procedure is not quite like this and some difficulties are encountered. They are insignificant now but their potentiality is considerable, so let us discuss them.



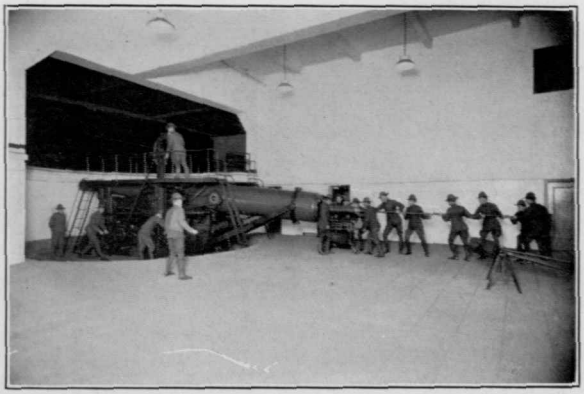
An Armory Base End Station

Organization

Some rather broad promises and statements are being made directly and indirectly in connection with the announced policies of co-operation, co-ordination and organization of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserve, into one composite, harmonious Army of the United States. It is better to go slowly in making promises than to fail the least bit in keeping them. The Act of 1920 provides for a National Guard of approximately 500,000 officers and men, about five times the pre-war strength. There are many difficulties encountered in perfecting this Organization and it places tremendously increased financial burdens on the States. It is easy to say that the National Guard and the Organized Reserve, having specific functions, should not interfere one with the other in perfecting their organizations, but practically such interference will be hard to prevent.

Realize that the organization of the National Guard calls for about five times the number of troops as in the past, of which about one-quarter have been enrolled. The cost to the respective States increases

accordingly so that an already big financial burden becomes proportionately larger, and at the same time the Guard troops are being enlisted, the Organized Reserves are also being enlisted. The Guard costs the States more money than before due to the increased expenses, and State Legislatures are not slow to question the necessity therefor, in view of the fact that the Federal Government has provided for the Organized Reserve. You and I understand the necessity for both the Organized Reserve and the National Guard, but the average Legislature does not. It sees only increased appropriations going to a State Military Force which, to them, is right now large enough for State police purposes; and erroneously jumps to the conclusion that in providing for the organized Reserve, the Federal Government has rendered the National Guard less necessary.



THE DUMMY 10-INCH D. C. GUN IN SAN FRANCISCO ARMORY

Again a good many States are loath to make increased appropriations for the National Guard, as it appears under the law and regulations that the Federal Government has more power over the Guard than have the States. This, of course, recalls the dual status of the Guard in its relation to the States and Federal Government. This dual status is bad and cannot be changed, but many States simply take the stand that if the Federal Government controls it should pay the bill. When you think of armories, their upkeep, recruiting costs and allowances for current expenses of organizations, you will realize that the expense to the States is very great; greater than is justified for purely State Police purposes.

With these conditions existing it is increasingly difficult for the State Adjutants General to secure the appropriations necessary to develop the units allocated to their respective States. It can and will be done, but those who are organizing the Reserve must be very careful how they operate in the various States so they will not in their enthusiasm unintentionally cause dissension, and hurt the National Guard. The Organized Reserve is not yet understood by the public, which tends to

regard it as a "cure all" for our military needs. Instead of realizing its true place in our military system the public is inclined to look upon the Organized Reserve as being as effective in our First Line as are the Regular Army and the National Guard. The public must be properly instructed in this matter and if those persons organizing the Reserve play the game according to the spirit of the announced policies all will be well. If they don't, the National Guard is bound to suffer, in which case co-operation, co-ordination and mutual understanding will be smashed, notwithstanding announced policies to the contrary.

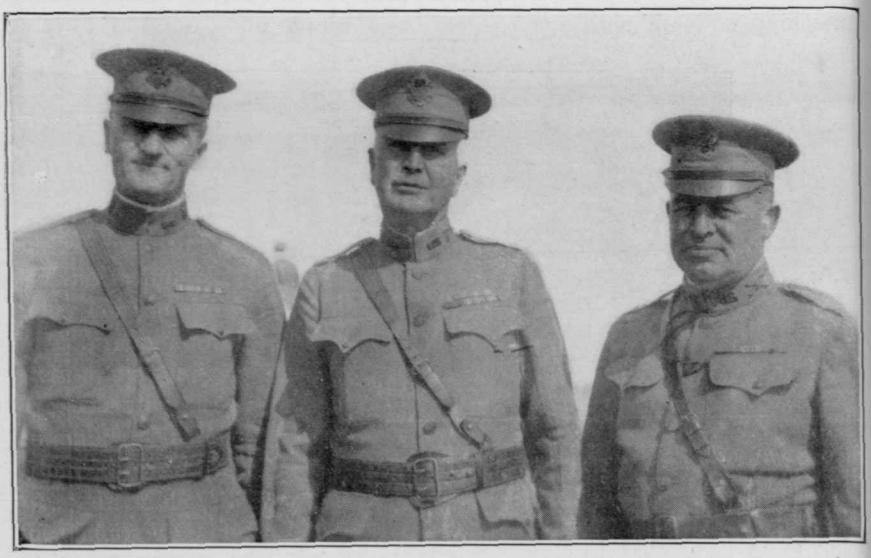
Again, the Organized Reserve, being something new, is receiving considerable publicity. Newspapers are, of course, always desiring something new and different. The newest thing along military lines is

LOADING THE 12-INCH DUMMY MORTAR

the Organized Reserve, and it is true that more publicity will be given a really insignificant fact concerning the Reserve than will be given some important event or accomplishment of the National Guard, even tho the Guard be a tangible organized force ready for service. Usually such items are concerned with announcements to the effect that "so and so has been appointed Colonel in some branch of the Reserve Corps and assigned to the Staff of the Blank Division, etc." This sounds big, looks big and is big, but from my observation it is not likely that the same individual could have been induced to take a commission in the National Guard carrying with it the dual obligation for service to the State and Federal Government at any time, and demanding several hours actual military work each week. Now these things are not helpful to the organization of the National Guard. It is well to realize that they exist, in fact, watch our step and then try to minimize them—that will be co-operation.

A similar problem is met in the allocation of the National Guard and Reserve Units. This must be most carefully handled. For example, in one case a State Adjutant General had arranged for a National Guard

Unit in a particular place. The State maintained an Armory there; the Adjutant General conferred with the Commercial Club and leading citizens and made preliminary arrangements looking to the organization of the National Guard Unit. Everything was satisfactory. Along came someone talking "Organized Reserve"—this killed the National Guard Unit. The State still has its Armory, but the personnel desired for the Guard Unit is no longer available. Now, of course, no such results were ever contemplated either by the Reserve Organizer or Higher Authority. Still the damage was done and certainly the Guard was not helped by the Reserve. Had the Adjutant General concerned been



ADJ. GEN. J. J. BORREE, CAL. COL. ROBERT NOBLE, INF. COL. H. J. HATCH, C. A. C.

consulted this error would have been avoided. Here was lack of co-operation and co-ordination. There have been other similar cases and a few more will "spill the beans." There must be co-operation not only on paper and in talk, but also in fact.

Assuming that we have the right conception of the different functions of the National Guard and the Organized Reserve, do we realize, when it comes right down to brass tacks, that the only real reason for officer or man to enlist in the National Guard is a desire to render military service to the greatest extent permitted by his civil occupation? The pay is not a sufficient incentive, as it is in reality insignificant. The National Guardsman assumes considerable responsibility and acquires much grief. He is liable for State and Federal service, including so called "riot duty," which is always distasteful. The officer in addition has considerable property responsibility; gives bond; carries the burden of his organization, which he holds together through his personality and

constant attention to individuals in order to secure attendance in drills; his administrative and paper work are large and he must take time from his civil occupation in order to keep them up to date; he gives up at least two nights a week to his drills and school work; and actually attends a fifteen day field training period. In reality the Guardsman has a thankless job, with more work and worry than is ordinarily understood. Compare these responsibilities to those of the Reservist, who is not liable for strike duty; is not required to attend Armory drills and whose only obligation, except perhaps the taking of a correspondence course of instruction, is to attend a fifteen day training period, providing funds appropriated by Congress make this possible. The responsibility of the National Guardsman is so much greater than that of the Reservist that it will be readily seen why it is difficult to secure active efficient National Guard Officers, but it is being done. Moreover, there is every reason to believe that the National Guard will in the future have increasingly active co-operation from the Reserve Officers in handling this problem.

Present conditions, precedent to the Federal recognition of the commissioned personnel authorized for battalion and higher units, seriously retard the organization, development and also the training of the National Guard. As matters now stand, these higher commanders are not Federally recognized until after a certain number of companies or similar units have first been organized. The present manner of organizing is not logical. This condition should be corrected by providing for the recognition of battalion and higher commanders in advance of the time that the company units composing the command are completely organized, with the proviso that officers so recognized should not receive Armory drill pay until all units comprising the command have been Federally recognized. The proviso would safeguard the Federal Government, and the method proposed would be a logical method of organization. If the commanding officer of the Unit is designated in advance, he is given a definite status and he can then surround himself with the properly qualified personnel and actively get behind the organization of his Unit. No one change would do more towards accomplishing the prompt organization of future National Guard Units than provision for recognition of Senior Officers as above suggested. Let us note in passing that this logical method of organization of units is the one now being used by the Organized Reserve.

Generally speaking the attitude of the American Legion and organized labor are not helpful in the organization of the National Guard. In the American Legion the unhelpful attitude is probably fostered by a few reactionaries of the type that never would have rendered voluntary service during the War, but who are now sitting in the driver's seat. This element is in the minority, of course, and as soon as the majority are better informed as to the present National Guard conditions the

attitude will be more favorable than now, and the Legion may even become an active, helpful agent.

Organized labor is not actively opposed to the National Guard Organization but it is not helpful and cannot be expected to be so long as the National Guard is liable for service in times of domestic disturbances. However, there is a favorable side even to this, since the present approved methods of conducting strikes seem to be on a peaceful basis in which we even find the strikers asking for troop protection, and this attitude naturally produces less active opposition to the National Guard than was the case in the past.

Recently there has been organized in San Francisco, *The Association of the Army of the United States*, whose primary purpose is to foster the spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding between the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserve. In other words, to develop the One Army spirit. This Association is doing excellent work. It is believed the idea will spread and that similar organizations will be formed throughout the country. These Associations will materially help in the solution of the organization problems mentioned above and ultimately may even serve to secure more active support for the National Guard by the American Legion.

In the Ninth Corps Area it is the custom to hold an annual conference at Corps Area headquarters at which the Commanding General, his Staff and the Adjutants General of all the States in the Corps Area are present. These conferences tend materially to encourage the development of the National Guard and further the spirit of co-operation in the Regular Army, National Guard and the Organized Reserve. At these conferences addresses are made by the Commanding General and by members of his Staff. The conference discusses the various problems relating to National Guard activities and acts on all matters which it believes will advance the best interests of the service. Some of the more important matters discussed at a recent conference together with suggested remedial action and the reasons therefor are hereafter set forth. While they are based primarily on conditions as they exist in the Ninth Corps Area it is believed that similar conditions and problems are being faced in other Corps Areas.

Decentralization

Suggestion 1.—It is suggested that the War Department at once carry out the policy of Decentralization in so far as it pertains to methods of supply, and it is further believed that the policy of Decentralization in general should be put into effect at the earliest practical date. Further, that in conformity with such Decentralization policy all requisitions for supplies for the National Guard be forwarded to the Corps Area Commander for approval and transmitted promptly to the Supply Depots within the Corps Area for filling, and that records of all property issued

to each State be maintained in Corps Area headquarters for use in checking and acting upon requisitions received from the various States.

REASONS: On account of the large area embraced by the Ninth Corps Area and its distance from Washington it is probable that Decentralization is more vital to this Corps Area than to any other. As a matter of fact the desire for Decentralization probably increases just about as the distance from Washington increases. It has been understood that the Decentralization policy was being adopted. Up to date there has been little tangible evidence to show that this is so. There have been unfortunate delays in supplying newly organized units with equipment, and it appears that the majority of these delays have been due to the manner in which requisitions for supplies are handled under the Centralized Policy. It is doubtless difficult for persons far removed from the Pacific Coast to visualize the difficulties encountered in routine administration and methods of supply, due to the distance of the Corps Area from Washington, and the time required for shipments and correspondence incident thereto. Under the Centralized policy requisitions are sent to Washington and then transmitted to various Depots for filling. In many cases requisitions are sent to Depots which have not the necessary equipment on hand, with resultant delays, or are sent to Depots far removed from the Station of the Unit, although some Depot much nearer may actually have the supplies on hand. It is believed that if such requisitions were acted upon directly at Corps Area headquarters and in general sent to Depots within the Corps Area for filling, action would be expedited. Under the present system Corps Area headquarters are practically in ignorance of the status of requisitions which have been submitted and are not in a position either to check them or follow them up. When an Organization is newly organized it is of immense value in order to maintain its morale and build up its esprit to be able at once to equip the Organization and start it effectively to work while the enthusiasm is high. It is believed that the Decentralization policy is a perfectly sound one for peace administration. Moreover, Decentralization in time of war is a necessity admitted by all, therefore, if Decentralization must be used in time of war, then all troops should have the opportunity to become familiar with its operation in time of peace.

PERSONNEL

SUGGESTION 1.—At least one assistant in each Corps Area should be detailed in the office of the Officer in charge of National Guard Affairs. In order to provide adequate clerical and administrative help at least one Army Field Clerk and one Warrant Officer should be allocated to the Officer in charge of National Guard affairs in each Corps Area. In addition, appropriations should be obtained which will permit the employment of a competent stenographer in the National Guard affairs

office of each Corps Area, and this on the same status of pay and permanency as is now the case in other Corps Area offices.

REASONS: During the past two and a half years there has been a continuous growth in size of the National Guard. During the past year its strength has practically doubled. At present there are in the Ninth Corps Area 120 Federally recognized Units, consisting of 467 officers, 8265 enlisted men. There is every reason to expect a continuance of growth in the number of Units, Officers and enlisted men. In view of the importance of the National Guard as a component part of the Army of the United States it is very evident that proper office personnel for handling the volume of work must be provided Officers in charge of National Guard affairs at Corps Area headquarters, and that as the volume increases facilities for handling the same must also be increased. This is true whether there be a Centralized or a Decentralized policy. With a Decentralized policy the urgency is, of course, greater. In any case the office should be a constructive one. Efficiency demands that the Officer in charge of National Guard affairs be absent from Corps Area headquarters making inspections and maintaining personal contact throughout the Corps Area, and someone familiar with the policy and routine of the National Guard Affairs' Office should always be present. Adequate clerical personnel has been sadly lacking in the past. Warrant Officers, Field Clerks and stenographers are allocated by the War Department to the Finance Department, Chemical Warfare Service, Engineer Corps, and practically all other departments. The Officer in charge of National Guard affairs should be as liberally provided with the necessary clerical and stenographic assistance. It is probable that failure in this respect has been due to lack of funds available by the Militia Bureau. If so, rigorous measures should be taken to secure necessary funds in the future for this purpose. If the National Guard as a component part of the Army of the United States is to receive the encouragement and assistance its importance demands it is evident that such assistance and encouragement should be adequate in all phases, including administrative and clerical personnel, so that in all respects it will compete on an equal basis with the two other component parts of the Army.

SUGGESTION 2.—That funds be appropriated and allocated to the Corps Areas to permit sending under Corps Area orders the Instructors and Sergeant Instructors on duty with the National Guard Units in the Corps Area to Corps Area training schools when necessary for a course of instruction and returning them to their Stations.

REASONS: War Department and Corps Area orders have established a course of instruction for Instructors and Sergeant Instructors. The prescribing of these courses is constructive and they will undoubtedly increase materially the efficiency of instruction when given, but there are at present no funds available for transportation and other expenses incident thereto.

SUGGESTION 3.—That a minimum of three Instructors and five Sergeant Instructors be detailed for duty with each complete regiment or similar Unit.

REASONS: This number of Instructors is considered a minimum for efficient instruction, it being practically on a basis of one per battalion. Similar remarks apply to the Sergeant Instructors. Five Sergeant Instructors make special provision for the instruction of Headquarters Companies, and Special Units.

SUGGESTION 4.—That in detailing Instructors and Sergeant Instructors the following routine be followed: The State in general to make request for the details desired through the Corps Area Commander, and no Instructors or Sergeant Instructors to be detailed who are not approved by the State authorities and the Corps Area Commanders.

REASONS: It is fundamental that the Corps Area Commanders and Adjutants General know the qualifications of the personnel under them, and when the detail of a particular Officer or enlisted man is requested, the presumption should be that there are good reasons for the particular request, which reasons are based upon an earnest desire for the best efficiency of the service.

SUGGESTION 5:—That the Corps Area Commanders be given authority on the recommendation of the State concerned, for adequate and proper reasons to relieve and replace Sergeant Instructors, reporting the action to the Militia Bureau.

REASONS: In many cases where there are adequate and sometimes urgent reasons for such relief and where the relief would undoubtedly ultimately be approved by the Militia Bureau, under the present system there are many delays in accomplishing the desired result, due to the time required in correspondence, etc. It is believed that the suggested method would make for better efficiency.

SUGGESTION 6.—That when Instructors are detailed for duty in the National Guard, orders detailing them provide that such Instructors first report in person to the Corps Area Commander, then to the Adjutant General of the State, then to the Senior Instructor under whom assigned, and thereafter proceed to their Stations.

REASONS: It will make for efficiency if Instructors be first made familiar with the policy and routine at Corps Area headquarters; if, the Instructor meets the Headquarters authorities and they meet him; if he has an opportunity to be informed as to local conditions in the State by the Adjutant General, and if he receives preliminary instruction together with the advice and counsel of his Senior Instructor. Efficiency has suffered in the past by sending Instructors directly to their Stations without the necessary preliminary instruction in their duties.

PROPERTY

SUGGESTION 1.—That the regulations be changed so as to permit the

issue to State United States Property and Disbursing Officers of such quantities of supplies as may be approved by the Corps Area Commanders, irrespective of the state of recognition of the various Units of the National Guard of that State. Also that a certain amount of Government property be kept on hand by each State United States Property and Disbursing Officer available for issue to newly organized Units as soon as Federally recognized, the amount of clothing, rifles, pistols, personal equipment and similar supplies to be sufficient to meet estimated needs of units to be organized during the current year.

REASONS: Initiation of these suggestions will permit furnishing necessary equipment and supplies to new Organizations promptly. Such promptness is essential to maintain the enthusiasm of the Unit newly recognized. Under the present system many delays occur before Organizations are equipped, to the great detriment of their morale and efficiency. Such delays have been avoided in some cases by the States purchasing equipment with their own funds for issuing to newly organized Units. It is believed that this is a financial burden which should not be placed upon the States. Efficiency demands a change and the Federal Government should assume any financial burden involved.

SUGGESTION 2.—It is suggested that the cost of repairs to equipment be met by suitable allotments from National Guard appropriations to each Corps Area Commander, so that necessary funds will be immediately available without the necessity of applying to the War Department.

REASONS: Involved in this, of course, is the principle of Decentralization. This suggested method, however, is now being used to a certain extent by the Ordnance Department in the Ninth Corps Area. It eliminates confusion and many unnecessary delays. It is believed a similar system would be equally efficient for other Supply Departments and in all Corps Areas.

PAY

SUGGESTION 1.—It is suggested that the regulations be changed so as to provide for quarterly payments for Armory drill instead of semi-annually as at present; that the law regarding pay of enlisted men be changed with a view not of basing pay entirely upon percentage of monthly drills attended; that the pay of officers commanding Units and subordinate officers in such Units be based upon the system of a certain fixed base pay for actual attendance at drills plus a certain additional pay to be dependent upon the percentage of Officers and enlisted men actually present for drill.

REASONS: More frequent payments are necessary for the best interests of the National Guard. After giving due consideration to the statements made by some of our Finance Officers, as well as to the statements made by Adjutants General and National Guard Organization Commanders, it appears to be entirely practicable to pay quarterly and that such

payments will involve no additional work by the Organization Commanders preparing the pay-rolls and but little by the Finance Officers making payment. So far as the organization is concerned it will be easier for them to make out the pay-roll quarterly than semi-annually, as there will be fewer changes. The present pay-roll, while in general satisfactory, can be considerably simplified if authority be given to enter all items concerning any one man opposite his name at only one place on the roll. Finance Officers are of the opinion that any increased work caused their office by quarterly payments will be more than justified by the better results which would be obtained.

The base pay of Field and Staff Officers, based upon actual attendance at drill, is satisfactory. The pay of the Captain commanding an Organization is a base pay of $240.00 a year plus one-thirtieth of the Regular Army pay for his grade, this latter amount being dependent upon the attendance at drills not only of himself but also 50% of his Commissioned Officers and 60% of his enlisted men. The pay of Lieutenants in Companies is based entirely upon their own attendance at drill and that of 50% of the Officers and 60% of the enlisted men in the Organization. The laws should be changed so that any Officer commanding an Organization will receive a certain fixed base pay as now provided by law for a Captain, and it is believed that the work and responsibility of Organization Commanders is such as to merit an increase of base pay over that at present authorized. It is believed that the idea of base pay for actual attendance at drill plus increased pay dependent upon the percentage of commissioned and enlisted men actually present at drills should be applicable to all Company Officers. The fundamental idea, of course, in basing pay of some officers entirely upon the percentage of officers and enlisted men actually present at drill is to stimulate officers to such active measures as will secure a maximum attendance at drills.

Under the present law enlisted men must attend a certain percentage of drills per month in order to receive any pay whatever. In the case of the Naval Reserves, officers and men receive pay for actual attendance at drill. If the officer or man does not attend his drills or does not come up to the desired efficiency he is eliminated. There is merit in both the National Guard system and the Naval Reserve system. It certainly appears reasonable that both officers and men should be paid something for work actually done. As matters now stand, in many cases the pay checks received by commissioned officers of the National Guard, who themselves have been most faithful, are exceedingly small, in fact insignificant. It is believed that better results will be obtained if pay of officers and enlisted men is based upon principles involving both the National Guard idea and the Naval Reserve idea; that is, part pay to be given officers and enlisted men for actual attendance at drill and additional pay to be given if the percentage of commissioned and enlisted personnel present at drills exceeds a certain specified percentage.

This you will note is the principle upon which Captains commanding Organizations are now paid under the law. It will make for efficiency if the same principle be extended to all company officers and enlisted men.

SUGGESTION 2.—That pay of State United States Property and Disbursing Officers be materially increased to a sum commensurate with their responsibilities, and that authority be provided for the employment of adequate clerical help to be paid from Federal funds.

REASONS: The present pay for these Officers is generally inadequate, particularly in the small States. Pay should be commensurate with the responsibility resting upon the officer and the high qualifications which he should possess. The details of the office are considerable and are constantly growing so that provision for adequate clerical help is a pressing necessity. The necessity for increased pay and adequate clerical help is not of recent date. It has in the past usually been met by the States drawing upon their own funds which should not be the case.

SUGGESTION 3.—That action be taken to provide that the Commissioned Officers and non-commissioned Officers shall receive credit for drill, one drill per month, for conducting Non-commissioned Officers' schools at which a fixed percentage of their Non-commissioned Officers are present. Further, that at the earliest practical date steps be taken to extend this principle to four drill or instruction periods per month.

REASONS: Schools of instruction are necessary for efficiency in the training of Non-commissioned Officers. At present the conduct of schools demands either absence from the regular armory drill period during school hours or attendance on additional nights. The number of drill periods is not now large. The practical solution is—schools on additional nights. The pay recommended will serve to stimulate interest and attendance and results will justify the expense involved.

MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS

SUGGESTION 1.—That necessary motor transportation be issued to each State for troop movements with special reference to camps of instruction and fifteen day field training encampments. Further, that upon approval of the Corps Area Commanders, when appropriations for travel are insufficient, motor transportation be provided for necessary instruction visits of Inspectors, where demanded by the best interests of the service.

REASONS: Sufficient motor transportation has not been issued to the States for troop movements, and as a result efficiency has suffered. As a considerable amount of motor transportation has been turned over by the Government to the Highway Commissions in some States, it would appear that more could be made available for the National Guard for proper official use. During the past year in many cases it was necessary

for the States to hire transportation in order that their Units function properly. This involved a financial burden which it is believed should not be borne by the States.

The amount of money appropriated for travel and expenses of Instructors is so limited that the number of visits they can make to their Units is such that efficiency of instruction will suffer. It is understood that this shortage of funds applies to all branches of the Army, but unless some means is found to make possible a reasonable number of instruction visits, the instruction of the National Guard will be seriously handicapped. With the Organized Reserve a similar situation has been met by providing motor transportation to the Officers concerned. A similar solution is suggested for the National Guard. Motor transportation is especially necessary in the large Corps Areas where distances are so great and will in fact be cheaper than rail transportation. Take for example the State of Wyoming where visits to all Units involve travel of approximately 2,500 miles. There are few railroads and, generally speaking, bad connections necessitating actual travel via railroads of about three weeks. There are good roads for motor vehicles and time and expense involved in travel by motor would be considerably less than travel by rail. Similar conditions exist in other States in this Corps Area and the use of motor transportation is advisable and practicable.

SUGGESTION 2.—That the four day camp of instruction for Officers and Non-commissioned Officers be held not later than sixty days prior to the fifteen day field training encampment.

REASONS: This system would permit Officers and Non-commissioned Officers to receive instruction which would materially assist them in properly training their Units during the sixty days preceding the field training encampment.

SUGGESTION 3.—That the franking privilege be extended the National Guard for official business.

REASONS: The National Guard is now in fact one of the component branches of the Army of the United States. Its organization and administration naturally involves very considerable correspondence. The amount of this correspondence is not even within the control of the State authorities concerned, but the cost thereof whether the State originates or merely answers correspondence on purely military business, is very considerable, and yet must now be met from State appropriations. Justice dictates that the cost should be borne by the Federal Government.

INSTRUCTORS AND INSTRUCTOR SERGEANTS

We are told that only specially selected Officers will be detailed for duty with the National Guard. This, of course, is duly flattering to those officers detailed on such duty, but just what does it mean after all? Presumably instructors are selected because of special qualifications making them particularly suitable for the work in hand. If this is cor-

rect it would be interesting to know the exact procedure by which selection is determined, for if one will carefully make a personal study of those selected there will be found as many different types as there are colors of the rainbow. It is understood that there are quite wonderful Qualification Cards in Washington filed in such a way that men specially qualified for National Guard or any other duty can be located in "gobs" simply by removing cards with a particular color line marked on the edges. Let us hope the colors don't change and that the wrong line is not followed. These remarks are not made to be facetious. The situation demands Instructors who can produce results and results in this work depend so much on temperament, personality and adaptibility, qualities which never have been truly tabulated on any Qualification Card, that judgment based on them simply cannot be compared to judgment based on demonstrated ability determined through personal observation. It would be a sound principle to detail subordinate officers for this duty on the recommendation, where it can possibly be done, of those near enough the scene of action to make them thoroughly familiar with local conditions. Similar remarks apply to Instructor Sergeants. Usually the man on the job can list several officers and non-commissioned officers possessing qualifications necessary for the particular situation, and it is not unreasonable to expect that some of the several so listed could be made available for the duty. It is not enough merely to detail specially selected Instructors and Instructor Sergeants unless by that is meant that they are known in every case to possess those qualifications making them suitable to the particular local conditions to be met.

Conclusion

Undoubtedly the future for the National Guard is brighter today than ever before. The few difficulties in organization, supply and administration discussed above are easily corrected. With the helpful attitude of the War Department and the Corps Areas, undoubtedly many of the present difficulties will be eliminated insofar as possible. Of course, it is absolutely essential that Congress appropriate the necessary funds required for efficient development and training of the National Guard. It is to be expected that all War Department Bureaus, in view of their helpful attitude towards the National Guard, will actively assist the Militia Bureau in convincing Congress of the necessity for adequate appropriations. If such appropriations are actually obtained and then allotted to the various Corps Areas, not entirely on the basis of numbers of troops, but with due consideration to areas of the various Corps Areas, and irrespective of their proximity to Washington, under the logical system of Decentralization for Administration and Supply, the maximum efficiency of the National Guard as a Component of the Army of the United States is assured.

The Coast Artillery Corps, Washington National Guard

By Major John H. Hood, Coast Artillery Corps, Instructor, Coast Artillery Corps, Washington National Guard

WHEN the United States entered the World War, the Coast Artillery Corps of the Washington National Guard consisted of twelve companies, which were called into the Federal service on July 25, 1917, and despatched to the forts comprising the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound. With the regular troops of the defenses these National Guard organizations formed the nucleus of various Heavy Artillery Regiments which later saw service in France.

At the present writing the allotment of Coast Artillery National Guard troops approved by the Secretary of War for the State of Washington, consists of one battery of anti aircraft guns and ten companies, of which two companies, the quota for the year 1921, have already been organized. Effort was made during the early part of the present fiscal year to increase the Coast Artillery to eight companies, but owing to lack of funds the Militia Bureau authorized the formation of but one additional company, which soon will be organized. Of the existing units, the 1st Company is stationed at Aberdeen, Washington, while the 2nd Company is stationed at Snohomish, Washington. Attached to the Coast Artillery Corps for purposes of instruction is a Field Artillery Battery of 155 G.P.F. Guns, Battery "A," Corps Artillery, with station at Walla Walla, Washington.

The two Coast Artillery Companies were Federally recognized during the latter part of January, 1921. A permanent armory is under construction at Aberdeen for the 1st Company and will be completed in the spring of 1922. Plans are contemplated for the erection of a new armory at Snohomish for the 2nd Company, but no definite date for the beginning of the construction of the building has as yet been set. Both the companies are now occupying temporary quarters and will welcome the completion of their new homes. Battery "A," Corps Artillery is now housed in an excellent armory which has just been completed.

The writer was assigned to duty as Instructor, Coast Artillery Corps, Washington National Guard, during the latter part of April, 1921. Up to this time the Coast Artillery organizations had been without an instructor. The materiel and firing methods of this branch of the service were entirely new to the majority of the personnel, both commissioned

and enlisted. Only a short time was available for training before the annual encampment. An intensive course of instruction, which included schools for officers and non-commissioned officers in addition to the regular drills, was therefore mapped out and put in operation to cover the elementary principles of service with seacoast armament. Though an effort was made to complete this course, due to lack of time it was not fully digested and the elementary training in Artillery work really commenced in camp at Fort Worden, Washington. The following schedule for the training encampment, with a few minor variations, was carried out.

ARMORY OF BATTERY A, WASHINGTON N. G.; WALLA WALLA, WASH.

SCHEDULE

1ST DAY

Arrival at Fort Worden, Washington.
Officers call upon Coast Defense and Fort Commanders.
Establishment of camp and taking over of batteries.

P.M.	
6:15	Guard Mount.

2ND DAY

A.M.	
7:30-11:00	Artillery drill and instruction.
11:10-11:40	Signal drill.
P.M.	
1:00- 3:00	Artillery drill, instruction and care of materiel.
3:15- 3:55	Infantry drill—School of the squad.
4:00- 4:30	Interior guard duty.
4:40- 5:15	Lecture—Camp Sanitation.
6:15-	Guard Mount.
7:00- 7:30	Critique and conference.

3RD DAY

A.M.	
7:30-11:00	Artillery drill and instruction.
11:10-11:40	Signal drill.

P.M.

1:00- 3:00	Artillery drill, instruction and care of materiel.
3:15- 3:55	Infantry drill—School of the platoon.
4:00- 4:30	Interior guard duty.
4:40- 5:15	Lecture—Personal Hygiene.
6:15-	Guard Mount.
7:00- 7:30	Critique and conference.

4th Day

A.M.

7:30-11:00	Artillery drill and instruction.
11:10-11:40	Signal drill.

P.M.

1:00- 3:00	Artillery drill, instruction and care of materiel.
3:15- 3:55	Infantry drill—School of the company.
4:00- 4:30	U. S. Magazine Rifle.
4:40- 5:15	Lecture—Precautions for safety during drill and target practice.
6:15-	Guard Mount.
7:00- 7:30	Critique and conference.

5th Day

A.M.

7:30-11:00	Artillery drill and instruction.
11:10-11:40	Signal Drill.

P.M.

1:00- 3:00	Artillery drill, instruction and care of materiel.
3:15: 3:55	Infantry drill—School of the company.
4:00- 4:30	Care and adjustment of individual equipment.
4:40- 5:15	Lecture—Military Courtesy and Customs of the Service.
6:15-	Guard Mount.
7:00- 7:30	Critique and conference.

6th Day

A.M.

7:30-11:40	Sub-caliber practice.

P.M.

1:00- 3:00	Artillery drill, instruction and care of materiel.
3:15- 3:55	Infantry drill—School of the company.
4:00- 4:30	Care and adjustment of individual equipment.
4:40- 5:15	Lecture—Duties of the Battery Commander.
6:15-	Guard Mount.
7:00- 7:30	Critique and conference.

7th Day

A.M.

7:30- 8:30	Inspection—Infantry.
8:40- 9:30	Pitching of shelter tents.
9:40-10:30	Aiming and pointing drill—rifle.
10:40-11:40	First Aid.

P.M.

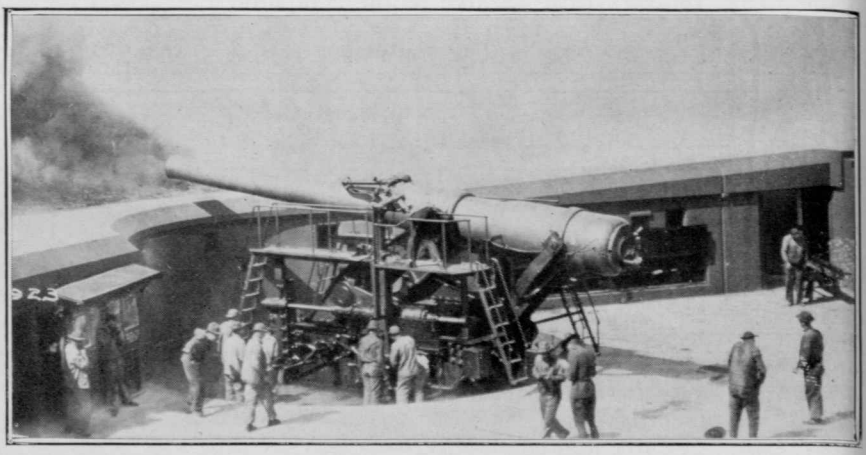
1:00- 1:30	Lecture—Duties of the Range Officer.
1:30- 5:00	Athletics.
6:15-	Guard Mount.

8TH DAY (SUNDAY)

	Divine Service.
	Recreation.
P.M.	
6:15-	Guard Mount.

9TH DAY

A.M.	
7:30-11:40	Sub-caliber practice.
P.M.	
1:00- 4:30	Sub-caliber practice.
4:40- 5:15	Lecture—Duties of the Emplacement Officer.
6:15-	Guard Mount.
7:00- 7:30	Critique and conference.



FIRST CO., WASHINGTON N. G. AT FORT WORDEN, WASH

10TH DAY

A.M.	
7:30-11:40	Sub-caliber practice.
P.M.	
1:00- 5:15	Sub-caliber practice.
6:15-	Guard Mount.
7:00- 7:30	Critique and conference.

11TH DAY

	Sub-caliber practice.
	Preparations for service target practice.
6:15 P.M.	Guard Mount.
7:00- 7:30	Critique and conference.

12TH DAY

	Service target practice.
	Critique and analysis of practice.
6:15 P.M.	Guard Mount.

13TH DAY

A.M.	
7:30-11:40	Artillery inspection. Completion of analysis of practice.

P.M.	
1:00-	Muster and pay.
6:15	Guard Mount.

14TH DAY

Break camp and depart.

The system adopted during the encampment for the training of the organizations was to divide the companies into their component parts and to obtain a sufficient number of officers and enlisted men of the regular establishment to act as assistant instructors for each component part. Accordingly, a complete range section and a sufficient number of enlisted men of a gun section were obtained from the regular troops of the local defenses. The personnel of the Regular Army demonstrated to the National Guardsmen at the beginning of the encampment the correct methods of procedure and instructed them in the service and care of the piece, in the operation of the various devices and instruments. Each National Guardsman was made an understudy for the position which he was eventually to occupy and as soon as he was grounded in the duties of his position, he replaced the member of the regular establishment. In this way the assistance which the personnel of the Regular Army gave to the members of the National Guard was gradually lessened until finally the latter were thrown upon their own resources. During this last phase of the training the function of the assistant instructors was to prevent mistakes which would endanger life or limb or threaten damage to the materiel. On the third day of the encampment the batteries were entirely manned by the personnel of the National Guard. A close supervision was kept upon their work and their mistakes were corrected without impairing their initiative. Frequent analyses of drill were held, which steadied the range sections and developed a high sense of responsibility on the part of the members of these sections. Each organization fired a very creditable target practice without assistance from the personnel of the regular establishment. An analysis of the practices showed that the work of the range and gun sections had been carried on without error.

Battery "A," Corps Artillery, visited Camp Lewis, Washington, for its annual training encampment during the period June 12-25, 1921, where the following schedule was followed.

SCHEDULE

1ST DAY (SUNDAY)

Arrival at Camp Lewis and establishment of camp.
Officers call upon Commanding General, Camp Lewis, and Commanding General, 31st Artillery Brigade.
Guard Mount.

2ND DAY

A.M.	
8:00- 8:45	Lecture—Heavy Artillery, Its Nature, Use, and Auxiliary Materiel.
8:45-11:45	Artillery drill, 155 G.P.F.

P.M.

1:00- 3:45	Artillery Drill, 3-inch gun.
4:00- 4:30	Infantry Drill.
4:35-	Guard Mount.
5:00- 6:00	Conference.

3RD DAY

A.M.

8:00- 8:45	Lecture—Camp Sanitation and Personal Hygiene
8:45-11:45	Artillery Drill, 155 G.P.F.

P.M.

1:00- 3:45	Artillery drill, 3-inch gun.
4:00- 4:30	Infantry Drill.
4:35-	Guard Mount.
5:00- 6:00	Conference.

4TH DAY

A.M.

8:00- 8:45	Lecture—Orientation.
8:45-11:45	Artillery Drill, 155 G.P.F.

P.M.

1:00- 3:45	Artillery Drill, 3-inch gun.
4:00- 4:30	Infantry Drill.
4:35-	Guard Mount.
5:00- 6:00	Conference.

5TH DAY

Target practice, 3-inch gun.
Guard Mount.
Conference.

6TH DAY

Target practice, 3-inch gun.
Guard Mount.
Conference.

7TH DAY

A.M. Target practice, 3-inch gun.
P.M. Infantry Inspection.
Guard Mount.
Conference.

8TH DAY (SUNDAY)

Recreation.

9TH DAY

Occupation of battery position.
Guard Mount.
Conference.

10TH DAY

Reconnaissance and occupation of battery position for 155 G.P.F. target practice.
Target practice, 155 G.P.F.
Guard Mount.
Conference.

11TH DAY

Target practice, 155 G.P.F.
Guard Mount.
Conference.

12TH DAY

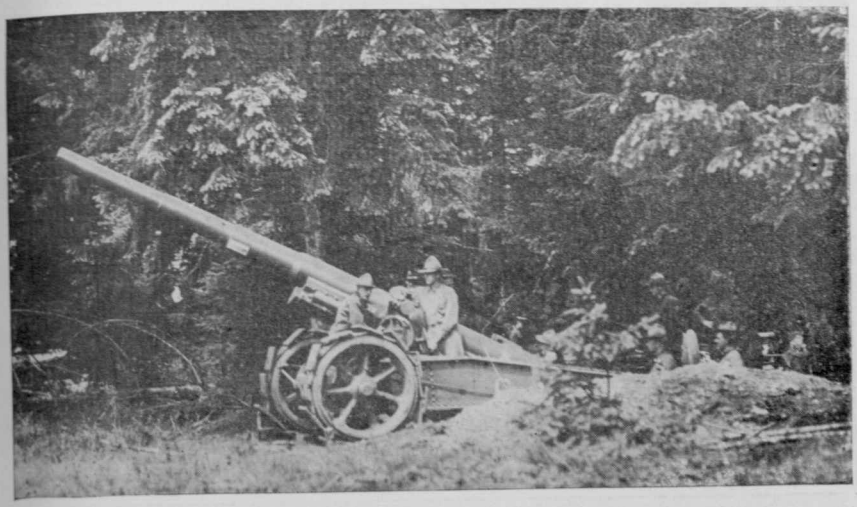
Evacuation of position.
Guard Mount.
Conference.

13TH DAY

Turn in property.
Muster and pay.
Preparation for departure.
Guard Mount.
Conference.

14TH DAY

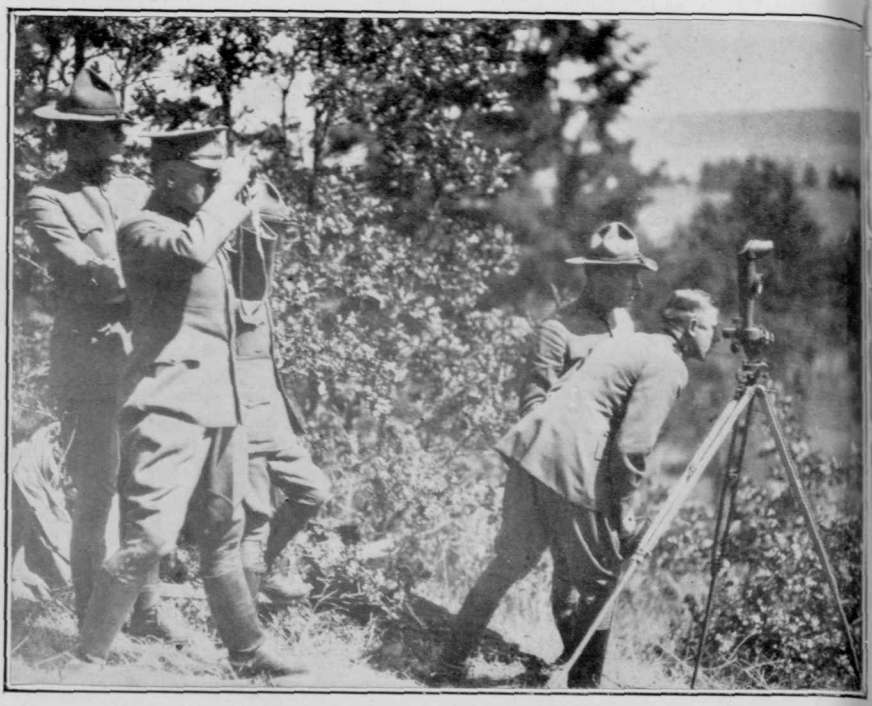
Break camp and depart.



GUN POSITION, BTRY. A., WASH. N. G. AT CAMP LEWIS, WASH.

Approximately four hundred and fifteen rounds of three inch, and one hundred and ninety-nine rounds of 155 G.P.F. ammunition were fired during the encampment. Firing with the three inch gun preceded firing with the 155 G.P.F. and was for the purpose of familiarizing the officers and certain picked enlisted men with the principles of observation and adjustment of fire. Each officer was required to compute his own firing data and to make his own adjustments. In the training the same system was followed as that outlined for the Coast Artillery. Both officers and enlisted men were first thoroughly instructed in their respective duties, then thrown upon their own initiative and required to perform the duties of their respective positions. Each mistake made by the National Guardsmen was called to their attention, they were made

to rectify it, and in this way the correct procedure was forcibly brought home to them. This method of instruction developed initiative and caused the National Guardsmen to learn much more than had they been coached in every move they made. Special courses for the reconnaissance and communication detachments were established and practical instruction was imparted in these schools. Battery "A" did excellent work at the camp and received a very complimentary report from the inspector. The outline which appears below shows the Artillery subjects which were covered.



O. P. Occupied by Btry. A, Washington N. G.

Outline of Instruction

1. Officers

(1) Computation of firing data.
(2) Observation and adjustment of fire.
(3) Materiel.
(4) Reconnaissance.
(5) Selection, occupation and evacuation of battery positions.
(6) Camouflage.
(7) Ammunition supply.

2. Gun Sections

(a) Nomenclature.
(b) Standing gun drill.
(c) Maneuvering.

(d) Setting of sights and laying by quadrant.
(e) Lubrication and care of materiel.
(f) Disassembling and assembling.
(g) Daily maintenance routine.
(h) Draining and filling of recoil and recuperator cylinders.
(i) Jacks, their use and care.
(j) Ammunition:
    1. Projectiles.
    2. Powder charges.
    3. Fuzes.
    4. Primers.
(k) Camouflage.

3. Tractor and Truck Drivers

(a) Nomenclature.
(b) Lubrication system.
(c) Maintenance routine.
(d) Principles of driving.
(e) Road discipline.
(f) Convoy work.
(g) Adjustments.

4. Communication Detachment

(a) Elementary electricity.
(b) Line construction.
(c) Principles of the telephone.
(d) Faultfinding and repair of lines and instruments.
(e) Sending and receiving of messages by telephone.
(f) Signalling.

5. Reconnaissance Detachment

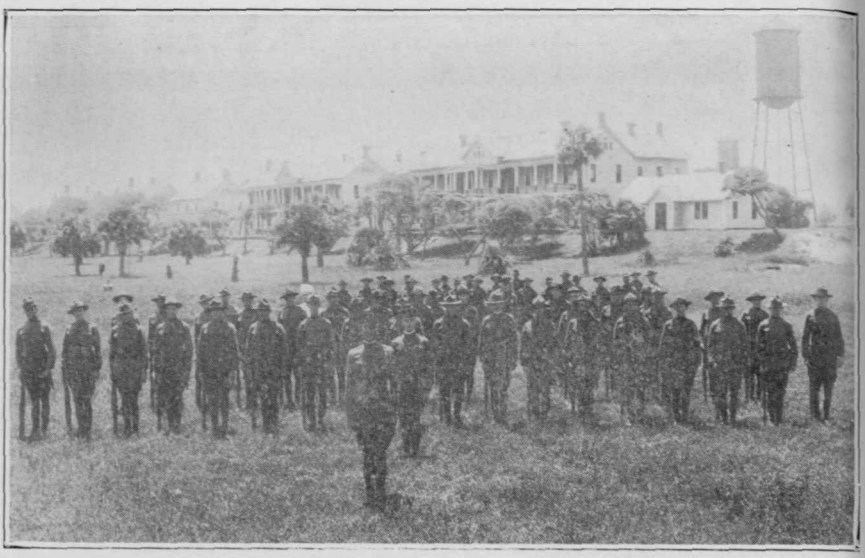
(a) Surveying instruments.
(b) Logarithms and elements of trigonometry.
(c) Determination of Y-azimuth.
(d) Traversing.
(e) Locating co-ordinates of gun and aiming point.
(f) Observation of fire.

The progress made by the Coast Artillery Companies and Battery "A," Corps Artillery, during the encampments was extremely gratifying and next year, provided no extensive change in personnel occurs, these units should be able to undertake a more ambitious program of training. With this end in view correspondence schools for officers and selected enlisted men, which for the present term include the subject of Drill Regulations, Materiel and Gunnery, have been started. In addition a weekly non-commissioned officers school is held which covers those subjects in which an organization is particularly in need of instruction. Carefully prepared drill schedules are furnished the organizations from month to month and effort is constantly made to develop a corps of efficient instructors within the organizations who can assist in their training and development.

The Coast Artillery Florida National Guard

By Captain M. R. Woodward, Florida National Guard

ONLY one company of the Florida Coast Artillery has been organized. The 1st Company was organized at Jacksonville, May 27, 1921, by Captain C. R. Dorsey, 1st Lieutenant J. C. Heidenrich and 2nd Lieutenant Stanley S. Barchan, with seventy enlisted men. Subsequently Captain Dorsey resigned and was succeeded by Captain Mayre R. Woodward who is at present at Fort Monroe, Virginia, taking the course provided for Coast Artillery National Guard officers. This



FIRST CO., C. A., FLA. N. G. AT FORT SCREVEN, GA.

organization has increased in strength from seventy to eighty-four, under Captain Woodward, who is a veteran officer of the World War. This organization is also provided with a truck to enable the members to hold small arms practice on the range at the State Camp Grounds, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, which is ten miles out of Jacksonville.

In view of the fact that the Coast Artillery, National Guard of Florida, is in its infancy, and that there are no facilities at the Armory for the training of this unit as Coast Artillery, Captain Woodward has made recommendations that either a 155-mm. Gun or an 8-inch Howitzer be assigned to this company for instruction purposes during the time intervening between the annual encampments.

The Rhode Island Coast Artillery

By Major G. A. Taylor, C. A. C., Instructor, Rhode Island National Guard

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AS AN artilleryman and a Rhode Islander the author of this brief historical sketch appreciates the obligation incumbent upon him of placing in their true perspective the salient features of the Rhode Island Coast Artillery, past and present. Much that is interesting must be passed quickly over in these limited pages. My principal purpose is to acquaint the readers of this honored publication far and near, with what one small State has accomplished along coast and heavy artillery lines.

The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, as it is still officially known, is rich in military tradition. We had our own Indian Wars, including the Swamp Fight, which was fought down below old Kingston—a sector for which no clasps were awarded, but to whose participants we are proud to trace our lineage. As a reminder of the Battle of Rhode Island, we have our own private cemetery of Hessians, not far from Newport. As I write here 'neath the shade of the college campus, I am reminded that in our University Hall were once billeted our French allies. Their tents were pitched up on Camp Street, near Andrews field, where the Brown team plays its football games. The house in which the French officers were billeted still stands on Rochambeau Avenue. On his recent visit to Providence we had the honor of showing these sacred spots to Marshal Foch.

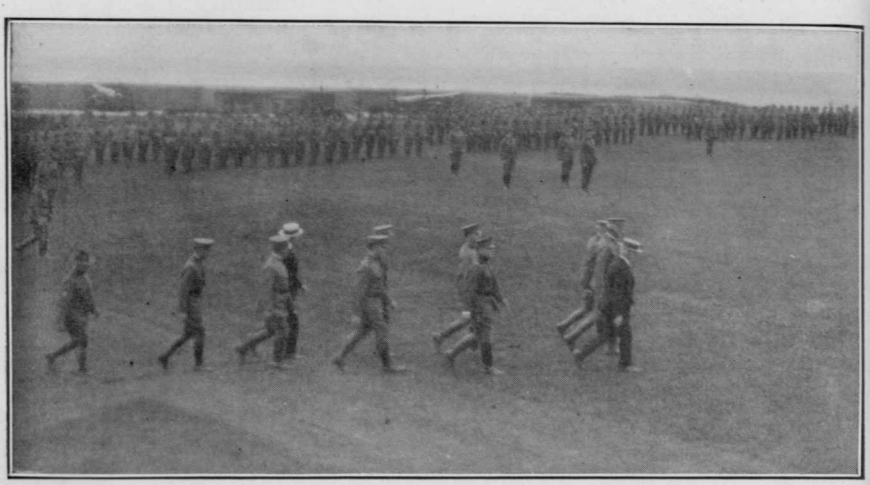
For some years the Rhode Island National Guard or Militia, as it was then known, consisted of two regiments of infantry, the 1st and 2nd. For the Spanish War, the 1st R. I. Volunteer Infantry had been formed from these and was commanded by the Federal instructor, Colonel Charles W. Abbot, an officer of the 12th U. S. Infantry, afterwards to become Adjutant General of the State.

The change to Coast Artillery was made in the fall of 1908. Quoting from the report of the Adjutant General covering that period:

"At the close of the preceding year, under orders from the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Higgins, the two regiments of Infantry then existing in the State were changed into two districts of coast artillery troops and have been serving as such during the present year, receiving in-instruction in that arm of the service in most instances with considerable success. Instruction in so entirely different a course of study from what the officers and men have previously had must necessarily be slow, but the organizations, in the main, are quite enthusiastic and interested in the new work. We have been particularly fortunate in having Captain

Arthur P. S. Hyde of the Regular Army, detailed with us as instructor in this coast artillery work during the year, and, being a very able and enthusiastic artillerist himself, he has been very successful in imbuing those under him with the same spirit."

The first inspector-instructor to be really assigned to the State with an office at the Capitol with the Adjutant General, was Colonel George W. Gatchell, C. A. C. Under his conscientious direction a real start in artillery education was made, and the armories were equipped with the then modern coast artillery materiel. To him fell the task of triangulating the armories for the new equipment, and of accomplishing similar technical work, to which we who were to follow fell heirs. Colonel Edmund M. Blake, C. A. C., succeeded Colonel Gatchell in 1914. The



REGIMENTAL REVIEW OF C. A., R. I. N. G. BY GOVERNOR EMERY J. SAN SOUCI

writer had just brought the old 103rd Company back to Baltimore from that portion of the Mexican Border justly made famous by the late Judge Roy Bean, "The Law West of the Pecos," when he was ordered to Providence, as two officers were needed to handle the seventeen companies in the hasty preparations being made for our own entry into the World War. For eleven months, Colonel Blake and I worked at forced draft, often carrying the artillery text-books to our officers and men in their offices, mills, and factories. When the job was over, and they were all in the Federal service at last, I know of one officer who felt like a discharged storage battery of military information.

In 1917, the Rhode Island Coast Artillery was commanded by Colonel Charles F. Tillinghast, C. A. C., R. I. N. G., a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who had commanded "A" Company of the 1st R. I. Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish War, the two districts formerly existing having been merged into one of seventeen companies.

The work of the Rhode Island Coast Artillery during the World War is extremely difficult to chronicle, owing to circumstances over which they had no control. The elastic corps organization resulted in companies being detached and both officers and men scattered.

Early in the Spring of 1917, Colonel Blake and I mustered into the Federal service the first Rhode Island troops to do real duty in the War. I will quote from the report of the Adjutant General:

"On April 2, a provisional battalion of coast artillery, consisting of the 2nd, 5th, 12th, and 15th Companies, under command of Major Alexander H. Johnson, with a medical and two staff officers, and a sanitary detachment, was Federalized for bridge guard duty, all being recruited up to the maximum strength. In addition to the bridges formerly protected, several more on main and branch lines were included, and other water systems, and some munition plants also. This battalion was relieved by orders from Northeastern Department Headquarters on July 3."

With August 5th, 1917, came the draft into the Federal service of all the National Guard. A large parade was held, led by Governor R. Livingston Beeckman and his staff, mounted. At times we could hardly force our horses through the throngs of people on Weybosset Street. Later in the day on the Dexter Training Ground, adjoining the Cranston Street Armory, twenty full companies, organized into five battalions, were paraded and photographed. These 84 officers and 2600 men made a brave showing for a little state. Following the coast artillery was a battlion of the 103rd F. A., a squadron of cavalry, and an ambulance company, later to join the 26th Yankee Division.

The Adjutant General's report states:

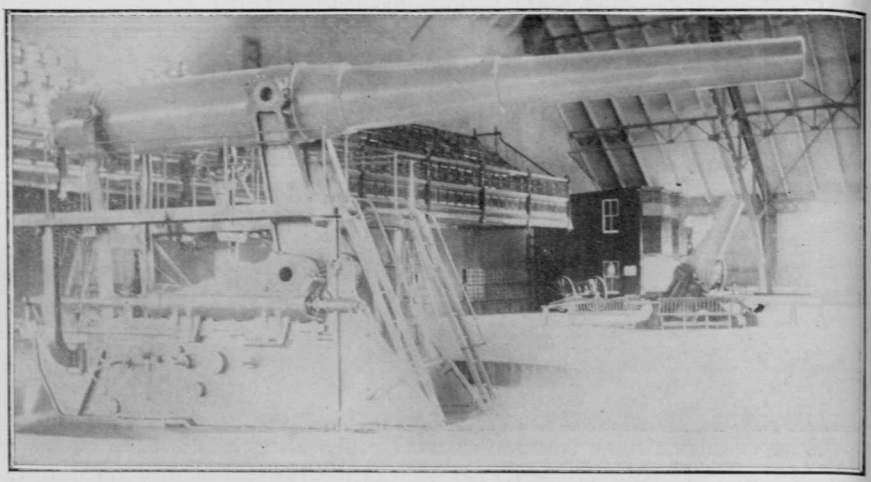
"The coast artillery companies were distributed a few at a time as follows: to Fort Adams, 1st; Fort Wetherill, Headquarters, 1st Band, Sanitary Detachment, 3rd, 7th, 11th, 16th, and 18th; Fort Greble, 2nd Band and 17th; Fort Getty, 4th and 5th; Fort Kearney, 8th and 12th. The 6th, 14th and 15th Companies were sent to the Springfield Arsenal, the 19th Company to Fort Rodman, New Bedford; the 13th Company to Fort Warren, and the 2nd, 9th, 10th and 20th Companies to Fort Standish, Boston. Field and Medical officers were distributed among the various posts. Designation of coast artillery companies was changed as follows: 1st to 9th, 3rd to 10th, 4th to 13th, 5th to 19th, 6th to 20th, 7th to 21st, 8th to 22nd, all of Narragansett Bay. The 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Companies, also of Narragansett Bay, retained their former numbers. The 2nd, 9th, 10th, 13th, and 20th became the 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and 32nd Companies, C. A. C., respectively, of Boston. The 19th Company became the 3rd Company, New Bedford, Fort Rodman, Massachusetts."

During the World War many officers and men were transferred to various overseas units, notably the 55th, 56th, 66th, 71st, 72nd and 73rd

Regiments, C. A. C., and certain Ammunition Trains. Some of our best officers and men were "commandeered" by General Edwards to fill the ranks of the 103rd F. A., and the 101st Engineers, just before the Yankee Division left for its unremitting service in the front lines.

Statistics show that 70% of our officers were either in the A. E. F., or on their way, when the timekeeper's horn blew, that cold November morning in "Sunny" France.

Of the individual officers Major Aiken Simons, General Staff, a talented young South Carolinian Huguenot, was decorated with the Legion of Honor. 1st Lieut. James A. Doherty was to win the Croix de Guerre, with the 103rd F. A., at the Chemin des Dames. Captain B. K. Harris was in at the finish with a 155 G.P.F. battery up near Beaumont, on the road through Stenay to Sedan. Captain Raymond H.



10-Inch Gun (Dummy) and 12-Inch Mortar (Dummy) in Armory, Providence, R. I.

Murray, and many others saw much hard service in several sectors with the Army Artillery. The 66th and other regiments were coming strong at the finish. The colors of the 66th now repose with the flags of other wars, here under the dome of the State Capitol.

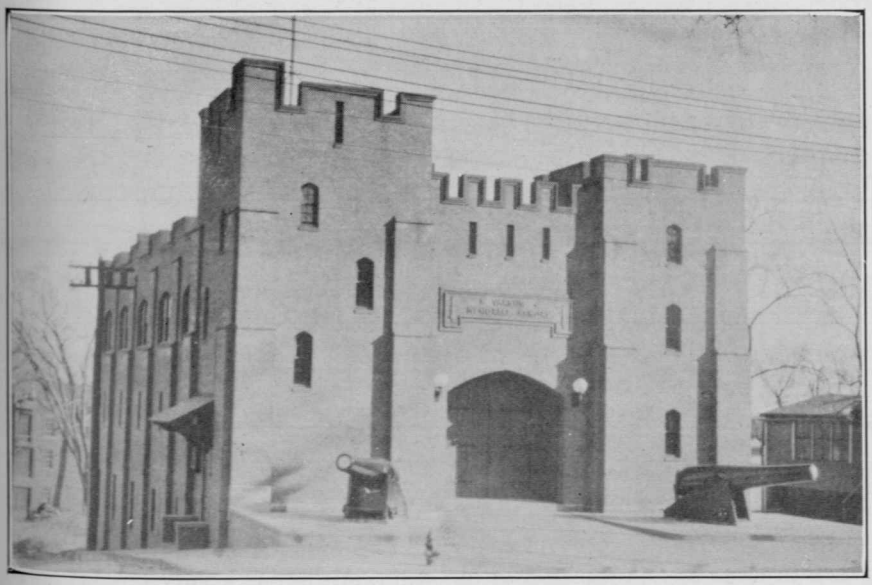
Three officers were to make the supreme sacrifice. 1st Lieut. Harold W. Merrill, while serving as an aerial observer crashed near Revigny, while engaged in night flying. He was a sterling and fearless young officer, of quiet demeanor and genuine worth, a worthy descendant of the old New England stock, from Westerly near the Connecticut.

2nd Lieut. Albert W. Crocker died at Limoges in that terrible epidemic of influenza. We buried him with Masonic honors last winter in the same cemetery in Providence, where our French allies of the Revolution rest, a fine young officer and a Christian gentleman.

Captain Russell A. Babcock, after his return from the perils of over-

seas service, was to die in a motorcycle accident in a Southern camp. He was a capable and hardworking officer. We buried his bruised body here with his forebears, to whose traditions he had been "faithful even unto death."

A number of the men "went west" serving railroad artillery, G.P.F's. and howitzers, in the mud and wet, and some died of that terrible "flu," which carried off whole gun squads of our own brigade, at LaCourtine, until one was glad to beat it up to the line, where the disease did not seem to thrive as it did in the back areas, and on the "polygon de tir." It was indeed a far cry from the "home-ram," of the warm and dry



VARNUM MEMORIAL ARMORY, THIRD CO., C. A., R. I. N. G., EAST GREENWICH, R. I.

Cranston Street Armory, where they had learned their first lessons in artillery.

How strange it is to realize afterwards that one has been entertaining heroes unawares. Happy you are if your last words to these were of cheer and encouragement.

On my return from France on Christmas, 1919, I found Adjutant General Charles W. Abbot, and Lieut. Colonel Cyril L. D. Wells, busily engaged in making a new start with the 4th and 7th Companies, C. A. C. As you know, the guard did not revert to its former status on its muster out of the Federal service. These two companies were inspected for Federal recognition early in January of 1920. The 1st, 2nd, 8th, and 12th Companies followed rapidly, and just before camp, we mustered in a seventh company, formed from the old 16th Company of the State Guard, of East Greenwich. This company is now the 3rd Company

and was organized under the auspices of an old chartered command, the Varnum Continentals, whose armory they use.

In the Spring of 1920, just before Memorial Day, we were called out on that most trying feature of a Guardsman's work, namely strike duty; the first time in nearly twenty years that the Rhode Island troops have been called out on such duty, and one of the few times in the history of the State. The ringleader now reposes in jail for certain other crimes. I quote from the Adjutant General's report:

"10. Late in May, two troops of Cavalry, R. I. N. G., and two companies of this corps were ordered to Bristol, Rhode Island, for duty, the Governor having declared the town in a state of insurrection. The Coast Artillery Corps had no uniforms or equipment, excepting rifles. They were very quickly fitted out with State Guard uniforms and some of them reported in Bristol in five hours after the call had been received. This was a splendid showing. The work of the Quartermaster General of Rhode Island in uniforming this outfit so quickly and arranging for their mess, etc., was marvelous and he deserves the very highest commendation for his very efficient work.

It is needless to comment here on the splendid work of the troops during this tour, except to say that the situation was well in hand a few hours after our arrival and no more rioting occurred, although it was attempted on one or two occasions."

In contrast to this trying duty, I must not overlook to make mention of the interesting infantry maneuvers, which we hold in the Spring and Fall, in the Lincoln Woods, not far from Providence. It is a rocky and hilly terrain, closely resembling the Devil's Den at Gettysburg, and we work out real problems. The improvement over pre-war maneuvers is noticeable. The meaning of cover is more appreciated, and we do not have to issue any proportion of ball ammunition, as a very radical Russian general once advocated, as means of obtaining the desired end.

We went to camp in July 1920 with seven good companies, and had a highly successful tour at Forts Greble and Getty, as usual. Again will I quote from the report of the Adjutant General:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 31, 1920.

His Excellency, R. Livingston Beeckman,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

SIR:—I have the honor to report as follows upon the work of the military department during the year just ending.

The end of 1919 found the reorganization of the National Guard progressing more rapidly than during the fall months, due to the fact as stated in last year's report that authority had been secured for the

recognition of two companies, Coast Artillery, at a strength of one hundred and fifty men each instead of the prescribed minimum of one hundred, thereby enabling all men thus far enrolled in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, and 8th Companies, Coast Artillery, to be combined into two, giving them a Federal status. On January 5th and 6th respectively, the 7th and 4th Companies in Providence were inspected for recognition with ninety men each by Colonel William F. Martin, U. S. Infantry, in charge of Militia Affairs at the Headquarters, Northeastern Department. Recognition followed as of the mentioned dates, General Orders No. 1,

ARMORY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

c. s., this office, herewith. Requisitions were soon forwarded for a full equipment in all departments, and recruiting was stimulated by the mere fact of the Federal status. General Orders No. 10, c. s., this office, herewith, publishes the recognition of the 1st Company, Coast Artillery at Providence, to date April 19. General Orders No. 19, c. s., this office, herewith, shows recognition of the 12th Company at Woonsocket to date from May 19, the 2nd Company at Providence to date June 14, and the 8th Company at Pawtucket to date June 16. The 1st and 12th had a minimum of ninety men, the 2nd and 8th, fifty, later instructions modifying the original requirement. The recognition of the 12th Company enabled the formation of Coast Artillery Battalion Headquarters to date May 19, as shown by General Orders No. 15, c. s., this office, herewith. General Orders No. 22, c. s., this office, herewith, shows Federal recognition of the 16th Company at East Greenwich to date

June 30, thus completing seven companies, the entire number allotted for the fiscal year ending on that date. The Chief of the Militia Bureau in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, makes the following comment:—"The total strength of the Coast Artillery National Guard, on June 30, 1920, was 81 officers and 1,803 enlisted men. One State, Rhode Island, completely organized its allotment of Coast Artillery troops, but while efforts were made in other States, organizations had not arrived at the stage where they were eligible for Federal recognition."

The next Spring found the old 5th Company of Westerly reorganized by a whirlwind campaign, and we went to camp in 1921, with a full regiment, where Colonel Wells' command was reviewed by his Excellency Governor Emery J. San Souci of Rhode Island. It would take too long to describe the methods employed, and the publicity devices utilized to recruit up the command. Colonel Wells, Major John J. Collins and his other officers worked unremittingly for the desired goal.

The present composition of the C. A. C., R. I. N. G., is as follows:

Colonel Cyril L. D. Wells, Commanding. Headquarters: Providence, R. I.
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas H. Hammond,
Major John J. Collins,
Major James D. Wells,
Major Theodore C. Hascall, M. C., Surgeon.
Captain John M. Latham, Adjutant.
1st Lieut. Frank O. Lind, Supply Officer.
2nd Lieut. Archie W. Legro, Artillery Engineer.
Headquarters Detachment, Captain Hugh F. Cameron.

1st Company, Providence,
Captain Gustave C. Anderson.
2nd Company, Providence.
Captain Raymond F. Murray.
3rd Company, East Greenwich,
Captain Howard V. Allen.
4th Company, Providence,
Captain Lawrence G. Flick.
5th Company, Westerly,
Captain Chrystie McConnell.
6th Company, Woonsocket,
Captain Edwin D. Wolf.
7th Company, Providence.
Captain Bernt G. V. Zetterstrom.
8th Company, Pawtucket,
Captain M. Frank Hayes.

Practically all the officers are veterans of the Great War. Gold stripes, bronze stars, and some wound chevrons are seen in the armories on a drill night.

Just a few words about our wonderful armories, which the State has so generously provided. The Providence Armory, the home of the National Guard on Cranston Street is an imposing structure of granite and yellow brick built at a cost, including site, of over $625,000 and first equipped in 1908. Its general dimensions are 400 by 175 feet occupying an entire block at the south end of the Dexter Training Ground. The commands are quartered in the two head-houses. The

drill shed is 235 by 167 feet affording ample room for regimental formations. The armory building provides, in addition to company and headquarters rooms, a library and assembly hall, infirmary, assembly and supper-rooms, gymnasium, bowling alleys and store-rooms for the various commands. The Providence Armory is splendidly equipped. There are installed complete fire control stations with thousands of dollars worth of delicate instruments, position finders, plotting-boards, telephones and accessories. Congress, by appropriation, as additional equipment, provides a ten-inch gun, a twelve-inch mortar and a complete searchlight set. With this installation, instruction in all forms of coast artillery drill is possible the year round. There is one regular drill night each week but there are few nights when the company rooms are dark owing to the numerous activities, athletic contests and social affairs. The War Game board from Fort Greble has been recently installed in this armory. In Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Westerly, and Bristol, are also fine armories, maintained by the State. The Varnum Continental Armory in East Greenwich is a gem for a one-company armory. The out-of-town armories are equipped with complete plotting room equipment, except in Bristol, where we have no company as yet.

At a recent meeting of the Veteran Association of the Coast Artillery Corps, which was attended by the writer and Major William F. Hoey, Jr., U. S. A., who is now handling the Organized Reserves here, the following resolution was adopted by the officers:

OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

WAR VETERANS,

RHODE ISLAND COAST ARTILLERY

November 21, 1921.

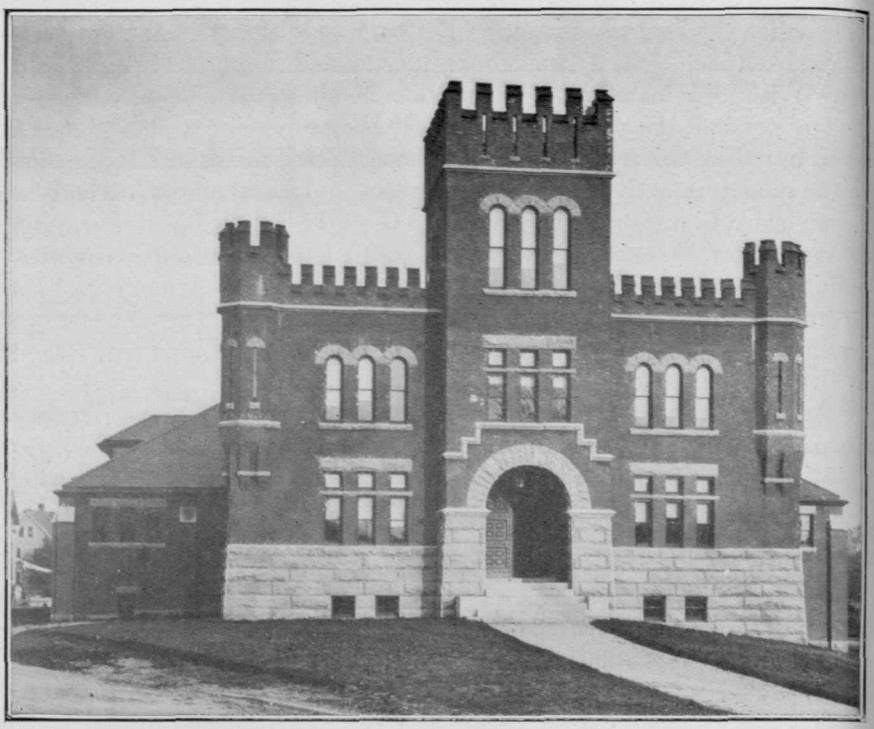
WHEREAS, The Coast Artillery Corps, Rhode Island National Guard furnished eighty-four officers and twenty-six hundred enlisted men to the United States Army at the call of the President on July 25, 1917, for service in the World War, and

WHEREAS, fifty-eight of those officers and twenty-two hundred sixty-nine enlisted men were assigned and served with Coast Artillery regiments in France, and

WHEREAS, seventy enlisted men went to Training Camps and were graduated and commissioned 2nd Lieutenants, Coast Artillery Corps, and assigned with heavy Artillery units in the American Expeditionary Forces, be it therefore

Resolved that this Association favors a regiment of mobile Artillery in the National Guard of Rhode Island, equipped with such armament as will keep such regiment in the Coast Artillery Corps in addition to eight companies of Coast Artillery for the fixed defenses. This will give

to Rhode Island nineteen units of Coast Artillery, as against twenty units in the National Guard before the World War, and be it further *Resolved* that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor of the State of Rhode Island, the Adjutant General, State of Rhode Island, the Secretary of War, the Chief, Militia Bureau, the Commanding General, 1st Corps Area, the Officer in charge of National Guard



ARMORY, FIFTH CO., C. A., R. I. N. G., WAVERLY, R. I.

affairs, 1st Corps Area, and to each Senator and Representative from Rhode Island in Congress.

Colonel CHARLES F. TILLINGHAST,
President.
Captain WALTER I. SWEET,
Secretary.

Over ten years ago, under date of April 23, 1911, I wrote a letter from Fort Logan, Colorado, to the Artillery Journal, from which I will quote in part:

"The interest manifested by the Rhode Island troops is due to history, tradition, and mechanical training. I have never known of a more sincere military spirit than exists in that State, and has existed back to the time of General Nathaniel Greene. Rhode Islanders have always

had a leaning toward the red stripes of the artillery. During the Civil War many light batteries were sent out from the old armory on Benefit Street. In fact the number was all out of proportion to the size of the State. The proudest boast of Weeden's, Arnold's, and Allen's batteries was that they could hold their own with the regulars, and history shows that they did on many hard-fought fields. Major Harry Cushing, well known in the old artillery, got his start in a R. I. battery."

* * * * *

"I trust that the readers of this magazine will pardon a little justifiable pride in the fact that my native state is acquitting itself so well, and that these few lines may inspire in some of our newer officers a greater respect for the National Guard, and instill in them a willingness to help our citizen soldiery to a knowledge of the things, with which we of the regular establishment have so much greater an opportunity to become familiar."

* * * * *

These words are just as true now as they were then, only think of how much water has flowed under the bridge in the last decade. It makes one ponder as to what the future may yet bring forth, even possibly in our lifetime.

This present article, however, deals with the Coast and not the Field Artillery, so I will here add that this State also sent to the Civil War, three regiments of heavies, the 3rd, 5th, and 14th Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery.

In closing these few pages I feel the insufficiency of one feeble pen to paint a comprehensive picture of the spirit and deeds of the Coast Artillery troops of this state with which I am privileged to be associated. I must leave some of my readers to fill in the details of their own personal experiences in the Great Adventure. In looking back we can all "number naught but the cloudless hours," and trust that, when the next occasion arises for us to pack our bedding rolls, we may have an even better time than we did the last trip.

The Oregon Coast Artillery

By Major James A. Dusenbury, C. A. C., Instructor, C. A., Oregon National Guard

THE proposed strength of the Coast Defense Command, Oregon National Guard, is five companies, to be assigned to fixed defenses and one anti-aircraft battery. The present strength is four companies and the headquarters. The five organizations are

scattered along the western shore line in five different cities with road and rail transportation ready to go anywhere.

HEADQUARTERS

The headquarters is located in Salem, the Capital city, in the fertile Willamette valley. Oregon Coast Artillerymen have always been fortunate in their selection of commanding officers. The present commanding officer, Major Charles E. Gjedsted, the executive officer of the Adjutant General of Oregon, started his military career in the British Army where he won the Distinguished Service Order in the Boer War.

PLOTTING DETAIL, FIRST CO., C. A., O. N. G., ASHLAND, ORE.

In the World War, he first commanded a 155-mm. G.P.F. battery belonging to the artillery of the 41st Division. Later, he commanded the Headquarters Troop of the Fifth Corps.

Colonel Creed Hammond, C. A. R. C., U. S. Army, commanded the Oregon Coast Artillery at the outbreak of the World War and the 39th Artillery, C. A. C., during the hostilities. Upon the recommendation of the Governor of Oregon, the War Department selected Colonel Hammond for duty in Washington on the General Staff in July 1920 and the Colonel is still on the job of preparing the plans for the proper use of the United States Army consisting of Regular, National Guard, and Reserve forces in days of peace or war.

FIRST COMPANY

The First Company, stationed at Ashland, has long been one of the old stand-bys of the Oregon National Guard. At the front in the Spanish War, and in the World War, and foremost in its ever readiness to be in the thick of activity, the First Company has always brought home laurels to the National Guard of Oregon.

Colonel Mapes, who inspected the Coast Artillery of the Oregon National Guard this year said that the First Company had the best cared for armory in the state of Oregon, and that in the matter of efficiency in the keeping of records, reports and property, that they were second to none in the state.

The members of the company have worked hard the past two years, and have succeeded in outfitting the Armory with a very complete club-room where they have free use of billiard and pool tables, reading matter, and plenty of music.

During the world war the company was first sent to Fort Stevens, Oregon, but its members were transferred shortly afterwards to heavy artillery units, namely the 65th and 69th Artillery Regiments. Practically all of the men from the First Company did service on the front lines in France, and several casualties were suffered.

SECOND COMPANY

The Second Company, C. A. O. N. G., was organized on March 19, 1919, as Co. A, 3rd Oregon Infantry. It was the first company of the National Guard formed in Oregon after the war. Walter S. Wells was unanimously elected Captain by the seventy odd members of the company. Shortly afterwards, Co. A was transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps and designated as the Second Company of the Coast Defense Command in the Oregon National Guard.

At this time the company was badly handicapped for an Armory and drills were held in an old store building. Uniforms and equipment were not secured until some months after Capt. Fisher took command. Consequently, interest in the company fell off and it was only through the efforts of Captain Fisher and those members of the company who had served in the World War that the company was held together.

Just prior to the war, the State of Oregon had appropriated $20,000; Coos County, $20,000; and the City of Marshfield had donated a site valued at $10,000, for the erection of an Armory to house the 11th Co., C. A. O. N. G., which was then stationed in this city. Declaration of war put a stop to all such work and nothing further was done about the Marshfield Armory. When the State Legislature met in the Fall of 1919, Capt. Fisher and several of the prominent men of this city, appeared before the members and asked that the proposed Marshfield Armory be built. In the meantime, building materials had become so high that it would have cost about double the amount of the appropria-

tion to erect the building according to the plans that had been drawn. The members of the Legislature proposed that new plans be drawn for a smaller building that could be built for the amount of the appropriation, but Capt. Fisher and his committee came back with a proposal that the money be made to go as far as possible in the erection of a building according to the original plans. It was finally decided to do this and the contract was let, and the Second moved into a partially completed Armory, in February, 1920. About all that there was to it were four walls, a roof and a good drill hall. The members of the company gave a series of dances and raised enough money to complete a company room, install some lights and plumbing, and build a temporary locker and supply room. In January, 1921, the State Legislature was again called upon for money to complete the Marshfield Armory. It

ARMORY, SECOND CO., C. A., O. N. G., MARSHFIELD, ORE.

appropriated $15,500 for this purpose. At the present time contractors are working in the building and most of the building will be completed by December first.

The Second Company is stationed at Marshfield, Coos County, Oregon, a city of about 5,000 inhabitants, situated on Coos Bay. Marshfield is an ideal location for a Coast Artillery company as it is only a few miles from the ocean and in time, there will be fortifications located at the mouth of the harbor. It is planned to locate observing stations on the hill behind the armory to give the men actual practice tracking boats in the harbor. This can be done at a very small cost and will give the range detail an excellent chance to prepare themselves for the next target practice.

Before the war, the Marshfield National Guard Co. was designated the 11th Co. C. A. O. N. G. and Captain Fred K. Gettins was in command. This company was organized Aug. 12, 1916, and was called out

for service in the World War on July 25, 1917. It was mustered into the Federal Service Aug. 5, 1917, at Fort Stevens, Oregon. As was the case with all the other National Guard companies, at Fort Stevens, the 11th Co. was split up and scattered far and wide. The 11th Co. was represented in every organization that was sent from Fort Stevens during the war. Six of the members were commissioned during the war and over seventy-five percent of the members were non-commissioned officers when they returned home.

THIRD COMPANY

The Third Company is organized on a two platoon basis; the first, with a strength of fifty-seven is stationed at Newport; the second is at Toledo with an enrollment of forty. These cities are nine miles apart

ARMORY, 2ND PLATOON, THIRD CO., C. A., O. N. G., TOLEDO, ORE.

by State Highway and about fourteen miles by water. Both are located on Yaquina Bay, the third best harbor in Oregon. Due to its geographical isolation, Yaquina Bay is away from the passing events of interest in places close to the centers of population, and the Third Co. has been of peculiar benefit to the young men of Newport and Toledo in giving them a center for their interest, a great education in discipline and military matters and through their annual encampments an interest in and acquaintance with other parts of Oregon and the Northwest. Though the former members of the command considered that there were not sufficient qualified men in the community to form a company, Captain Mathews made the attempt. Largely due to his personal efforts, the organization was completed on the two platoon basis and the company was sworn in March 24, 1920. The company is fortunate in that it bears on its rolls many who participated in our recent war. The first encampment was held in 1920 at Camp Lewis, Washington, and consisted of practical work with the 3-inch and 155-mm. guns. The 1921 encampment was held at Fort Stevens, Oregon, and the 10-inch rifles

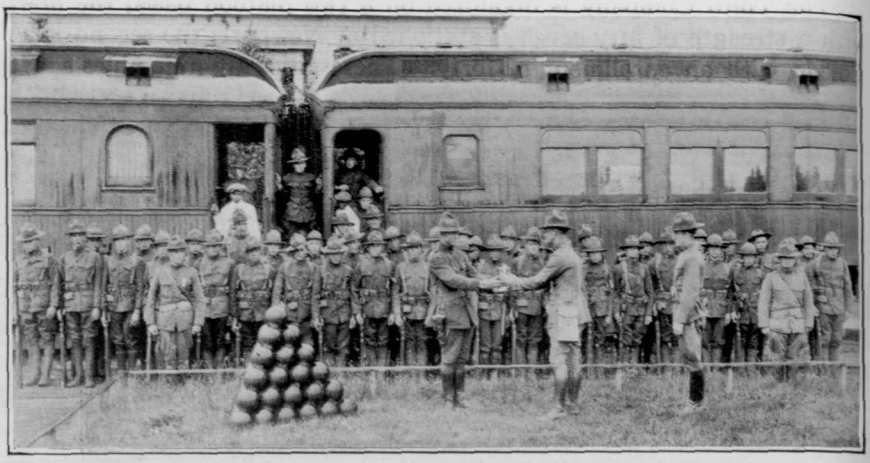
PROPERTY OF U. S.

were used. Considering the inexperience of the men the scores made at both places were very satisfactory.

FIFTH COMPANY

Albany, the home city of the Fifth Company, is the "Hub City of the Willamette Valley" with a population of about 5000. For more than ten years, Albany has had a Fifth Company, C. A., O. N. G. It was originally formed from Co. G, 2nd Oregon Infantry, in 1911.

In 1915, during the annual encampment at Fort Stevens this company took first place in the United States on the 10-inch disappearing



PRESENTATION OF CUP FOR EXCELLENCE IN TARGET PRACTICE TO FIFTH CO., C. A., O. N. G.

guns. In 1916 they failed to repeat their former record but took 2nd place in Oregon and 4th in the United States.

On July 25, 1917, the Company was called into Federal Service and mustered in at Fort Stevens, Oregon, on August 2nd. From Fort Stevens they were sent to Fort Canby, Washington, one of the three defenses at the mouth of the Columbia. After several months at this fort the company was divided, some members were sent to the 65th and 69th Artillery, some to the 54th Field Artillery and some to various Casual Companies. In this way, most of the members participated in active operations.

On March 22, 1921, a new Company of Coast Artillery was formed and the old designation retained. The commissioned and enlisted personnel together at the time of formation totaled 68. Captain Collins was elected in command. Before going to camp on June 15, 1921, the company held drills about twice a week; and with less than four months training the company took first place in Oregon on the 10-inch disappearing guns making three direct hits on a 12x12 pyramidal target at a range of 8000 yards. With this for a record they won the Silver Cup offered by the Adjutant General of Oregon to the best company.

Aside from this, the Fifth Company placed two rifle men, Captain Clarence Collins and 1st Sgt. McGee, on the state team to enter the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

In September, a military club was formed. The company is now fitting out clubrooms and is trying to establish a schedule for dances and other social activities that will attract and retain the interest shown in the company and its established record.

The 2nd Missouri Infantry (203rd Artillery, Anti-Aircraft)

By Major C. R. Mitchell, C. A. C.

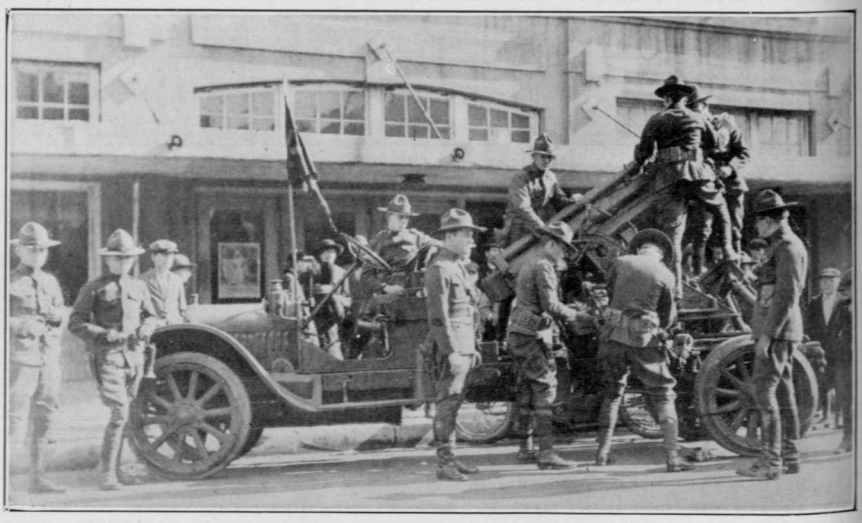
A NUMBER of separate companies which afterwards formed the 2nd Missouri Infantry had existed in South-west Missouri for a number of years. The oldest of these were the Carthage Light Guards, organized by Captain William K. Caffee, who afterwards became the Colonel of the Regiment, and the Butler Rifles, organized by Captain Harvey C. Clark, who afterwards became Lieutenant Colonel of the 6th Missouri Volunteers and later Commanding General of the National Guard. The formal order organizing the regiment was issued on October 25, 1890.

The regiment volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War and was mustered into Federal Service as the Second Missouri Volunteers at Jefferson Barracks on May 12, 1898. On May 20th it moved to Chickamauga where it was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, and remained in the concentration camp until August 27, 1898, when it moved to Lexington, Kentucky. On November 8, 1898, it moved to Albany, Georgia, and remained there until mustered out of service on March 3, 1899. When mustered into federal service, its field officers were: Colonel William K. Caffee, Lieutenant Colonel Harry C. DeMuth, Major Harrison Mitchell, Major Frank E. Williams, Major Ralph Harrison.

Following the Spanish-American War, Colonel Caffee resigned and Lieutenant Colonel Harry Mitchell was made Colonel. He retired on July 31, 1906, and Lieutenant Colonel William A. Raupp was elected Colonel. Colonel Raupp was an enlisted man in Company E, when the regiment was organized and has served through all the grades. He was one of its captains during the Spanish-American War and in the absence of one of the majors commanded a battalion during the entire period

of that service. The Regiment was on duty at Springfield during the race riot of April 15-27, 1905, and rendered exceptionally good service.

The regiment was mustered into federal service at the state mobilization camp at Nevada on June 28, 1916, under the President's order calling the National Guard into service for duty on the Mexican Border and departed for Laredo on July 6th. It remained on duty there until December 28, 1916, when it moved to Fort Riley, Kansas, and was finally mustered out of federal service on January 13, 1917. While on the border it was on patrol duty along the Rio Grande covering a territory of 145 miles. The First Battalion, under Major Halliburton, was stationed at Zapata, Ramerino and Urebino. The second Battalion,



BATTERY B, 203RD ARTILLERY (ANTI-AIRCRAFT), JOPLIN, MO.

Major Loy commanding, was at Dalores and Perone's Ranch. The Third Battalion, Major Smith commanding, was at San Ygnacio, Dolores Ranch, LaPerla Ranch and Santa Rosa.

The Regiment was inducted into Federal Service at the State Mobilization Camp at Nevada August 5, 1917, and remained there until it moved to Camp Doniphan on September 26th. When mustered into federal service its field officers were: Colonel William A. Raupp, Lieutenant Colonel Paul Tucker, Major Westley Halliburton, Major Thomas H. Loy, and Major Elmer B. Trowbridge. On arrival at Camp Doniphan the regiment was disbanded. The Machine Gun Company and Companies A, B, C, and D became the 128th Machine Gun Battalion, Companies E, F, G, and H the 129th Machine Gun Battalion and Companies I, K, L, and M, the 130th Machine Gun Battalion, the Headquarters Company and Supply Company, the 110th Trench Mortar Battery. The Band was sent to Camp Funston and attached to the 311th Cavalry.

The 128th Machine Gun Battalion, 129th Machine Gun Battalion, 130th Machine Gun Battalion and the 110th Trench Mortar Battery, which represented the old regiment, served in France from May 11, 1918, to April 13, 1919, and were discharged at Fort Riley May 7, 1919. They participated in all the service of the 35th Division, including the Gerardmer Sector (Vosges,) St. Mihiel (Reserve,) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, September 26-October 1, 1918, and the Sommedieue Sector. Their total casualties were: Killed, 97, wounded, 442.

This Regiment was Federally recognized as an Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, in January, 1921.

Stations and names of officers commanding organizations are as follows: Colonel Thomas H. Loy, Lieutenant Colonel John F. Williams, Gun Battalion, Major James A. Frow; Machine Gun Battalion Major Paul A. Frey; Headquarters Battery (Peirce City) 1st Lieutenant Clement A. Stuckey; Combat Train and Battalion Headquarters (Gun) (Lamar,) Captain George J. Earp; Service Battery (Aurora,) Captain Ira M. Crawford; Battalion Headquarters Detachment (Machine Gun,) (Springfield,) 1st Lieutenant John H. Helfrecht; Battery A (Carthage,) Captain Elmer B. Trowbridge; Battery B (Joplin,) Captain Richard N. Newburger; Battery C (Neosho,) Captain Olgar R. Lane; Battery D (Boonville,) Captain Rea A. Johnston; Company E (Anderson,) Captain Albert K. Buck; Company F (Springfield,) Captain Louis E. Eslick; Company G (Webb City,) Captain Ray E. Watson; Company H (Nevada,) Captain Chester H. Mikesell; Medical Department Attached (Sarcoxie,) Major Leroy Simmons.

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The Rebuilding of the New York Coast Artillery

By Colonel W. Irving Taylor, C. A. C., New York National Guard

THE World War had about the same effect upon the New York Coast Artillery that it had upon the old Quartermaster Sergeant's system of administration. We had just about got things running nicely, after years of constructive effort, when along came the old War and spoiled everything. Prewar orders had assigned the thirty-six companies to war stations at the various Coast Defenses about New York Harbor. Reporting at their various stations all commands managed to preserve a separate, and in fact a more or less splendidly isolated existence—during those days when it was thought proper to consider the military establishment as consisting of three distinct and immiscible castes.

At length the epoch making discovery was announced that the United States had but one Army and not three. Although this improved the status and self-respect of these troops, the application of this new policy largely destroyed the cohesion and *esprit du regiment* of the old organizations.

The three Coast Defense Commands were originally old Infantry Regiments, two of which traced their pedigrees back to the eighteenth century and the youngest of which was organized in the year 1847. They had all participated in the wars of the Country which occurred since their organization and they had acquired a pride in their history and a strong organization feeling.

Probably the military necessities of the Government required that these ideals be ignored as military assets. In any event when the mobile regiments were organized and sent to France the complete disintegration of our old commands was accomplished. The personnel was scattered among numerous units of the Army but about one third of the strength of the 57th and 59th Artillery Regiments was composed of our men.

When the National Guard was called into Federal service the State was left practically denuded of troops. The State constitution requires that a force of not less than 10,000 troops, fully armed and equipped, shall be maintained at all times as a measure of local protection and defense.

It thus became necessary, in order to comply with the Constitutional provisions, to create new organizations to take the place of those which stood discharged from the State service under the President's proclamation calling them into the Federal service.

This was effected by creating organizations composed of men not eligible for Federal service. The new commands took over the armories and designations of the units which had left, and, inasmuch as the old commands had been discharged, the new became the only legally constituted bodies. When the war was over and each individual soldier upon his discharge from the Army reverted to a civilian status, there was much comment and criticism. There can be no question that all this was done under a fair interpretation of the provisions of the National Defense Act, but it was then, and still is, hard to see why any such provision of law was necessary. One would think that it would be better as a military policy to retain in the military service, until the expiration of their original enlistments, men upon whom the Government had expended time and money for training and whose military efficiency must have been improved by actual war service.

The situation at the end of the war was briefly this:

We had the old personnel of the original thirty-six companies, absorbed somewhere in the civil population, if we could locate it—but when we did succeed in locating any of it we usually found it fed up, sore, disgruntled and unwilling to re-enter the State service. We also

had on our hands the new units which were of little military value as they then stood, because the officers lacked experience and military knowledge, and the enlisted personnel was composed mostly of young boys or old men.

Then there was the general male citizenship of military age. There was no interest in things military and for a year or more the whole body politic suffered a reaction from the tense excitement of the war, which resulted in pessimism and indifference.

From these elements we were given the task of reconstructing the Coast Artillery Corps. It seemed at first to be well nigh impossible but we never permitted ourselves to despair of ultimate success. The most obvious method to pursue seemed to be to approach the problem from the Officer standpoint, although this apparently was at that time the reverse of the method prescribed by the War Department for the organization and recognition of new units.

We felt however, that the first thing to do was to place the old Colonels in command. We expected that they in turn would get back the old field and company officers who would be able to re-enlist at least a nucleus of their old men.

Experience had taught us that recruiting in our service was largely a question of personalities and we thought that each old officer who came back would become a rallying point for the old enlisted men. Although it required the exercise of considerable diplomacy, the old Colonels were finally placed at the head of the three Coast Defense Commands and ensconced in their old armories. The plan worked only to a limited extent. A majority of the old field officers and quite a number of the old company officers did come back, but there the machine ran down. Many desirable officers could not be induced to return and most of the old enlisted men wanted to be First Sergeants at least. At one time we considered the advisability of organizing a battalion composed entirely of First Sergeants but found that organization tables would not permit it.

For a year and a half we were engrossed in the process of weeding out men who were undesirable either from personal, age or physical reasons, and in endeavoring to recruit suitable new material. It was a slow and tedious process but it has been crowned with success at last. During this period of reconstruction it was not possible to do very much in the way of military education and training. If time had permitted, much could not have been accomplished in this regard, because the essential apparatus and appliances with which the armories were equipped before the war had been scattered from Maine to Florida and two years were consumed in recovering it and restoring the original installations.

All the units of the three Coast Defense Commands have now been federally inspected and recognized.

The new organization tables have made a considerable change in our basic organization. One of our commands has been organized as a

regiment of 155-mm. guns and recently transferred to Field Artillery. The two other commands (24 companies) have been retained as Coast Defense Troops. An Infantry Command has been converted into an Anti-Aircraft Regiment and added to the Corps, but as it has not received any of its equipment the change has been one merely of nomenclature, as yet.

Organization tables give us an additional regiment of 6-inch guns, motorized, but owing to the state of available appropriations, authority for the change has not yet been received. Whether this unit will ultimately be Coast Artillery or Field Artillery seems to be also a question.

We believe that we have now arrived at a point where the reorganization of the troops assigned to straight Coast Defense work, may be considered as finished and we have taken up seriously the question of their education and training. The new units recently added to the Corps have not yet arrived at this stage.

We also feel that it is highly necessary to place full responsibility upon the organizations themselves and to stimulate the initiative and correct military thinking of all officers.

In pursuance of this plan superior headquarters has merely indicated objectives and has set standards to be obtained and has left the execution of details and the selection of methods to immediate commanding officers.

There can be little question that such a plan is correct from the military point of view and we are confident that we have in each command a sufficient number of old experienced officers successfully to carry it out. The wisdom of this plan was shown during the target practice season last summer. The two Coast Defense Commands were capable of conducting creditable service practice under the direction and control of their own officers and without assistance.

Although we have thus been obliged to build a new organization from the ground up, we are gratified with the results already obtained and expect that in a year or so more we shall create and train an efficient corps, which will be a credit to all concerned in its administration.

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The First Coast Defense Command of Massachusetts

By Captain Caleb West, Mass. National Guard

ORGANIZED March 22, 1784, the Old First was the second oldest military body with continuous history in the United States and absolutely the oldest National Guard unit. In its most recent form it represented a consolidation of the 1st Artillery or Infantry of Boston, the "Tiger" 1st, and the "Cape" Regiment.

Besides participating in all our Country's wars the regiment responded thirteen times to the call of the Commonwealth and assisted in maintaining public order; in Civil War days the 1200 militiamen of the First expanded their numbers and became 7500 volunteers. First as the regiment was in name, it took care also to maintain a position of primacy in fact; from its companies went many of the first Minute Men of '61; a company not yet transferred out of the 1st suffered the initial bloodshed of the Civil War in the Baltimore streets; they brought in the first "Contrabands;" they furnished the first three-year volunteer regiment in American history (May 25, 1861); they were the first National Guard to take up heavy coast artillery (1882 and 1897); they were the first U. S. Volunteers to enter service for the Spanish War (Apr. 25, 1898); and they sent the first National Guardsman, Radio Sergeant Beatty, overseas with the 30th Heavy Artillery Brigade, the first of all New England and perhaps of the entire nation (Aug. 14, 1917.)

Among the achievements of the regiment in the Civil War were: they burned the Gosport Navy Yard, and sunk the Merrimac (1861); they furnished a multitude of trained officers for other organizations in both the Civil and World Wars; they helped save the Union army from disaster at Chancellorsville (1863); and they bore the brunt of the decisive second day's fighting at Gettysburg (1863). The total of the regimental killed in the Civil War was 173.

All twelve companies entered Federal service July 25th, 1917, and were discharged from State Service by the operation of the draft on August 5th, 1917. Their ultimate fate was as follows:

1st Co. and 2nd Co. disbanded Dec. 3, 1918, and their records were preserved by the 1st Co. C. A. C., U. S. A., Ft. Revere, Boston.

3rd Co. Bat. F, 55th Arty., C. A. C., Ft. Scott, San Francisco.

4th Co. Bat. D, 55th Arty., C. A. C., U. S. A., Ft. Scott.

5th Co. Supply Co., 55th Arty., C. A. C., U. S. A., Ft. Scott.

6th Co. disbanded Nov. 14, 1918, and records preserved by 12th Co., C. A. C., U. S. A., Ft. Strong, Boston.

7th Co. disbanded Nov. 14, and records preserved by 1st Co., C. A. C., U. S. A., Ft. Revere.

8th Co. disbanded Nov. 14, and records preserved by 8th Co., C. A. C., U. S. A., Ft. Andrews, Boston.

9th Co. disbanded Nov. 14, and records preserved by 14th Co., C. A. C., U. S. A., Ft. Heath, Boston.

10th Co. disbanded Nov. 14, and records preserved by 5th Co., C. A. C., U. S. A., Ft. Standish.

11th Co. Bat. B. 55th Arty., C. A. C., U. S. A., Ft. Scott.

12th Co. disbanded Nov. 13, and records preserved by 15th Co., C. A. C., U. S. A., Ft. Andrews, Boston.

Of the original organization mustered into the Federal service, members were transferred to overseas organizations as follows: To the 28th

Arty. 3; to replacement drafts A. E. F. 33; to the 73rd Arty. A. E. F. 43; to the 33rd Arty. 47; to the 71st Arty. A. E. F. 100; to the 51st F. Arty. Brigade A. E. F. 155; to the 101st Ammunition Train A. E. F. 234; and to the 55th Arty. A. E. F. 740. As along with the large number of men transferred to the 55th Arty., four entire units were also incorporated, records and all, in the new regiment, the 55th Arty. became recognized as the continuation, in overseas service, of the Old First.

The present Coast Artillery of Massachusetts, known officially as the First Coast Defense Command Massachusetts National Guard, was reorganized in April, 1920, and consists of thirteen companies located in the following cities:—Boston—Headquarters Company, First Company, Second Company, Third Company, Seventh Company, and Eleventh Company; New Bedford—Fourth Company and Eighth Company; Fall River—Sixth Company and Twelfth Company; Chelsea—Fifth Company; Hingham, Ninth Company; Plymouth—Tenth Company.

Colonel Benjamin B. Shedd who was Lieutenant Colonel of the 55th Artillery Regiment during the World War, was appointed Commanding Officer and Lieutenant Colonel Morgan G. King, Lieutenant Colonel.

The Regiment is divided into three battalions (or Fire Commands.) The First Battalion, under command of Major Harry A. Skinner, consisting of the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth and Twelfth Companies, is assigned to 12-inch Gun Batteries at Fort Warren, Mass. The Second Battalion, under command of Major William E. Cottam, consisting of the Third, Fifth, Seventh and Eleventh Companies, is assigned to 12-inch Mortar Batteries at Fort Andrews, Mass. The Third Battalion, under command of Major H. S. Cushing, consisting of the First, Second, Ninth and Tenth Companies, is assigned to 10-inch Gun Batteries at Fort Strong, Mass. The Headquarters Company, under command of the Adjutant, Captain Charles Keveney, consists of the Band, Master sergeants, Technical sergeants and Staff sergeants, and has a present strength of approximately 130 men, while all the other companies are limited by acts of the Massachusetts Legislature to a maximum of 65 enlisted men each.

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The Delaware Coast Artillery

By Major H. W. Stark, C. A. C.

THE organization of the Coast Artillery of the National Guard in the state of Delaware is that of a complete Anti-Aircraft regiment consisting of a gun battalion and a machine gun battalion with several smaller units of the regiment. The allotment made the state by the Militia Bureau numbers several other smaller units of the National Guard, such as a Tank Company, Motor Cycle Company, Truck Com-

pany and two additional companies of Coast Artillery but none of these latter named units have yet been organized.

The initial work of recruiting and organization of the Anti-Aircraft regiment was begun early in 1921 and notable progress in raising the different units was attained considering the local conditions; the regiment is now completely organized and is composed of 39 officers and 710 enlisted men, the last unit having received Federal recognition as National Guard in July, 1921. The different organizations are located as follows:

Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery.....Wilmington, Delaware.
Bn. Hdqrs. & Combat Train.. .Wilmington, Delaware.
Service Battery.....Wilmington, Delaware.
Search Light Battery.....Wilmington, Delaware.
Gun Batteries (3).....Wilmington, Delaware.
Bn. Hdqrs. M. G. Bn.....Dover, Delaware.
M. G. Company.....Dover, Delaware.
M. G. Company.....New Castle, Delaware.
M. G. Company.....Milford, Delaware.
M. G. Company.....Newark, Delaware.

Prior to the World War, the National Guard of Delaware was organized as a regiment of infantry and there was no National Guard Coast Artillery in the state. This local regiment performed duty as a Pioneer Regiment of Infantry in France and while a number of former service men are members of the reorganized unit, there are no officers or men who have had any war time experience with anti-aircraft armament. It is an entirely new arm of the service to Delaware and on account of its novelty has proven to be a very attractive one for enlistments. The State of Delaware now has a larger National Guard than at any former time in its history and interest in the Guard is being maintained.

The anti-aircraft armament and equipment so far issued to the state includes three 75-mm. A. A. guns on White truck mount, a Mack portable searchlight unit with 36-inch light and sixteen Browning machine guns M 1918. This equipment has been but recently received and little opportunity has been afforded as yet for practical instruction in its use. The greatest obstacle in the way of a progressive plan of instruction for Armory drills is the poor armory facilities available in Wilmington; the State Armory here is a small out-of-date structure and is poorly adapted to the work of instruction in anti-aircraft. While this condition is an appreciable disadvantage, all concerned are laboring cheerfully to obtain the best results possible under the circumstances. Modern and well equipped armories have been erected by the State in the smaller towns where other units of the National Guard are located.

The regiment had its field training period at the State Rifle Range below New Castle, Delaware, August 1-15, 1921, and the attendance figure ran well over the 600 mark, the largest National Guard camp

ever held in the state. Approximately 75% of the number were young men who have had no previous military experience and for them this period was highly interesting and instructive. Some excellent results were attained during the period which should be of material benefit in future Armory drills. The outstanding features of the camp period were the exemplary conduct of the enlisted men in camp and on pass, and the splendid condition of all company kitchens and mess tents, which would have compared very favorably with those of troops of the regular service. Major General Robert L. Bullard, Commanding General, 2nd Corps Area, accompanied by Major General George C. Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau, paid an official visit of inspection to the camp and reviewed the regiment. Both officers expressed themselves as well pleased with the results that have been attained to date in Delaware.

Major H. W. Stark, C. A. C., has been on duty with the Delaware National Guard since May, 1921: Captain Louis R. Hudgins, C. A. C., has recently been assigned to duty as Instructor with station in Wilmington. Sergeant Walter J. Watters, D. E. M. L., is Sergeant Instructor of the Delaware National Guard.

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The North Carolina National Guard Coast Artillery

By Major Clarence T. Marsh, C. A. C.

THE total allotment of Coast Artillery for North Carolina is two companies of Coast Artillery and one Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Company. Of this allotment the 2nd Company, C. A. C., at Wilmington, was Federally recognized August 31, 1920, and Company "G," 200th Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) at Raeford, was Federally recognized August 5, 1921. The location of the remaining Coast Artillery Company has been tentatively selected, and will be organized before the end of the present fiscal year.

Of the companies now recognized the 2nd Company, Wilmington, has a very unique history, and owns a very historic building which it occupies as an Armory. This organization was originally organized as the Wilmington Light Infantry sixty-eight years ago in 1853. The company first saw service in the war between the States, next in the Spanish-American War and last in the World War.

As originally organized the Wilmington Light Infantry was an independent military organization. However, the unit volunteered as a whole after war was declared between the States in 1861 and saw much service with Lee's Army in Virginia from 1862 to 1865. After the out-

break of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the company volunteered and was being prepared to be sent to Cuba with General Fitzhugh Lee's Army, when the war abruptly came to a close. From its organization until 1908 the organization was an infantry company, but in 1908 it was converted into Coast Artillery of the North Carolina National Guard, and was mustered into Federal Service for the World War on July 25, 1917.

From its very origin the Light Infantry has had in its ranks sons of the most prominent families of Wilmington and vicinity. After the Governor of the State mustered the State troops in April, 1861, fifty-seven of the unit were commissioned in the Confederate Army, and it was necessary to bring the company home in June 1861 to recruit again to maximum strength. In the Spanish-American War the company also furnished many officers for the United States Volunteer Troops, and thirteen members of the Light Infantry received commissions in the World War, thirteen were made First Sergeants, one a Sergeant-Major, and practically every member of the company became a line Sergeant when the company was broken up and the men assigned to the various Trench Mortar and Anti-Aircraft batteries formed at Fort Caswell, North Carolina, where the company was mobilized in 1917.

Upon the outbreak of the War between the States, the Wilmington Light Infantry was one of the Wilmington Companies which the Governor of the State sent to Fort Caswell at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, on April 16th, 1861. Later the company, then commanded by Captain William L. DeRossett, who had for his junior officers, First Lieutenant Robert B. MacRae; Second Lieutenant John C. McIlhenny and Third Lieutenant Henry B. Savage, was sent to Battery Bolles, also at the mouth of the Cape Fear River and there it became a unit of the 8th North Carolina Volunteers, Captain Henry B. Savage commanding, Captain DeRossett having been promoted to colonel of another regiment. Later the 8th Regiment was re-designated the 18th North Carolina regiment and was sent to Virginia in 1862, where it arrived just in time to participate in the battle of Hanover Court House. It remained in Virginia with Lee's Army, fighting in the Seven Days Battle around Richmond and was with General Lee at the surrender at Appomattox.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 the Wilmington Light Infantry was commanded by Captain Donald MacRae, who had as his junior officers, First Lieutenant Charles H. White and Second Lieutenant Robert H. Cowan. The company volunteered for war service about April 20th, 1898, and on April 27th was ordered to camp at Raleigh where it became Company "K," Second North Carolina Volunteers, commanded by Colonel W. H. S. Burgwin. After remaining in camp at Raleigh for several weeks the company went with the Second Regiment to St. Simons Island, near Brunswick, Georgia, and was being conditioned there to be sent to Cuba with General Fitzhugh Lee's

Army when the war came to a close. The company then returned to Wilmington and remained on riot duty before being mustered out of service.

On July 25, 1917, the 2nd Company, C. A. C., North Carolina National Guard, was mustered into Federal service for the World War, and was commanded by Captain James B. Lynch, who had as his junior officers First Lieutenant Edward H. Holmes and Second Lieutenant Owen C. Fillyaw. After remaining in Wilmington for several weeks the company was ordered to Fort Caswell and there became the Eighth Company, Coast Defenses of Cape Fear. Early in 1918 the companies at Fort Caswell were organized into six Trench Mortar batteries and four Anti-Aircraft batteries to be sent overseas. Captain Lynch was assigned to command Battery B, Sixth Trench Mortar Battalion and Lieutenant Holmes was assigned to Battery B, Second Trench Mortar Battalion. The men of the company were assigned to the various overseas units formed at Fort Caswell.

Early in the Spring of 1918 all of the Anti-Aircraft and Trench Mortar Batteries formed at Fort Caswell were sent overseas and saw many months service in France. Some of the units saw much service in the trenches before the Armistice was signed.

At present the organization has seventy-six enlisted men and is commanded by Captain R. S. McClelland, with First Lieutenant McCullough B. Wilson and 2nd Lieutenant James C. McCumber as company officers. Both Captain McClelland and 1st Lieutenant Wilson are veterans of the World War. In addition to being very efficient as a military organization, social and athletic activities are made a big feature.

The armory is constructed of marble and pressed brick, costing at time of completion in 1852 the sum of $50,000. It was built by Mr. John A. Taylor, a prominent merchant of Wilmington, as a residence, and was occupied by him during his life time. The Wilmington Light Infantry acquired the building about thirty years ago, and it still belongs to this organization.

Company "G," 200th Artillery, Anti-Aircraft, at Raeford, N. C., has an enlisted strength of eighty-one, and is commanded by Captain Robert B. Lewis, Jr., with First Lieutenant William L. Poole and Second Lieutenant Duncan Davis as company officers, all three being veterans of the World War.

The armory facilities consist of four rooms and a drill hall. Their equipment is now being received and shortly this organization will be equipped and trained to deliver fire in greater variety and volume and be familiar with more Ordnance than has here-to-fore fallen to the lot of any organization.

Company "G," 200th Artillery, was originally organized as Co. "G," 2nd N. C. Inf., at Raeford, N. C. April 24th, 1914, with Edgar Hall, Captain, D. H. Swengle, First Lieut., and D. C. Knibbs, 2nd Lieut.

The company first went into camp at Augusta, Ga., in July, 1914. The company went into camp at Morehead City, N. C., in July, 1915, and was again ordered to Morehead City in June, 1916, and after remaining there several weeks, was ordered to the Mexican border, where it remained until the latter part of February, 1917. The company returned to Goldsboro, N. C., after remaining there for a few months, where each separate company was dispatched over the State on bridge duty, Company "G" beings tationed at and near Weldon, N. C. The latter part of July, 1917, the regiment was separated into battalions and the 2nd Battalion was stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., where company "G" along with the rest of the battalion was used to guard government property, while this camp was being built. In August, 1917, the regiment was mustered into the Federal service, and became known as the 119th Inf., 30th Division, and Company "G" remained a part of this regiment until discharge in April, 1919.

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The South Carolina National Guard Coast Artillery

By Major Clarence T. Marsh, C. A. C.

OF THE allotment of three companies of Coast Artillery for South Carolina two organizations have been Federally recognized. The 1st Company at Beaufort, South Carolina, was recognized May 18, 1921, and is commanded by Captain Claude C. Smith with 1st Lieutenant H. E. Danner and 2nd Lieutenant Benjamin Bostwick as company officers.

The 2nd Company at Dillon was reorganized May 31, 1921, and is commanded by Captain John C. Henagan, Jr., with 1st Lieutenant William J. Evans and 2nd Lieutenant Charles S. Stubbs as company officers. The strength of the company at the time of organization was sixty-eight enlisted men, mostly of men within the incorporated limits of Dillon, but including several from the adjacent country, some of whom live as far as tweleve miles from town. The fact that the contingent from the country have a drill attendance of ninety percent indicates the true interest taken by the members of the organization.

The armory facilities consist of the upper floor of the Dillon Herald Building, in the center of town. Ample room for offices, storage, lectures, etc., is provided, but infantry drill is held on the street, by arrangement with town authorities.

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The Virginia Coast Artillery National Guard

By Major Clarence T. Marsh, C. A. C.

THE total allotment of Coast Artillery for Virginia is seven companies, with designations and locations as follows: 1st Company at Richmond; 2nd Company at Lynchburg; 3rd Company at Gordonsville; 4th Company at Clifton Forge; 5th Company at Christianburg; 6th Company at Buchanan; and the 7th Company will either be at Roanoke or Chincoteague. The organization of the entire allotment is authorized for this fiscal year, and the organization will be completed before December 31, 1921. There is only one company Federally recognized, but four others have been inspected for Federal recognition.

The 2nd Company at Lynchburg was reorganized and Federally recognized on May 9, 1921, with the following officers: Captain Frank B. Varney; 1st Lieutenant Alonzo B. Wood and 2nd Lieutenant Raymond E. Beasley. Of the fifty-four enlisted men of this organization forty-five are ex-service men.

Upon the reorganization of this unit the members requested the designation of 2nd Company, for the reason that this was the designation before the World War, and a large percentage of the present company were members of the pre-war organization of the same designation. The old 2nd Company commanded by Capt. Varney went over-seas in October, 1917, with the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, as the 2nd Company, 117th T. H. & M. P., later known as the 42nd Military Police Company. The record made by this organization was highly commended by the Commanding General of the 42nd Division.

When originally organized as the 2nd Company, Coast Artillery Corps in 1916 it adopted the name "The Shawnees" and the present organization is still known locally by that name.

Very good armory facilities are provided, which include a drill shed 125x60 feet. The fire control equipment is being received and will be installed in the near future. The company has been permanently assigned to Battery Eustis at Fort Monroe, Virginia, which is the same battery to which this organization was assigned before the war. The 1921 Annual Encampment August 1-15, 1921, was held at Fort Monroe, and the company is eagerly looking forward to the 1922 Encampment at the same place.

Very recently the 1st Company at Richmond has been reorganized, with the following officers: Captain Wallace I. Stockton, 1st Lieut. Hugh S. Dobbins, and 2nd Lieut. Jesse F. Fichett.

The 3rd Company at Gordonsville is being reorganized by Captain Lester L. Shannon and 2nd Lieut. Frank L. Allman.

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The Maine Coast Artillery National Guard

By Captain P. A. Bachelder, A. G. D. Reserve Corps

(Formerly Lieut., Maine Coast Artillery Corps)

IT WAS nearly a half century ago that the original unit that is now the Maine Coast Artillery, National Guard, was organized as an infantry regiment and during the 48 years of its existence has, as a unit, served in two branches of the State and Federal service, as the First Maine Infantry in the Spanish American War and as Coast Artillery in the World War. Separate companies and battalions of the command have also served as units of field artillery and as gun companies of infantry while still connected with the organization as a whole.

Headquarters of the unit have been maintained in Portland since the original formation of the regiment and, with but a single exception, every commanding officer of this body of troops has been a man selected from the military life of this metropolis of Maine. Prior to the World War, Portland furnished a battalion of the enlisted personnel of the unit in addition to headquarters staff. The balance of the 13 companies were distributed throughout the cities and towns of the State located, in the majority of cases, within short distances of the seaboard. In both branches in which it served, the regiment has always shown a marked efficiency and reports of inspecting officers have shown these Maine troops to be among the best in the National Guard of the Country. The unit remained in the infantry branch of the service continuously for 37 years, until January 1, 1910, when, by provisions of General Orders, No. 26, 1909, the regiment was transferred to Coast Artillery.

In this branch of the service the unit attained an unusually high standing among the National Guard units of the Country, both in the practical and theoretical work of coast defense artillery.

With the outbreak of the Spanish American War in '98, the First Maine Infantry was called into the Federal service and during that unpleasantness was stationed at Chicamauga Park, where many men and officers fell victim to the scourge of typhoid. Although one of the best equipped and most staunch of the National Guard units to report to the "fever camp" the Maine troops fell victim to the typhoid with disastrous effect.

The next call for Federal service came in 1917 in the World War. The provisional regiment was called out on July 25, the company units mobilized in their home stations for a few days and then reported to the various posts in the Coast Defenses of Portland where they were mustered into Federal service on August 5. The 13 companies, band and attached troops entered the United States Army under command of

Colonel William O. Peterson at full war strength and were made a part of the coast defense personnel of the Coast Defenses of Portland, immediately losing their identity as National Guard units and performing the usual garrison duty.

Jan. 1, 1918, the 54th Regiment, C. A. C., was organized in the Portland coast defenses, comprising largely the Maine coast artillery troops as well as the Regulars then in the defenses. In March of that year the regiment under command of Colonel Malcolm Young sailed for France, where it was doomed, as an organization, to become a replacement outfit for the balance of the war. However, it was only the regimental numeral and a few of the more unfortunate of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the unit that remained at Mailly in the R.A.R., for most of the officers and men were transferred to other of the heavy artillery units in the combat forces and saw much active service. The skeleton organization that had been the 54th returned to the States early in 1919 and was demobilized at Camp Devens, Mass.

From the time of the entry into Federal service of the coast artillery unit, Maine had no coast artillery troops among her State forces until the spring of 1921 when William P. Norton, former adjutant of the unit, who went overseas as adjutant of the 72nd Artillery, C. A. C., and George A. Buker, former major of the State unit and a coast artillery major during the war, sought the reorganization of the coast artillery for the State under the direction of Adjutant General George McL. Presson and were made colonel and lieutenant colonel respectively.

The movement for the reorganization met with immediate success and the unit, composed of five companies and regimental headquarters, went into camp for instruction at Fort Williams in September and achieved marked success in both infantry and artillery work. Many of the officers and enlisted men of the unit saw service overseas during the World War and the organization has been whipped into shape rapidly by that reason.

Shortly after the conclusion of the encampment both Colonel Norton and Lieutenant Colonel Buker tendered their resignations and Major George E. Fogg of Portland was named to command the unit by Adjutant General John A. Hadley, upon whose shoulders had devolved the final work of organization, he succeeding Adjutant General Presson early in the year. Colonel Fogg was for years a member of the Maine Coast Artillery, National Guard, commanding a company until the spring of 1917 when he resigned to become major of the First Maine Heavy Field Artillery, with which organization he went overseas in 1918. The Coast Artillery troops have shown a decided improvement even in the brief space of time he has commanded them and the future of the Maine Coast Artillery, National Guard, appears assured under his leadership.

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The Arkansas Coast Artillery National Guard

By Major Charles S. Garrett, Ark. National Guard

DURING the World War the 141st M. G. Battalion of the 39th Division was created from troops taken from the 3rd Arkansas Infantry, after their mobilization at Camp Beaureguard, Louisiana. This organization was trained as an Infantry Brigade M. G. Battalion and went to France as such. Soon after reaching its Billets an order was received from G. H. Q. designating this outfit as the 141st Anti-aircraft Machine Gun Battalion and ordered to proceed to Langres for training. The organization finished the war at Noigent waiting for transportation.

As a unit this organization came back to the States and was discharged in 1919.

In the fall of 1919 Arkansas was alloted an Anti-aircraft M. G. Battalion on account of the 141st being from that state. In orders from the War Department in 1921 this allotment was put in effect and the unit organized and given Federal recognition on June 24, 1921. In recent orders placing all anti-aircraft units under the Coast Artillery Corps, Arkansas (and other Middle West States) had several units transferred to this branch of the service regardless of the fact that her nearest Coast line is some 700 miles away. According to orders received the 141st Machine Gun Battalion is a Corps unit and not a part of any Anti-aircraft Artillery Regiment and has been given its official designation in compliance with the policy of the War Department to preserve the War time units.

The present Battalion Commander, Major Chas. S. Garrett, has been in command from its first organization to present date.

Battalion Headquarters are at Hope, Arkansas. First Lieutenant Ben Sain is the Adjutant and in command of the Headquarters Detachment at Nashville, Arkansas.

The Company Commanders and location of units are as follows:

Captain Sam C. Herrin....Co. E.....Heber Springs
Captain H. W. Trley.....Co. F.....Blue Mountain
Captain O. W. Kayer.....Co. G.....Ozark
Captain Harry W. Smith...Co. H.....Little Rock.

EDITORIAL

Why?

FOR this first issue of 1922, the JOURNAL devotes itself heartily to the focusing of Coast Artillery attention on our own branch of the National Guard. Why? First of all it seems as though in this year of grace, 1922, it has become high time for the Coast Artillery and for its JOURNAL to be specific, to concentrate on each of the elements of its problem, and to aim for more definite results. Our National Guard is now one of the most important elements of the Coast Artillery service, and has progressed so that we can expect from it definite accomplishment in 1922.

Second, it is needful that the Regular and National Guard Coast Artillerymen know each other better. What better time for a real party than the New Year?

Third, the Coast Artillery National Guard has a right to be convinced that this publication is for and of the National Guard as well as the Regular. It is hoped that the emphasis carried by this issue will establish this conviction, and pave the way for a more general and continuous participation by National Guard officers in discussion of current Coast Artillery questions.

Frankly, the contents of this issue may be expected to be more informative to the Regular than to the National Guardsman. If this proves to be so, the educational result should be of value, for in large measure the successful progress of the National Guard depends upon the sympathetic understanding and cordial helpfulness of Regular officers, who will perform from time to time the important duty of Instructors.

Fundamentally it is henceforth necessary that every Regular officer banish from his mind the altogether natural conception that there is but one standard of military excellence, and that both Regular and National Guard organizations should be measured by the same standard. On the face of it, if the standard as to instant readiness and variety and complexity in training were to be such that any organization devoting a few hours a week to its attainment could be rated perfect, that standard must needs be absurdly lenient in its demands upon an organization whose members spend all their working hours toward its attainment.

We confront a fact and not a theory, and let no one unthinkingly disparage the National Guard idea in our military system because it rightfully demands the establishment of two separate standards for military attainment. The National Guard element in our military policy calls for no defense here—it is justified by experience and is a matter of law and fact. There are, however, two considerations which should be considered in parallel, and which if properly evaluated, should convert the most skeptical to the significant inportance of the National Guard. First of all the World War has driven home to all of us in the United States the lesson that any war of the future will involve not only the professional soldiery but as well. the whole manpower of the nation. Second, let us remember that the people who compose the National Guard represent a large proportion of those outside the Regular Army who possess the innate military spirit, who have a natural love for soldiering. Now then, the inspiration, training and leadership of a great citizen war army will demand a far greater nucleus of soldier spirits than the Regular Army can ever hope to furnish. Furthermore the National Guard constitutes an available means for keeping alive the love of soldiering and military ideals among thousands of Americans whose circumstances would never permit them serving in the Regular Army in time of peace. Woe to the land if its military traditions altogether languish and die. It is the great opportunity of the National Guard, strategically deployed among the very homes of the people, to stimulate the military spirit in whomever it appears latent or nascent, and to nourish the military virtues at their source.

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Stand Behind Our Rifle Team

In the history of the National Matches, there are few incidents more noteworthy than the upward course of the Coast Artillery Rifle Team. 1919 was the first year in which a team was entered from the Coast Artillery, and in 1919 the Coast Artillery finished in thirty-fourth place. 1920 showed the profitable employment of the previous year's experience by the tremendous climb to tenth place. Already the Coast Artillery Team had reached fast company. So the achievement of 1921, in reaching sixth place is altogether remarkable. In the December JOURNAL Captain Barnes has told us in detail what the team and its individual members actually accomplished. In a coming number, Major Stephenson, another member of the team, will outline some of the means of accomplishment and the personal qualities necessary to members of the team. Neither of these writers, nor anyone else, has as yet stressed the outstanding feature of the phenomenal rise of the Coast Artillery Rifle Team in the last three years, namely, that credit for the good

record won by the team is due far more to the zeal and faithful effort of the individuals composing the team than to the direct and positive assistance and support of the Coast Artillery Corps.

Very well, but if a faithful little band of Coast Artillerymen, by their combined effort, and almost without aid and recognition from outside their own number, can carry the Coast Artillery name to sixth place in the National Matches, what may happen if the whole Corps stands behind the team?

Not every officer or soldier of the Coast Artillery is endowed with the physical qualities necessary to develop a premier rifle shot. But there is no soldier who cannot encourage a sharpshooting bunkie to get into the try-outs; no company officer who cannot keep his eyes open for exceptional material among his men, and stimulate an interest in the shooting game in his organization so as to develop to the uttermost every potential candidate; and there is no fort, coast defense or regimental commander who cannot lend the fruitful support of his personal influence to an adequate preparation for preliminary local tryouts, to the careful conduct of these try-outs, and to facilitating the absence of team candidates at Wakefield and Camp Perry.

Yea, all of us in the Coast Artillery can do even more to stand behind our Rifle Team—we can provide the essential sinews of war. There are numerous and inescapable expenses incident to the development of the team which hitherto have fallen on the individual team members. Not only is this load unfair for the members, who are representing not themselves but the Corps, but it may probably shut out some of our best Coast Artillery shots. Particularly is it true that the enlisted members of the team cannot afford to contribute for excess baggage, pads, cleaning material, score books, entry fees, to say nothing of adding to government straight in the messing of a small detachment. On the other hand, the conditions ought to be such that no good shot in all the Coast Artillery need be deterred by financial considerations from trying for the team. What we want is to gather the best shots of the Coast Artillery, be they commissioned or enlisted. Last year the officers on the team had to contribute to pay over a hundred dollars excess baggage on rifle team equipment from Wakefield, Massachusetts to Camp Perry, Ohio, and in addition they met various other necessary but unofficial expenses to carry on the team. For 1922 the whole Corps should have the chance to help.

As a *modus operandi* the JOURNAL, having the approval of the Chief of Coast Artillery, is collecting a fund for the 1922 Rifle Team, to which it is expected the entire Corps will contribute. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the JOURNAL. The fund will be turned over to the Team Captain about June 1, 1922, to be expended by him for the necessities of the team.

It is estimated that $600 will be required to meet the following needs:

Transportation of baggage	$150.00
N. R. A. Membership Fees and Challenge Fees	75.00
Special Equipment, and Clothing for Enlisted Members	50.00
Additions to mess	325.00
Total	$600.00

In order to provide as equitable a basis for apportionment of the desired contributions as may be, it is proposed to ask that contributions be arranged by the different organizations and commands on the basis of the following allotment, the money to be raised by any means convenient to each group. The allotment is based on the present authorized distribution of Coast Artillery officers, and represents approximately a contribution of fifty cents from each officer in the Corps. Officers on detached service are requested to contribute individually the latter amount.

Allotment of Rifle Team Fund

Office Chief of Coast Artillery	$6.50
1st Coast Artillery District	1.00
2nd Coast Artillery District	1.00
3rd Coast Artillery District	1.00
4th Coast Artillery District	1.00
9th Coast Artillery District	1.00
Coast Artillery School	73.00
Camp Eustis	43.50
1st Anti-Aircraft Battalion	6.50
2nd Anti-Aircraft Battalion	6.50
3rd Anti-Aircraft Battalion	6.50
Coast Defenses of Portland	17.50
Coast Defenses of Boston	20.00
Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay	14.50
Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound	17.00
Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook	16.50
Coast Defenses of Delaware	9.50
Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay	13.50
Coast Defenses of Key West	7.50
Coast Defenses of Pensacola	8.50
Coast Defenses of Galveston	8.50
Coast Defenses of San Diego	8.00
Coast Defenses of Los Angeles	8.00
Coast Defenses of San Francisco	23.00
Coast Defenses of Puget Sound	24.00
Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays	66.00
Hawaii	64.50

Panama	47.00
Special Assignment, Caretaking Detachments, etc.	79.00
	$600.00

An inspection of this allotment will show how very slight is the economic strain represented for any one command. Very well—let's go! Acknowledgements will be published in the JOURNAL in the order of receipt here. Who will be first? Let no blanks appear in this record of Coast Artillery team work!

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Notes on Employment of Anti-Aircraft Artillery

Due to the unusual and hurried conditions under which the December issue of the JOURNAL was produced, the editor omitted to note that Lieut. Colonel J. O. Steger's article entitled *Notes on Employment of Anti-Aircraft Artillery* consisted of abstracts from his original paper which received Honorable Mention in the JOURNAL's Prize Essay Contest for 1920, and which included analyses, formulae, designs, construction and necessary data mentioned under requirements for the two methods. On account of the considerable expense and space involved a great deal of this important matter was omitted with the author's consent. The JOURNAL's apologies are due its readers and Colonel Steger for the omission of this announcement at the time the paper was published.

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A Varied Menu for 1922

This number of the JOURNAL offers an unbalanced literary ration, and so will the February number, which is devoted to a concentrated consideration of the Coast Artillery R. O. T. C., but in March the JOURNAL will resume its more usual custom of attempting to set out a diversified diet, from which some portion served may please the palate of every Coast Artillery trencherman who gathers round the board.

It is a great pleasure to announce that already the larder is well stocked, and it may well impress every Coast Artilleryman as being a most healthy symptom of the progressive spirit of the Corps that already there are on hand enough live articles to fill the JOURNAL for months to come. Our only regret is that financial and mechanical limitations unavoidably cause an unfortunate delay in presenting all of these papers for the attention of JOURNAL readers.

While the menu is varied, there are three subjects at least commanding the interest of the Corps which are not adequately covered by the forthcoming offerings—Cooperation between the Coast Artillery and the Air Service, Anti-Aircraft Defense, and the Employment of Trench Artillery. Who, in 1922, will help us to balance the ration?

THE BEATEN ZONE

Solution of Problem No. 48—Gunnery

(a)

The probability that No. 1 gun will hit and that all others will miss in a single salvo is $\frac{1}{10} \times \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{11} = 3.14\%$. This same holds true for each other gun of the twelve. Then the probability of there being one hit made in a salvo and one only is $12 \times 3.14\% = 37.68\%$.

(b)

First determine the probability that the target will be hit in one salvo. The probability that all shots in the salvo will miss is $\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{12} = 28.24\%$ and thus the probability that the target will be hit in a salvo is $1 - 28.24\% = 71.76\%$. Then for five hits to be made, $\frac{5}{.7176} = 7$ salvos will be required.

(c)

The probability that the target will be hit by each shot is 10%. Then the probability that it will be missed by a shot is 90%. The probability that any two shots will hit and the other there will miss is $\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{9}{10} = \frac{729}{100{,}000}$. But this may happen in ten different combinations, that is: the first and second shots may hit and the others miss; the first and third may hit and the remainder miss; etc.

Hence the probability of the event occurring is $\frac{10 \times 729}{100{,}000} = 7.29\%$.

Solution of Problem No. 49—Gunnery

Shot	Range Deviation		Deflection Deviation		Errors	
	Over	Short	Right	Left	Range	Deflection
1	60		30		40	15
2		130	10		150	5
3		20	25		40	10
4	110			5	90	20
5	70		15		50	0
6		50	0		70	15
7	100		30		80	15
Total	340	200	110	5	520	80
	−200		−5			
Sum	140		105		520	80
Divide by 7	20		15		74.3	11.4
Multiply by .845					62.8	9.6

RESULTS

(a)	Position of center of impact:	20 yards over, 15 yards right.
(b)	Mean longitudinal error	74.3 yards
	Mean Lateral error	11.4 yards.
(c)	Longitudinal probable error	62.8 yards
	Lateral probable error	9.6 yards

Solution of Problem No. 50—Gunnery

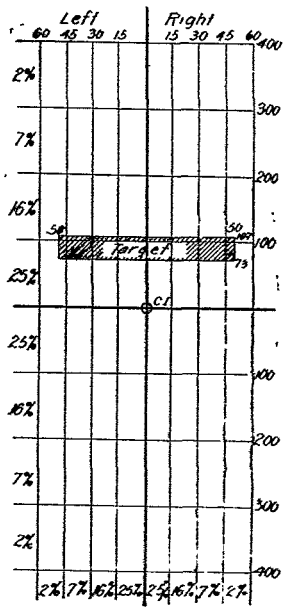

FIGURE 1.

(a) Ladder of Dispersion Method.

Referring to the accompanying figure, it will be seen that for range, 27 yards of the target are in the over 25% zone. Then 25/100 of 25% or 6.75% is the probability of hitting this portion of the target. Similarly for range, 7 yards lie in the over 16% zone, giving the probability of hitting that portion of the target of 7/100 of 16% or 1.12% and consequently, the probability of hitting the target in range is 6.75+1.12=7.87%.

For deflection, it will be seen that the target includes both 25% zones, both 16% zones, both 7% zones and extends 5 yards into each 2% lateral zone. The probability of hitting those portions lying in the two 2% zones is 2 (5/15 of 2%) =1.33% and the total probability for hitting in deflection is 50+32+14+1.33 = 97.33%.

Then the probability of hitting the target is the combination of these, or 97.33% × 7.87% = 7.66%.

(b) Using Table A, page 12 of the text.

The probability for range will be first computed, then that for deflection and finally the two will be combined to determine the actual probability of hitting the target.

Referring again to the figure, it will be seen that the target is included for range in a belt between distances of 73 and 107 yards beyond the center of impact. The factor for a target included by distances 107 yards from the center of impact is $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{probable error}} = \frac{107}{100} = 1.07$ and similarly the factor for the distance 73 yards over is 0.73. From the Table A, the probability corresponding to a factor of 1.07 is .5295 and that corresponding to 0.73 is .3775. Since the target occupies only the area between these two distances beyond the center of impact, the range probability for the target is ½(.5295 −.3775) =7.60%.

For deflection, the target includes the entire area within 50 yards of either side of the center of impact. Then the factor F=50/15=3.33 and from the table, the probability is found to be 97.53%.

Combining the range and deflection probabilities, the probability of hitting the target is 7.60%×97.53%=7.41%.

Comparison will show some slight difference between the results obtained by the two methods. In the ladder of dispersion method, the probability of hitting in the zone is evenly distributed throughout the zone, while Table A is computed on the basis that there will be more of the shots in each zone falling in the part of the zone nearest the center of impact. The Table is the more accurate for use, though results obtained from the ladder of dispersion are sufficiently accurate.

Problem No. 51—Gunnery

DISPERSION ON SLOPES

Reference: pp. 14-17, Part IV—Gunnery for Heavy Artillery (Provisional)

GIVEN:

A battery of 8-inch howitzers Mk. VI firing H. E. shell Mk. I with fuse Mk. III at a map range of 6175 yards using Zone III. The target is contained between contours 580 and 600 which are shown on the map as being 190 feet apart. Fire is conducted with a corrected range of 6,200 yards. From the Range Table, for this corrected range; Angle of Fall 470 mils
Range Probable Error 34 yards

REQUIRED:

Determine the range probable error along the slope:

(a) when the battery is emplaced at an elevation of 390 feet and the target is on a forward slope, using the formula on page 16 of the text;

(b) when the battery is emplaced at an elevation of 1081 feet and the target is on a reverse slope, using the tables on page 17 of the text;

(c) when the battery is emplaced at an elevation of 1081 feet and the target is on a forward slope, using both the formula and the tables.

Problem No. 52—Gunnery

PROBABILITY OF HITTING

Reference: Chapter I, Part IV—Gunnery for Heavy Artillery (Provisional)

GIVEN

A series of shots was fired at a fixed target from a calibrated two-gun battery for determining approximate values of the probable errors when using a new lot of powder. Deviations from the target were reported for each shot, in yards, as follows:

Shot No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Over	10	290	250	150		50	30	150		10	
Short					110				560		90
Right	22	26			2			2		14	
Left			26	10		106	10		2		2

At the same range using the same ammunition, fire is later conducted at a target 220 yards long, 42.4 yards wide and 8 yards high whose longer axis is at an angle of 58° to the line of fire. For this range, the angle of fall is 28°04′. Fire is so adjusted that the center of impact is on the center of the plan of the target.

REQUIRED:

The probability of hitting the target with a battery salvo.

Solution of Problem No. 1—Orientation

MAP SCALES

(a)

$$\frac{8000 \times 5.25}{36} = 1167 \text{ yards, distance between points on earth's surface.}$$

(b)

$$\frac{4500\times36}{40{,}000}=4.05 \text{ inches, distance between points on Harbor Chart.}$$

(c)

$$\frac{3.40}{945\times36}=\frac{1}{10{,}000} \text{ R.F. or scale of map.}$$

(d)

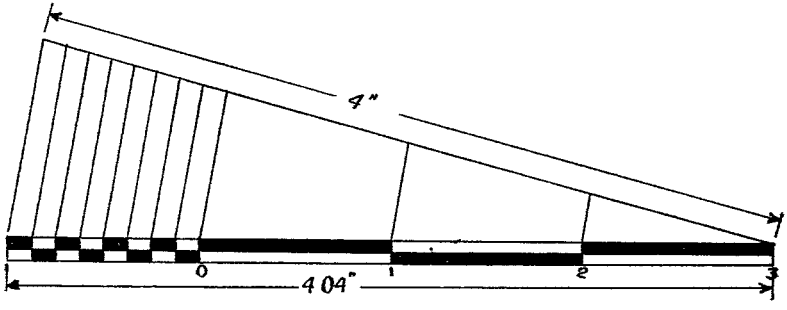

FIGURE 1. SOLUTION OF ORIENTATION PROBLEM NO. 1.

(e)

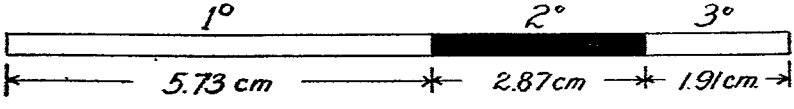

FIGURE 2. SOLUTION OF ORIENTATION PROBLEM NO. 1.

Solution of Problem No. 2—Orientation

CONTOURS AND PROFILES

(a)

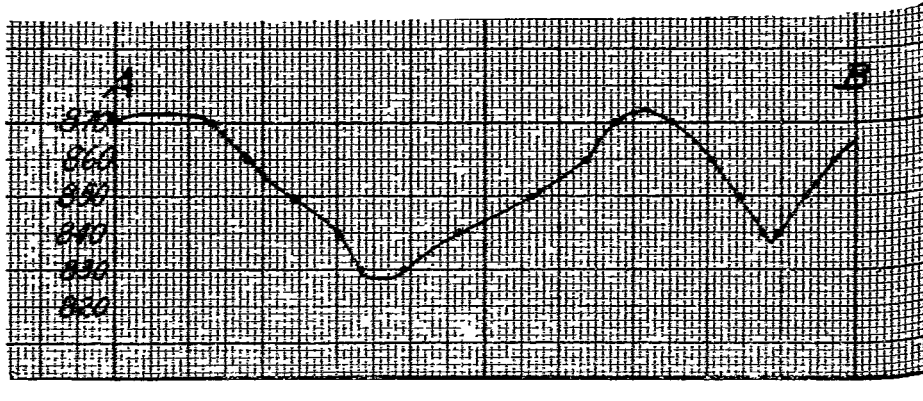

FIGURE 2. SOLUTION OF ORIENTATION PROBLEM NO. 2. PROFILE ALONG AB IN FIGURE 1.

(b)

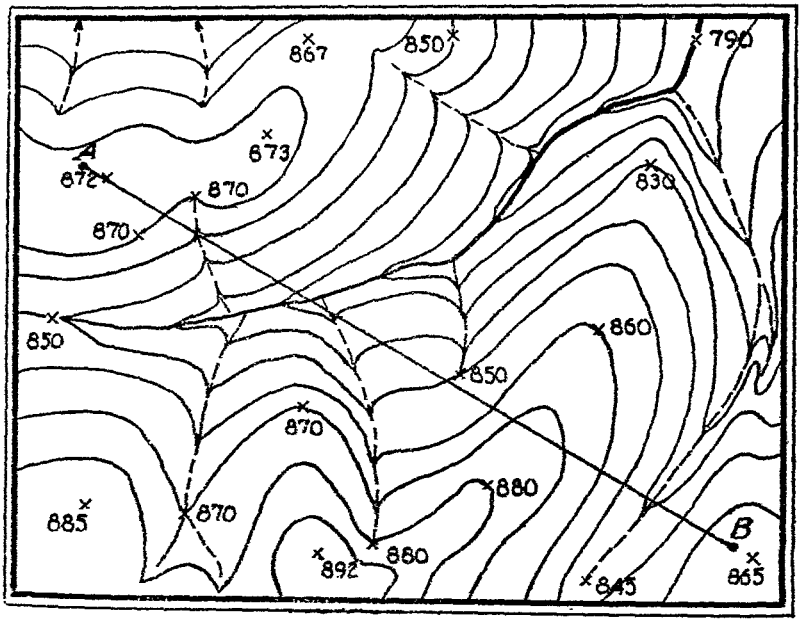

FIGURE 1. SOLUTION OF ORIENTATION PROBLEM NO. 2. CONTOURS SKETCHED IN AREA

Orientation

Questionnaire on Chapter VI

1. For what purposes may a plane table be used to advantage? p. 104.
2. Describe the manner of orienting a plane table by compass, by back-sighting. p. 108.
3. Explain the manner of running a traverse by plane table. p. 109.
4. How may a plane table traverse be adjusted? p. 111.
5. Explain how a point may be located on a plane table sketch by intersection. p. 112.
6. In what ways can the position of an object be located on a plane table sketch by resection? p. 113.
7. How may the position of the plane table be determined with the use of tracing paper? p. 114.
8. In using the *Triangle of Error* method, state the rules governing the procedure for continuously reducing the size of the triangle. p. 116.
9. State the procedure in the *Italian Method* of resection. p. 118. Note:—This is generally the most satisfactory method of solving this problem in the field.
10. Explain the *Graphic Solution* of the problem of resection p. 119.

Questionnaire on Chapter VII

1. State the various possible means of determining the difference in elevation between points on the earth's surface. p. 120.

2. How is the altitude of a battery position determined from a map.? p 121.
3. What methods are followed in trigonometric leveling? p. 123.
4. What is the effect of refraction in trigonometric leveling? p. 124.
5. Discuss spirit leveling. p. 126.

Problem No. 3—Orientation

REDUCTION TO CENTER AND COMPUTATION OF COORDINATES OF A POSITION

Reference: Chapter X—Orientation for Heavy (Coast) Artillery

GIVEN:

In the field work represented by Figure 1, C could not be occupied by the transit nor could it be used for taping; C was not visible from B. The transit was set up at B, E and F. The coordinates of two points were given in yards:

C	x 204187.6	y 561152.6
B	x 204262.4	y 561391.8

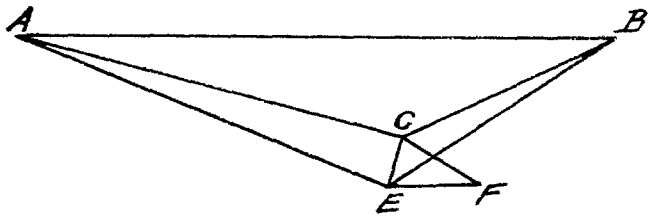

FIGURE 1. ORIENTATION PROBLEM NO. 3.

The distance AC was scaled from a good map and was found to be 3100 yds.
The distance EF was measured by tape and found to be 12.27 yds.
The following angular values were determined:

CFE	57°13′00″
CEB	30 01 30
AEC	66 57 08
BEF	29 02 30
ABE	78 17 29

REQUIRED:

Compute the angles in the triangle ABC; the length of the side AC using side CB and angles ACB and ABC; the coordinates of the point A using the azimuth and length of the side AC and check by the azimuth and length of the side AB.

BOOK REVIEWS

Hints for the Political Speaker. By Warren C. Du Bois. Brooklyn; Chris F. Meyer. 1921. 4½" x 7¼". 111 pp. Cloth. Price $1.00.
Essentials of Public Speaking. By Warren C. Du Bois. Brooklyn: Chris F. Meyer. 1921. 4½ "x 7¼". 167 pp. Cloth. Price $2.50.

No officer can be considered thoroughly capable if he has not acquired ability in public speaking. He must be able to address an audience and to deliver readily a well thought out discourse. He will frequently have the opportunity of choosing his subject. He must do this carefully that his choice may not be displeasing to the assembly. His preparation of the subject must include a study of its delivery. If he desires to be successful, the officer must carefully prepare himself for this new responsibility.

In these two volumes recently published, he will find outlined for him a course of training; not a specific outline, but a general plan. The title, *Hints for the Political Speaker,* is misleading as this small volume contains much valuable instruction for any speaker. *Essentials of Public Speaking* has been published a little later than its companion volume and contains much of the same matter. It elaborates on the former and its scope is not limited to *political* speaking. The author of these helpful volumes is Instructor of Public Speaking in New York University.

You who are on duty with the National Guard or the R. O. T. C., you who are student officers at the Coast Artillery School or soon expect to be, you who are conducting recruiting campaigns, may well devote earnest study to this subject. Either of these books will guide you well, though the latter will be found the more complete and the more useful.

The Tragedy of Lord Kitchener. By Reginald Viscount Esher. E. P. Dutton & Company, New York. 1921. 8" x 5¾". 219 pp. Cloth. Price $3.00.

In addition to being an intimate depiction of one of the supreme figures of the War, this book throws most interesting sidelights on all the chief English and French figures of the great world drama. It is intensely readable, vividly human and in the main remarkably fair. For the average person, unable or not desirous of wading through masses of official documents or very extended treatises on the political phases of the War, this book gives vivid sketches of the various crises during the first three years.

A quite generally circulated review of this book appearing in one of the daily papers has given what is believed to be an erroneous idea of it. In no sense can the phrase "How living pigmies like to kick dead giants" be applied to Viscount Esher. Because apparently he has the dramatic instinct, it is thought the author has rather over stressed the contrast between Kitchener of Khartoum and Lord Kitchener and there is no doubt that the condemnation of Kitchener for not determining England for conscription is too unqualified. The author himself near the end of the book (page 196) gives what must have been the actuating motive of Kitchener for not throwing himself unreservedly and entirely into the political melee to force the English nation to decide for conscription. No matter how essential to military success conscription might be, it is in fact an economic and political question and it was no doubt Kitchener's desire to prevent "a cry of 'militarism' which would be raised immediately if the protagonists of the proposal were found to be soldiers."

The real tragedy is vividly portrayed; the picture of the man who foresaw as surely as Lord Roberts the inevitability of the war, the one man who had prevision of the enormousness of the man power to be required to combat Germany, the man who placed the stamp of his personality on millions of men and stood in France as the symbol and as the guarantee of England's effort, the man who to his own political hurt maintained intact the psychologic and material reserves of England; yet was baffled and ultimately defeated by the "miasma of Downing Street."

Recent History of the United States. By Frederic L. Paxson. New York. Houghton, Mifflin and Co. 1921. 6" x 8¾". 588 pp. 8 ill. 6 maps. Price $5.00

That part of the history of our country is here presented which may be properly designated by many of us as contemporary. Dr. Paxson, Professor of History in the University of Wisconsin, has begun his discussion with the inauguration of President Hayes in 1877 and has carried the narrative through until the election of President Harding in the fall of 1920. This volume represents a careful study of the events and political influences of the period. Copious bibliographical notes add to its value to the student of history.

The period was one of immense expansion and development. Different political parties obtained power and, in turn, weakened. Some sprang up, rose to power and fell. The labor movement of the country was developed. Transportation systems were organized and carried to completion. Education and letters advanced side by side and became more widespread. Prosperity and adversity ran along their endless cycle. The country, associated with the Allies, became engulfed in the World War, and, with them, emerged triumphant. Surely this was an eventful period. Dr. Paxson analyzes and discusses these events, their causes and their results.

All will agree that contemporaneous history is the most difficult of presentation since it requires extraordinary ability in the historian to distinguish and treat events in true perspective and without bias. By the same token, the task of the reviewer is hard. But, notwithstanding, the author has well covered and discussed in this single volume this forty odd year period of our country's existence so filled with national endeavor and progress.

Manual Of Military Training, Vol. I. By Col. J. A. Moss and Maj. J. W. Lang. Menasha, Wis. George Banta Publishing Co. 1921. 5¼" x 7¾". 1061 pp. Profusely ill. Cloth. Price $2.50.

This manual is not altogether new. The original "Manual of Military Training," published in 1914, has been revised and brought up to date in a new, enlarged form. Colonel Moss has been assisted in this by Major John W. Lang, Infantry, who has had considerable Training Camp and R. O. T. C. duty. This edition is being published in two volumes of which this forms Volume I.

"Not only does Manual of Military Training cover all the subjects prescribed by War Department orders for R. O. T. C. units of Infantry and for the Red, White and Blue Courses, Citizens' Military Training Camps, but it also contains additional material which broadens its scope to include the essentials of what a company commander should know, thus rounding out the Manual and making it answer the purpose of a general, all-around book, complete in itself, for training and instruction in the fundamentals of the art of war." This volume covers the R. O. T. C. Basic Course (Infantry); the Red and White Courses, C. M. T. C. and additional matter.

The book is well illustrated and in its present form should prove even more valuable than when first published.

The Colonization of North America, 1492-1783. By Herbert E. Bolton, Ph. D. and Thomas M. Marshall, Ph.D. New York. The Macmillan Co. 1920. 5¾" x 8¾". 609 pp. 49 Maps. Price $4.25.

The authors in their preface state that this volume is an attempt to treat the subject of colonization in North America entirely and completely, neither confining it to the story of the one nation whose colonies happened to be the nucleus of the United States, nor limiting it to the history of the thirteen colonies which revolted. This manner of treatment tends towards completeness and excellence. From it, one may grasp the full significance of the whole colonial project and may note and compare the accomplishment of each of the nations concerned. This volume provides a more complete account than have previous works of the colonies of nations other than the English. A special attempt has been made to do better justice to Spanish achievements in North American colonization.

The volume is divided into three main parts: The Founding of the Colonies; Expansion and International Conflict; The Revolt of the English Colonies. The study has been carried through in a precise and comprehensive manner. To clearness and accuracy, the authors have added a certain originality of treatment. By its presentation in this novel manner, it will be particularly useful and advantageous to those who have neither the time nor the opportunity for extended research in colonial history. An adequate index, carefully selected and recent references for further reading, and many well adapted maps make the volume more helpful.

Battlefields of the World War. By Douglas Wilson Johnson. New York. Oxford University Press. 1921. 5¼" 7¾". 648. pp 165 ill. with 10 Plates in a separate pocket. Price $7.00.

The study of tactics is based not only on troops and materials but as well on the topography and geology of the terrain. The author combines the latter in the term "Military Geography." Its importance was deeply impressed upon us in the World War. Stabilized positions, machine guns, long range artillery, the development of motorized means of transportation, aerial navigation, all emphasized the necessity for careful study of this subject and further require that it be given additional attention in future operations of a similar nature.

The author is Professor of Physiography in Columbia University. He served in the grade of major during the war in the Division of Military Intelligence and was assigned to make studies of the military geography of the Western and Southern Fronts. It was while on this duty that he gathered much of the data on which this volume is based. No attempt is made to write a complete military history though an account of operations accompanies the description of each sector of these fronts.

The contents consist of chapters in which the geological and physical conditions and aspects of the various battlefields are considered. These include the wet clay plain battlefield of Flanders; the dry chalk battlefield of the Somme; the plateau and lowland battlefield of the Marne; the cuesta and lowland battlefield of Verdun; the cuesta and mountain battlefield of Lorraine; the Alpine and Piedmont battlefield of the Trentino; the battlefield of the Isonzo; the Karst Plateau battlefield; and the range and basin battlefield of the Balkans. Following the chapter on the physical conditions of these fields is an accompanying chapter covering the principal military operations with special emphasis laid on the physical conditions as affecting these operations. No treatment of the Russian or Rumanian Fronts is included in this volume as these have been treated in a separate volume by the author, "Topography and Strategy of the War." This work is copiously illustrated with maps, diagrams, panoramas and sketches.

This volume with its map folder forms a valuable addition to the bibliography of the war. It is well worth close study as it is the only volume that has come to hand that treats primarily with the military geography of the World War with the

accompanying effects on operations. General Bliss states in the Foreword, "But it is to the military student that I especially commend it in order that he may see, among other things, how the art of war has gathered to itself and absorbed not only all trades and arts, all the elder sciences, but has now laid hands on this youngest one of all, this youthful David of human knowledge, to help us to do the one thing that can ennoble our own art and science—to slay the evil giants of wrong and oppression."

A Text book on Surveying and Levelling. By H. Threlfall, M.Sc. Tech., A. R. C. Sc. I. London: Charles Griffin and Company. Limited. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott Company. 1960. 5¾″ x 8″. 663 pp. 5 Plates and 282 Diagrams. Price $7.00.

This is a text book which should be of practical use to all land surveyors and to railroad, mining and topographic engineers for in it the subject of surveying in all of its many branches is covered as completely as is possible in such a limited amount of space. The book is written in such clear, concise language and the most elementary operations connected with surveying are explained in such detail that they are readily intelligible to the student. The use and adjustment of the various instruments is explained and many examples of computations are given.

To land surveyors this book should be particularly valuable for the subject of land surveying is covered in great detail and many pages are devoted to explaining how land may be surveyed by means of the chain and tape when the surveyor has no other instrument.

One chapter is devoted to preliminary location of railroads another to surveying for tunnels and another to the method of determination af azimuth, latitude, time and longitude and examples of computations are explained in such manner that they can be readily followed.

Perhaps in some cases such as traversing and the determination of azimuth the author has not given the most practicable method but so much valuable information is contained in the book that this does not detract from its worth.

Throughout the book the writer has used English expressions which are not in common usage in the United States but the American reader will have no trouble in grasping the meaning.

Naval Operations, Volumes I and II.—By Sir Julian S. Corbett. New York. Longmans, Green and Co. 1921. 5½″ x 9″. Vol. I—488 pp., 13 maps and box of 18 maps, price $6.50. Vol. II—448 pp., 12 maps in text, 5 maps in pockets under covers, price $7.50. Cloth.

These are the first two volumes covering naval operations in the official history of the World War prepared by direction of the British committee of imperial defense. Volume I covers the general period from the anticipation of war and concludes with the battle of the Falklands. The second Volume then carries the account down to the time of the entry of Italy into the war in May, 1915.

This work is based upon the official documents in possession of the British Admiralty, though other sources have not been neglected where necessary for corroboration and for the production of a clear, reliable record. The first volume is devoted to the preparations for hostilities in general, passing on to the concentrations made when the war was actually impending. Much of the rest of it is given over to the many minor operations by which the British Navy drove enemy naval forces and shipping off the high seas and, except for submarine activity, obtained the freedom of the sea for the Allied nations. The account of the battle of the Falklands is a fitting termination of this phase. The second volume is largely given over to an account of the Dardanelles Expedition, which it depicts as far as the second Battle of Krithia. This alone makes the volume valuable.

But as well it carries on the account of operations in other seas and of accompanying political events.

The author's previous works on British naval history had been so lucid and impartial that much was expected of him. His choice for this task has proven peculiarly fortunate. His aim has been to give an intelligible and non-technical account of naval activities, not only as separate operations but also as inter-related with the general military and political affairs of the period. The narrative is not restricted to the operations of the British forces, but chronicles also the dispositions and activities of the other Allied nations, both the French and the Japanese. The reader will realize that the task of preparation must have been Herculean. In spite of this, the author has presented the facts carefully in an interesting and simple form and has been very reticent in indulging in criticism. He has treated a very difficult subject with great skill and has produced a most valuable addition to the history of the World War. The succeeding volumes to complete this set are awaited with interest and their receipt will be announced in these columns.

Circuits of Victory. By A. L. Lavine. New York. Doubleday, Page and Co. 1921. 5½" x 8¼". 634 pp. Pro. Ill. $3.00.

Of all the publications appearing since the close of the World War, there are few, if any indeed, that one may refer to for a comprehensive study of the communications system of the American Expeditionary Force, which in brief is a study of the telephone. The writer has very interestingly described and interwoven the history and development of the telephone from its origin, carrying it along in parallel with a Philosophy of the German leaders of thought and the resultant growth of the German War Machine. The narrative continues showing that both ideas appeared about the same time, the ultimate triumph of one, and the crash of the other. A very striking description indeed.

The book is ably written and tells in a pleasing manner the part played by the telephone and allied apparatus; the different problems that confronted the Signal Corps of the War Department and of how they were met. The transplanting of a modern telephone system with latest devices for obtaining greatest economy in the use of line materials, to the seat of operations, its successful operation in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles is truly a feat that deserves the commendations of all Americans. The different organizations referred to in the book who took such a leading part in paving the way for its successful application can well feel proud of their work and the part they were privileged to play.

The book is highly commended and especially to the student of Communications, who will be enabled to draw a considerable amount of material showing clearly the very extensive activities that enter into the Communications System of a Modern Field Army.

World Revolution—The Plot Against Civilization. By Mrs. Nesta H. Webster. Boston. Small, Maynard and Co. 1921. 9¾" x 6½". 328 pp. 1 chart. Price, $3.50.

The widespread revolutionary movement of the past two centuries has been delineated and traced to its source in this exhaustive study. Dominated always by a few radical leaders, this has been spread throughout the world through the medium of secret societies. Each effort at revolution since 1780 has been definitely fitted into its place in this continuing conspiracy against civilization. Syndicalism, Socialism, Communism, Bolshevism, all are shown to trace their descent and derive their maxims from the Illuminism of the eighteenth century. Slight changes in form and wording occur, but these are so slight that there can be no doubt that the successive leaders have plagiarized rather than originated.

This volume is not a history of socialism nor of any of the forms of revolutionary activity. It is rather an exposition of the various forces that for several centuries have attempted the destruction of civilization. New leaders and new captions have sprung up but a single, well defined movement has been continuous. Each cult has been fitted into the scheme. A careful study of the subject has been made and is here presented in a powerful, lucid manner. Logical deductions showing keen perception have been drawn from the mass of material the author has obtained from many and varied sources.

Mrs. Webster has produced a book that should be carefully read and thought over by every well meaning, thoughtful citizen. In order successfully to combat an evil, its nature and scope must be known. The army officer is charged with upholding law and order. His position is one that requires him to assist in the advancement of civilization. Surely he must know the forces acting against him. This study is a revolutionary presentation of history from a new point of view. It stresses and elucidates events commonly passed over. This is one of the most powerful books that has recently come to hand. It will stir you from your complacent attitude towards this movement and will arouse you against this plot against civilization.

Military Sketching and Map Reading. By Maj. Loren C. Grieves, Infantry. Fourth edition. Washington, U. S. Infantry Association. 1921. Cloth. 148 pages. Price $1.50.

This has been a standard book of instruction in the Army since the time of the first Plattsburg Camps, though it was first written for the instruction of non-commissioned officers in the Philippines to supply the need for a simple exposition of a subject that is frequently considered abstruse and difficult, and is indeed so made by many authors. Through its use in the officers training camps it is familiar to thousands of officers.

The present edition is a revision and in large part a re-writing of the book, bringing it up-to-date in such subjects as the use of coordinates, the new system of scales recently prescribed by the War Department, aerial photography and other new features.

The popularity of the book probably lies in the simplicity of language and the adaptability of the text to the needs of both student and instructor.

Reserve Officers' Examiner. United States Infantry Association. Washington. Cloth. 260 pages. $2.00.

War Department Special Regulations No. 43 provides for the promotion of officers of the Reserve Corps. Among the requirements for promotion the officer must pass a professional examination.

This examination is divided into two parts: A basic examination and a special examination. Officers of all grades and all arms and services are required to pass the Basic examination which includes the subjects of Administration; Military Law; Military Courtesy and Customs of the Service; Field Service Regulations; and Military Hygiene. The special examination includes subjects that pertain to the arm or service to which the officer belongs.

Reserve Officer's Examiner is designed to place in the hands of Officers of the Reserve Corps, all the material they will require for preparation for the Basic examination. The text is arranged in simple question and answer form and boiled down to actual necessities.

The book will be found most valuable in connection with the correspondence courses for Reserve Officers in the subjects that it covers and will make a welcome addition to the military library of Reserve Officers.