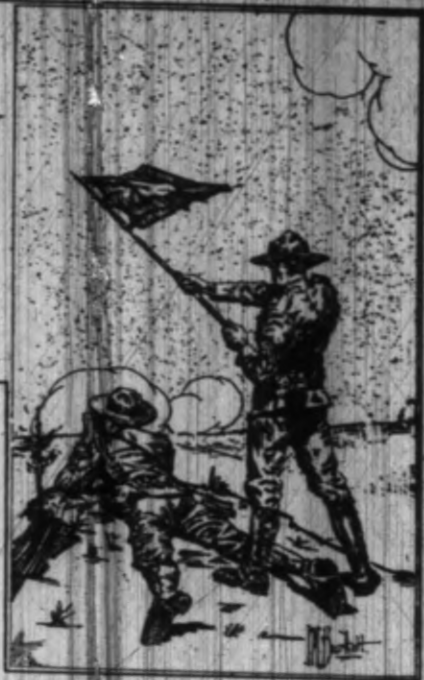




The BATTALION



The Men Behind the Big Guns Always Win.

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ARTILLERY UNIT ORGANIZED AT A. & M. COLLEGE

The Expansion of the A. and M. College Into Different Military Units.

April 2, 1919, witnessed the first formation of Battery "A" Texas A. and M. College, R. O. T. C. That day marked the first step in the expansion of the Military education of A. and M. College of Texas.

The Field Artillery authorities of the War Department in Washington, D. C., chose A. and M. College among the 1st, three colleges of the United States, due to the most excellent standing of the institution with the War Department and the Country at large, not only for the remarkable record of A. and M. students in the World War, but for the proficiency shown by A. and M. students in all peaceful occupations during the years preceding the declaration of War.

Heretofore the student at the college has been trained in the Infantry arm alone, and that, like different occupations or professions in civil life, is not suited for all men. The new policy is to allow the student of A. and M. College to express a preference, and train for the branch of the service which most appeals to him.

There are many people, I feel sure, will appreciate a short description of the Artillery branch in training and in action, and for them the following is submitted:

Artillery dates back to the dark ages when all mankind gloried in combat, and man's work was that of warrior and the woman that of the slave of the home. Wars were conducted without the knowledge of fire arms. Arrows, spears, clubs, knives, etc., were used, and hence the combats were held in the open, man to man, a great source for individual glory. Soon man began to devise means of defending himself from the sudden and unexpected attacks of his many enemies; these defenses took the form of walls and moats. This departure in mode of warfare in turn called upon the attacker to find some means of getting the wall out of the way in order to reach his foe with the fireless weapon. Hence

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CAPTAIN EDWARD D. HOPKINS



From Austin, Texas, comes one of the best little officers the A. and M. Cadet Corps has ever known. It was a source of some worry to Colonel Dougherty to find a man that could take command of the artillery unit that was to be organized at college this spring. Everyone knew that a man was needed that was a live wire, a man that could put things over.

Organizing a battery of artillery from a bunch of fellows that did not know a caisson from a wheelbarrow required a man that was all an officer and half a god. But Hop did it. Not only did he teach the "number ones" and the "number twos" their position in ranks, but he trained a hundred men to be the best organization on the campus. He instilled the spirit of West Point Academy into them to the degree that the United

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CAPT. WINTHROP W. LEACH.



Captain Winthrop W. Leach was born in Newtonville, Mass., June 24, 1891, and graduated from the University of Colorado in 1913. At the outbreak of the European War he was employed as Chief Chemist at the Globe Smelter, American Smelting and Refining Company, Denver, Colorado. He received a commission as Provisional 2nd Lieutenant of Field Artillery at the first officers training camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, and was assigned to the 20th Cavalry (later the 78th Field Artillery) at Fort Riley, Kansas, August 15, 1917. On December 10th 1917 he was transferred to the 10th F. A. at Douglas, Arizona and was promoted to the grade of 1st Lieutenant February 20, 1918. The 10th F. A. was ordered overseas late in April 1918, and arrived at Bordeaux, France, May 7, 1918. After a short period of quarantine at this Port the regiment left for the Artillery training area at Coetquidan in the northwestern part of France and remained there until the early part of July, 1918. During this period Captain Leach was detailed on special duty with the 38th Army Corps, 8th French Army in the Toul sector for special training in the Artillery Information Service, and numerous opportunities were offered to visit the French troops in the trenches.

He rejoined the regiment early in July and on the 9th of the month the 3rd Division, of which the 10th F. A. was a part, was ordered onto the line and took up a position on the south bank of the Marne River about 5 miles south of Chateau Thierry. On August 15th, the regiment was

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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS R. DOUGHERTY.



Louis R. Dougherty was born in Calvert, Texas, January 14, 1884, and was raised in California.

He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Field Artillery, September 25, 1908, being assigned to the 2nd F. A. (Mountain Artillery) stationed at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, October 2, 1908. Was ordered to the Philippine Islands via the Suez Canal, January 1, 1909. Sailed from New York, January 9, 1909, stopping at Funchal, Madera; Gibraltar; Tangiers, Morocco; Valetta, Malta; Aden, Arabia; Alexandria, Cairo, Ismalia and Suez, Egypt; Colombo, Ceylon; Singapore, Malay Peninsula. Arriving at Manila, P. I., March 17, 1909. Upon arrival regiment was ordered to take station at Jolo, Sulu Isle.

Was transferred to the 5th Field Artillery (light artillery) and sailed for the United States for station at the Presidio, San Francisco, California, March 22, 1910.

The Battalion was ordered to Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, for duty as instruction batteries at the School of Fire for Artillery, July 4, 1911. Was promoted 1st Lieutenant, Field Artillery, August 22, 1912. Was detailed to the Signal Corps in charge of the lines of communication in the Big Bend District of Texas, December 3, 1912, to May 29, 1913. Assigned to the 5th Field Artillery at Fort Snelling, Minn., May 29, 1913. Transferred to the 3rd F. A. with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, September 6, 1913. Ordered to border duty at Laredo, Texas, September 7, 1913, to September 20, 1914. Detailed to the School of Fire Ft.