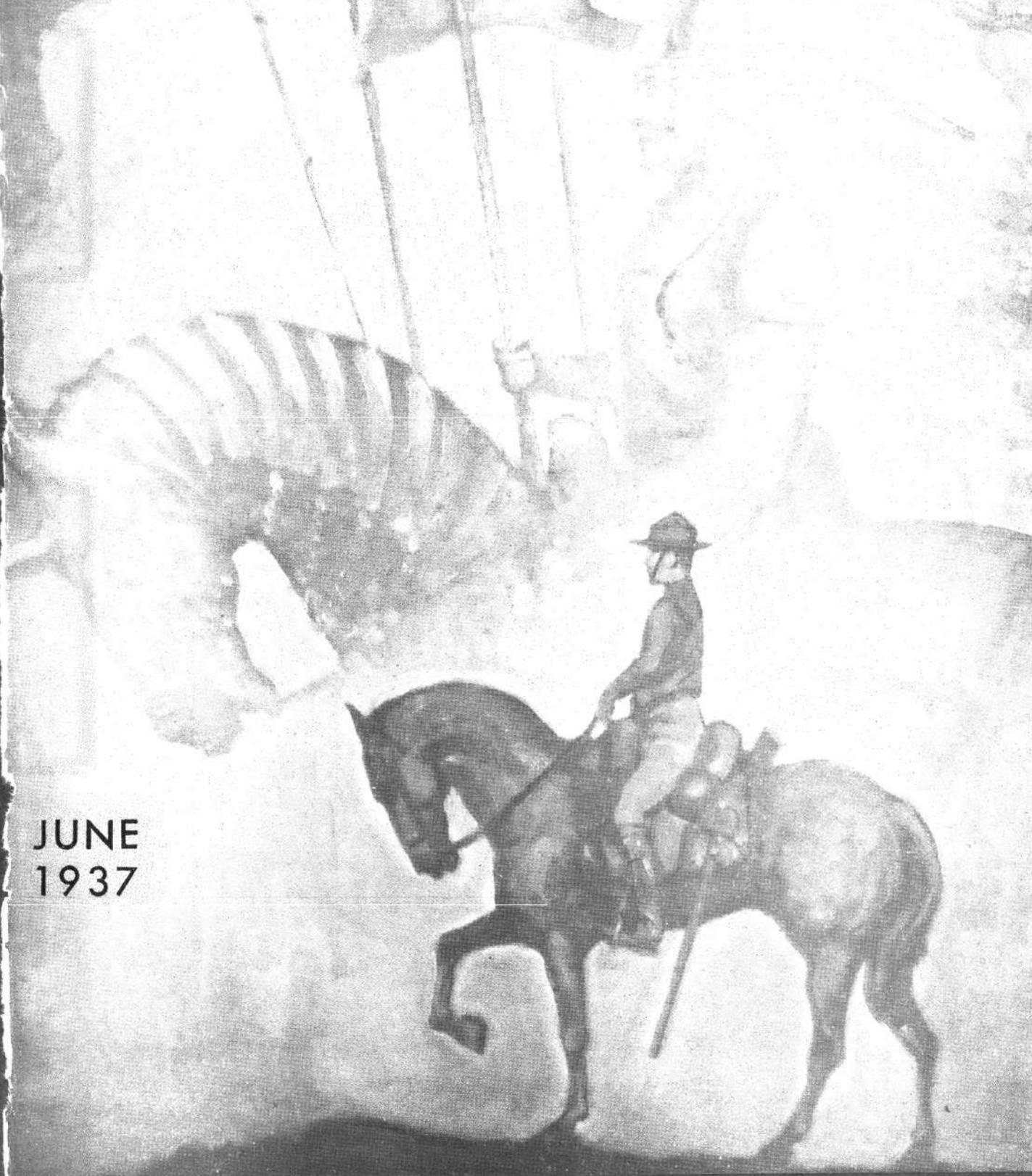


NEW YORK

# NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

JUNE  
1937



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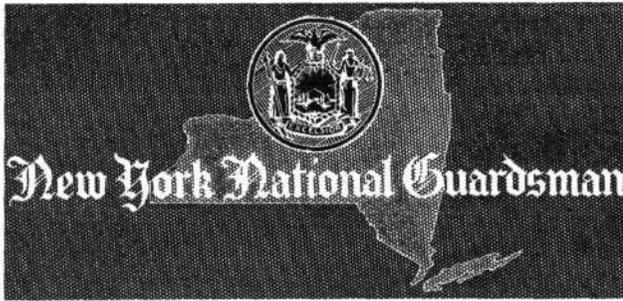


## URIS SALES CORP.

*National Guard Supplies*

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### Front Cover by George Gray

The 159th Issue Vol. XIV, No. 3

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

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Wide World Photo

## *Statue in Times Square*

## I

A figure clean and resolute and brave  
 Stands at the pagan crossroads of the town;  
 A likeness as if risen from the grave  
 To face the tawdry scene and stare it down.  
 Amid the blare of dime-a-dance-hall bands,  
 The croaking voice of barker and of shill,  
 Once more in pain but tolerant he stands  
 To voice again the plea of "Peace! Be Still!"

## II

Those lights that bid a shallow world to come  
 And revel in the vulgar and the coarse  
 Blink impishly above the traffic's roar  
 As if to leer at penance and remorse.  
 The crowds surge by on fun and pleasure bent,  
 To sounds of revelry by day and night,  
 And now they see a figure worn and spent  
 And sense a new and blinding Broadway light.

## III

The glasses crash in honky-tonk and bar,  
 Loud-speakers scream of carnivals of flesh;  
 There's din of taxi, truck and surface car  
 An hellish noise of gears that never mesh;  
 "All Hots" . . . "Hamburgers" . . . "Red Hot Show Inside" . . .  
 These give the mood, the tempo and the beat—  
 But now this figure seems to sweep aside  
 The coarseness and the cheapness of the street.

## IV

"The King of Jazz!" . . . "The Queens of Rhythm Here!"  
 "The Show is On!" . . . "You'll Have to Hurry Now!"  
 "Manhattan's Biggest Five-Cent Glass of Beer";  
 Behold the Town-Of-All-The-Laws Allow!  
 A midway of the tawdry and the vile—  
 Or thus it was a day or two ago,  
 But now I see upon a granite pile  
 A figure, and I do not find it so.

## V

The rich, the poor, the beggar and the thief—  
 The Philistines, the Pharisees and all—  
 The grinning girl who camouflages grief . . .  
 They pass as figures in a fancy ball.  
 Each with some mood or impulse slyly plays . . .  
 A killer shuffles on in some mad spell . . .  
 The man there by the cross commands his gaze  
 As madness disappears, and all is well.

## VI

Here appetites and greed seem in command,  
 The senses put a print on every face;  
 The measure of success is cash in hand,  
 Or so it seemed to me in other days.  
 Last night I saw a tall bronze figure there—  
 A light that dimmed a million other lights—  
 There was a certain something in the air  
 I hadn't found on other Broadway nights.

Courtesy N. Y. Sun.

## "A Life of Service for God and Country" — *inscription on pedestal*

ON May 2d last, which was the anniversary of his birth, the memory of the Rev. Francis P. Duffy was indelibly established in the minds and view of all of New York. On that day the nine foot bronze life-like statue of the Padre was unveiled at Times Square before a throng conservatively estimated at 100,000. Charles Keck, the sculptor, after many months of arduous work, carefully checked by such men as Colonels Donovan and Anderson, Gene Tunney, and Bernard Gimbel, produced in bronze a photographic likeness so excellent that no passerby who ever knew Father Duffy would have to seek the name on its base.

The 165th Infantry, 1,050 strong, marched to the ceremony and formed a complete closed triangle about the entire site, within which the guests were those only close in life to Father Duffy. It was outside this ring of steel that New York City in general gathered. The Police Department found it necessary, because of the multitude, to shut off traffic on Broadway and 7th Avenue, between 42nd and 49th Streets. Following the Regiment were the various patriotic and Veteran organizations, particularly the Father Duffy Chapter of the Rainbow Division.

Of special note was the fact that every speaker had been a close associate of Father Duffy and their words were not mere dedicatory orations but were simple, straightforward and factual.

Colonel Alexander E. Anderson, the present Regimental Commander, presided, and in typical fashion saw to it that the exercise progressed with clock-like precision, leaving no room for ennui or restlessness.

That the Father Duffy

statue should grace Times Square is the outstanding tribute to the man and his character. During his service over-seas, as was also the case in peace time, his ministrations were rendered not only to his own Faith but to those of all Faiths and Creeds. Probably the closest friends that Father Duffy had in life were of Faiths and Creeds other than his own.

Colonel William J. Donovan, war time Commander of the 165th, Chairman of the Father Duffy Memorial Committee, successfully completed the most difficult task of raising the funds necessary for the design and construction of this beautiful monument. The energetic cooperation rendered by Colonel Alexander E. Anderson and Reverend Father Joseph A. McCaffrey likewise played no small part in its success and at the site of the ceremony itself.

Father Duffy's memory is carved not only in the marble Celtic Cross before which his image stands but in the hearts of every man and woman with whom he ever came in contact.

### THE RAINBOW'S SHEPHERD

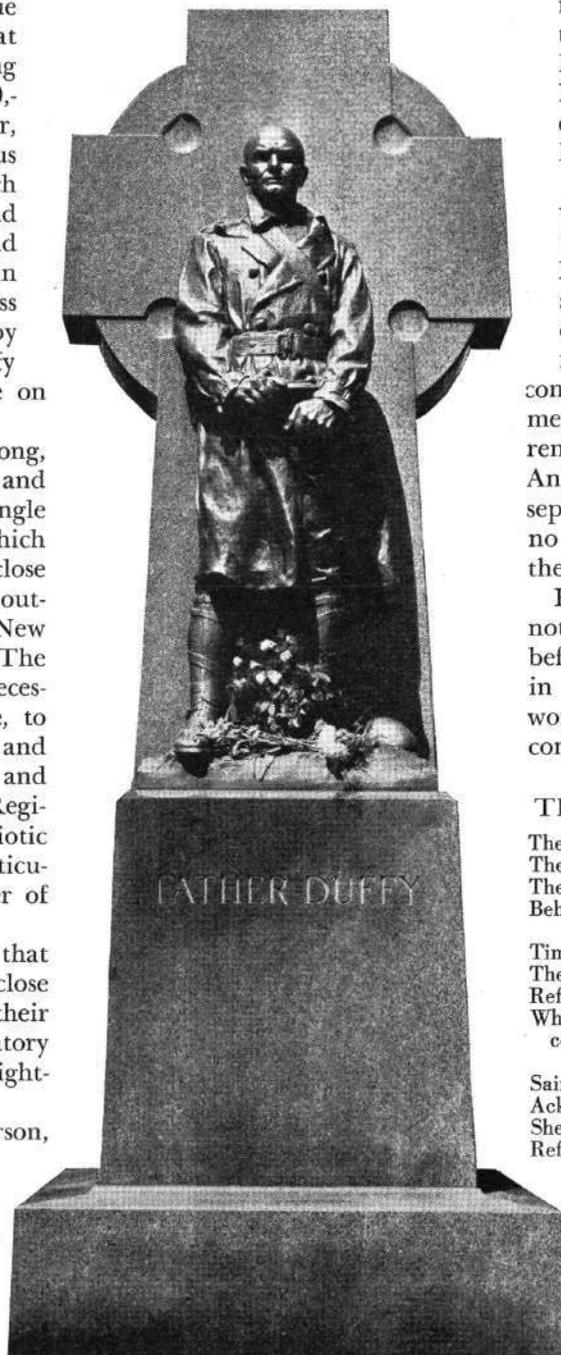
The Church Triumphant hails with cheers  
The Rainbow's priest where saints abide.  
The hosts of darkness find new fears  
Beholding him at Michael's side.

Times Square is bathed in Rainbow's light,  
The sign of Heaven's deathless peace  
Reflected in a Christly knight  
Who warred with Hate that wars might  
cease.

Saint Francis with Saint Patrick bows  
Acknowledgment of him whose name  
Sheds luster on their laureled brows,  
Reflecting Christ Who fled acclaim.

His Hallowed Leader, Heaven's  
Lord,  
His blessing breathes on troops  
who choose  
The Sign of Peace and Love's  
accord  
To scatter Light's infernal foes.

JOHN BERNARD KELLY.



*Wide World Photo*

## Business and Army Problems

(Extracts from a talk, delivered to the personnel of the Army Industrial College in Washington last May by General Robert E. Wood, on the workings of the supply service in the War Department during the World War.)

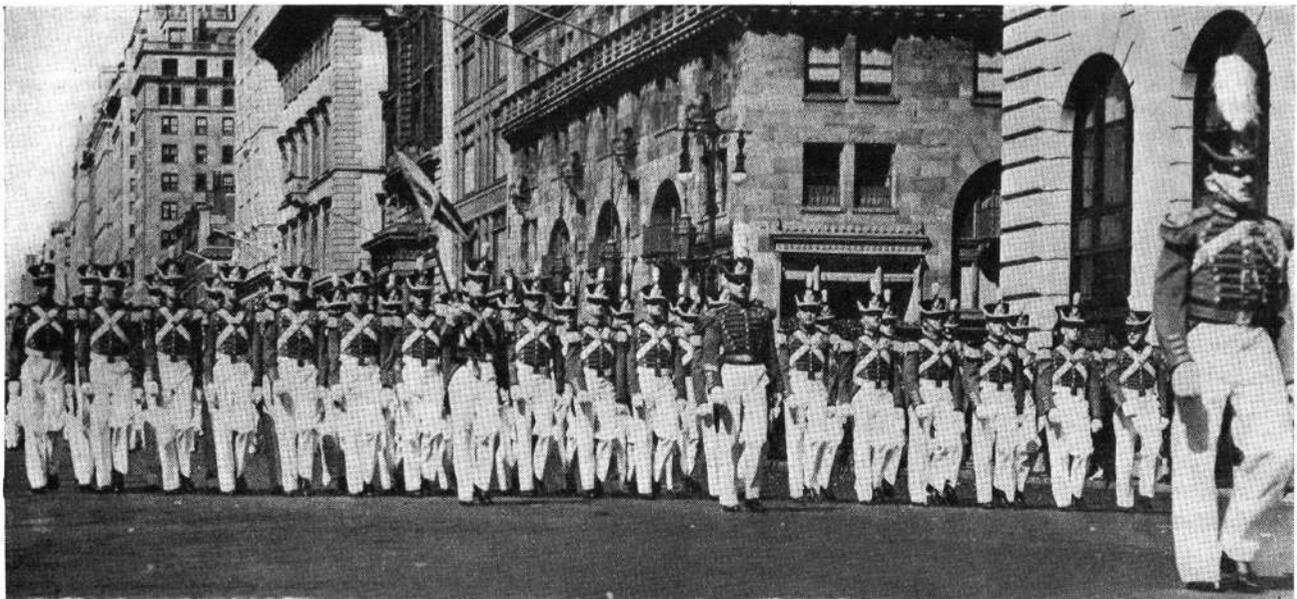
GENERAL WOOD was the Director of the Army Transport Service, AEF, and after the war became the head of Sears Roebuck and Company. With this unusually varied experience in major operations of both peace and war, General Wood's views on the problems and administrative methods of the Army as compared to those of the business world, are not only of great interest but should be regarded to a large degree as authoritative, since probably no other American has had his unique experience. Therefore, we quote from several paragraphs of his discussion at the Army Industrial College.

"I am in a business which is essentially a supply business, and I think you would be interested to know that the larger a business grows the more nearly it approaches the military type of organization. After all, war is the oldest business of man and the larger an organization grows the more nearly it has to model itself along military lines. We have the same old questions about where staff ends and line begins. We have some four hundred stores scattered all over the United States. We have a staff in Chicago, a parent organization. We go out among the store managers and I find they have the same reaction toward our staff as I have had as a young lieutenant of Cavalry. They believe these fellows in Chicago lie awake nights to cause them trouble and issue circulars. Then you come back and listen to the staff and they think all the fellows in the field are dumbbells. I have just to close my eyes and it takes me back thirty years to my time as a Lieutenant.

"The thing to do is to get the people in the field to have confidence in the organization at home, and the organization at home to leave the field alone as much as possible. You find the same thing in civil life that you do in military life; you get a lot of bright young men around headquarters and they want to do something; they want to justify their existence and issue orders and circulars and issue instructions. It seems to me that even the best of them are full of pernicious activity. My biggest problem in the organization (we have 56,000 employees) is to have my staff do as little as possible, but yet be ready on long range plans and on studies of the business so that I may draw on their experience and knowledge; yet to have my men in the field feel that the staff is not there to bother and harass them and drive them to death, but to be of assistance to them in their problems. When you have that feeling, you have one of the main problems worked out.

"In this respect, business and the army have come to the same conclusion. We originally kept our staff in Chicago, but we found they got out of touch with the problems of the field, so now we rotate them. We bring a bright store manager into the staff and send a man from the staff out in the field to refresh his memory.

"So you find in every large organization a striking analogy to a military organization, and I have no hesitation in saying that the Army probably understands the principles of organization better than many large and successful business organizations."



107th Infantry Church Parade

Wide World Photo



Photo Courtesy Boeing Aircraft Co.

Boeing YE 17 Bomber

SINCE Japan denounced the Naval Treaties and thereby removed their moral restraint on lesser countries which had signed them only in part or not at all, the unleashed fears of some of those nations for their naval security have led to a new spurt of competitive or equalizing naval construction.

This new building is keenest exactly where laymen had long been bidden not to expect it, namely in battleships. It is a reminder that the more things change the more they are the same. Capital ships more powerful than before are to be built for the line of battle. They will meet the challenge from the air just as they meet the challenge in their own element, the sea, by armor and by gun power.

Our own Navy, with the largest naval air force of all the Powers and acknowledged by fair minds in other countries to be the naval leader in aviation's potentialities, is to lay down two new 35,000 ton battleships.

#### "BATTLEWAGONS" POPULAR

Italy started to build a couple of that size over two years ago. France has laid the first keelplate of such a one and will build a second. Great Britain has appropriated for two and may proceed shortly with more. Germany has announced one for the present. Japan has not made her plans public, but the chief question is whether they will be based on battleships exceeding the 35,000 tons displacement adhered to by other countries.

All the scare propaganda, so rampant since the war, about aviation having rendered battleships worthless is now called to account. It was as vociferous in some other countries as here. Part of it was sincerely, though ignorantly or fanatically, motivated—there is no doubt about that—, but the mass of it was gross press agency or sordid circulation promotion. And under all the abuse the Navy preserved silence.

Some "actuarial risks" on bombardment crews attacking battleships protected by modern anti-aircraft batteries I quoted last July<sup>1</sup> and cited the thickness of deck armor opposing the hits. My purpose was to

<sup>1</sup> See the *Reserve Officer*, July 1936, pages 17-19, Edmond C. Fleming.

# Battleships and Bombs . .

by E. C. Fleming

Copyright by E. C. Fleming, 1937

indicate how the offensive power of planes is neutralized by the defensive power of the capital vessel.

#### 8-IN. DECK ARMOR

Examining the new edition of *Jane's Fighting Ships* I find the new French battleships, Richelieu and Jean Bart, reported to be designed with 8-inch armor continuous along the upper or lower decks.

This is quite an advance beyond the heaviest deck armors yet generally known. Both H. M. S. Nelson and H. M. S. Rodney have 6¼-inch deck armor. Our U. S. S. Pennsylvania and U. S. S. Arizona received 6-inch deck armor amidships and 3-inch armor at the ends when they were modernized. Even heavier deck protection was given to three other U. S. Battleships, Idaho, Mississippi and New Mexico, during their modernization, but the figures have not been made public.

No details are yet known of the deck armor of any of the other newly authorized battleships than the French. That it is less than that of the trend of recent years quoted in the paragraph above is not likely. Such thickness is impenetrable to the 1000 lb. bomb, which, when dropped from 8000 ft. or higher, may actually pierce 4½ inches or 5 inches of armor. This fact, in turn, is activating the development of 2000 lb. and 4000 lb. bombs and of the planes for dropping them.

Anti-aircraft ordnance afloat is considered in most countries to be ahead of its counterpart ashore, which need not surprise anyone, for artillery is the reason for existence of the capital ship.

#### NOT SALUTING GUNS

Though *Jane's Fighting Ships, 1936* shows the A. A. armament of the British battleships as still consisting of four 4.7-inch guns—except six of that calibre for Nelson and Rodney—there have been hints of late that the number of guns per ship was increased last year to eight. This would follow the lead of U. S. Navy practice, which is eight 5-inch A. A. guns on the battleships. The French also install eight A. A.

(Please turn to page 22)

# KEEPING UP WITH *the* TIMES

*Title Design*

by GEORGE GRAY

by *2nd Lieut. Thomas J. Murray*

101st Signal Battalion



The opinions expressed are solely those of the author and are in no sense official.—Editor.

It is an axiom of Mars that each new war begins where the old one left off. This isn't for tactical or technical reasons but for purposes of economy. Keeping up with the latest styles from Patou, Molyneux or Maggi is expensive enough, but keeping up with Leavenworth, Camberly and St. Cyr runs into billions. New types of arms, equipment and transportation are devised and approved almost monthly, certainly annually, and it is only natural that organization must change too.

The beginning of the World War found our Army with little to offer in the way of communication. Battalion and regimental headquarters communication sections were unknown and the Signal Corps was but a minor interest. Active combat soon demonstrated the need for a more comprehensive system and the present organization was gradually evolved. As time has gone on it has become increasingly evident that the present system of furnishing signal communication needs further change. These changes should be made now, during peace time, not left for emergency treatment during the first few hectic months of a major conflict.

The principle defect in this system is that it calls for "Jacks-of-all-trades," and it is well known that perfection is rarely forthcoming from Jack. Trying to have Infantry, Artillery or Cavalry perform Signal Corps duties is like trying to blow up a section of the Maginot Line with an air rifle—you just have the wrong tool. The experienced worker uses the tool best suited to the job at hand, so why must we stick to the antiquated idea of having a gunner or rifle man pounding a key or laying wire? Isn't the Signal Corps the proper tool for installing Signal systems?

Well, much has been said of the superior ability of the Infantryman to understand the problems of the Infantry—and similarly with the Artilleryman—and the consequent betterment in cooperation and furnishing communication in conjunction with those problems. Let us see if these things are true.

Sufficient personnel, if properly trained, are provided by the present Tables of Organization to con-

struct and operate a communication system within the division during peace time, but in the event of mobilization, units will be expanded to war strength. With this expansion, promotions will occur and officers now assigned to communication sections will be advanced and replacements will often be individuals from civil life assigned to the organization's reserve cadre, who, while they may have conscientiously kept up with the developments of their branch of service, know little, and care less about signal work.

Added to this initial handicap will be the problem of absorbing and training many recruits and draftees. In spite of new and greatly improved rules and regulations for governing selection and assignment, units below the division probably won't be any too well supplied with men having the proper technical background when the next emergency takes place. Linemen and runners aren't very good insurance risks, and radio and telegraph operators aren't much safer. None of these men, save possibly the runners, can be developed overnight. They all require long periods of concentrated training under the supervision of capable instructors. Such periods are difficult to set aside during battle and such instructors are all too often conspicuous by their absence in the arms other than Signal Corps.

When we have a line organization with a decided shortage of trained signal personnel due to casualties, to whom does it turn? GHQ, Army and Corps commanders expect each Division to maintain its own communication system and the Division signal officer is held responsible for seeing that all runs smoothly. His is the problem of finding replacements for the Brigade, Regimental and Battalion Headquarters Companies. Where will he find them? "Well," says the Infantry or Artillery commander, "that's his problem. He's in the Signal Corps!"—and that's where the cooperation and understanding must come from, the Signal Corps.

LET us look at this problem sensibly. The Signal Corps has no idea that it is the whole army, but—it does realize that it is the mortar which holds together the bricks of the whole pattern. Communication by means other than word of mouth and hand signals has become so important that no general would dream of carrying on a campaign without considering communication needs and practices. The type of training required by Signal Corps personnel differs greatly from that required by the other arms. The time available to National Guard units for such training is so limited that both instructors and pupils must be especially adapted to signal work in order for satisfactory results to take place and to insure a maximum of efficiency.

Unfortunately the average National Guard organization has all too few officers who are really qualified by background and training properly to manage and instruct an efficient communication section—however competent they may be as Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry officers. Occasionally an organization is blessed with a graduate of the National Guard and Reserve Officer's Class of the Signal School—or more frequently with a graduate of the Enlisted Specialist's Course at the Infantry School. Fortunate indeed are these units—but not so fortunate the individuals. All too often such a man is doomed by his efficiency to remain in his present grade; commanding officers are loath to lose a good communications officer or sergeant. The result is that many a good officer remains a "shavetail" long beyond the point where he should normally expect to be promoted and many a good prospective officer is passed up until "a vacancy for a communication officer occurs." If, on the other hand, they are promoted, the organization loses the benefit of a competent, trained communication specialist.

There we are, on the horns of a dilemma. In some



Wide World Photo

An Army escort brought the mail through to Louisville, Ky., after the floods had disrupted the postal service for more than a week. The postal bags are piled up on a steel barge, moored at the end of one of the flooded streets.



Wide World Photo

Communications were kept open, looting prevented, and order restored by the regular army and National Guard detachments which patrolled the streets of Louisville, Ky., while the flood was at its height.

cases the commander seeks to temporize, to evade the dilemma, by promoting the individual and having him continue with signal work. When this is done something is bound to suffer from neglect and usually it is the work the individual should be doing by virtue of his new rank.

Civilians whose occupations are in electrical or communication fields, or amateur radio operators, aren't usually attracted to the Infantry or Artillery. The average civilian isn't even aware that the various regiments and battalions furnish their own communication but, quite naturally, assumes that the Signal Corps does this work and consequently approaches the Signal Corps when thinking of entering the service.

Since we in the National Guard are particularly interested in this problem as it affects the Guard, let us look into the situation as it now exists in New York State and then let us see what remedy might be prescribed.

How many of you know the Signal Instructor, even know his name? You're all personally acquainted with the instructor assigned to your regiment, but it's the signal Instructor who has to worry when the many signal units within the state aren't functioning as they should. There are 85 different units engaged in Signal work in 36 different Armories in 18 towns and cities in this State, and of these, 63 units in 27 Armories located in 17 towns and cities are properly division troops. The time and expense that would be necessary in order for the Signal Instructor to properly supervise these units would be prohibitive.

Another angle that will demonstrate the small chance there is for real coordination is found in the fact that there are 65 division, brigade, regimental and battalion commanders, 65 headquarters company commanders and 62 communication officers (not to mention 62 plans and training officers and 32 Regular Army Instructors), all of whose idiosyncrasies, schemes, ideas and pet plans and training methods must be taken into consideration and given a voice in the

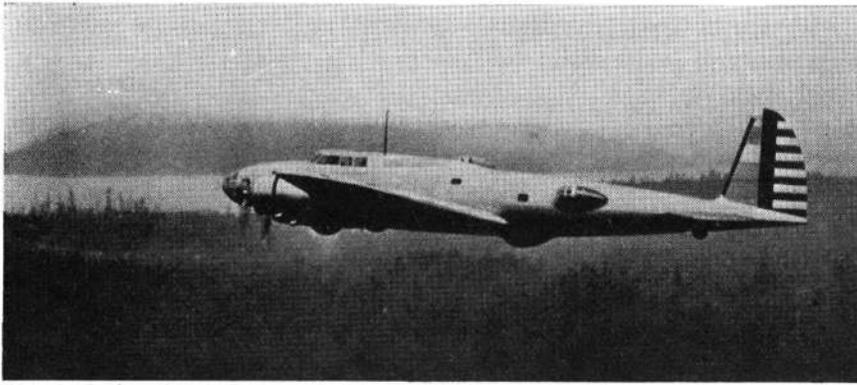


Photo by Boeing Aircraft Co.

The first of the new Boeing YB-17 four-engined bombers—the largest landplane in America, being flown from Seattle to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. Foreshadowing the trend of tomorrow's transport planes, this ship weighs more than 16 tons.

preparation of drill and training schedules for the units in this State alone. Take, now, the case of our instructors. We have to place a lot of confidence in our instructors and it is too much to expect that they be experts in Signal matters as well as in Infantry or Artillery or whatever branch it may be. Yet, organizations as a whole will reflect, during combat or maneuvers, any lack of coordinated and properly directed training which is allowed to take place during Armory and camp drill periods.

Another side of the picture which would seem to indicate the desirability of a change in the present system is the question of economy. We have already seen how expensive it would be to have proper contact between the Signal Instructor and the communication unit. Added to this is the huge amount, thousands of dollars, spent annually by the government for repairs and surveyed equipment. Properly informed and controlled personnel would eliminate a large part of this expense, for much of it is caused by misuse and improper handling due to lack of training.

Having made a diagnosis of the case, let's try to find a remedy for the ailment. One of two things must be done. Either the various arms must devise some system more practical than the one now in use, or the Signal Corps must take over the task of furnishing communication for the whole Army.

**A**SSUMING that we have decided that a "Jack-of-all-trades" solution is not to be thought of, let us devise a corrective measure using the proper tool—the Signal Corps. The one exception to the general rule being that Artillery firing batteries would furnish their own system. Let us replace the present system of 1 Division Signal Company and 28 communication sections within the Infantry Division with one Signal Regiment attached to the Division as the Medical, Quartermaster and Engineer Regiments are now attached. Let the Regiment be divided into four battalions—one battalion being assigned to each Infantry Brigade, one to the Artillery Brigade and one to the Division in lieu of the present Signal Company. The battalions

assigned to brigades would be divided into companies, one company acting in place of the present Brigade Headquarters Company and one company being assigned to each regiment. The company assigned to a regiment would be further subdivided into platoons, one platoon acting as the present Regimental Headquarters Company does, and one platoon assigned to each battalion to act as the present Battalion Headquarters Company does. (References to Headquarters Companies meaning in all cases, the communication section thereof.)

The commanding officer of the Signal Regiment would act as Division Signal Officer and the commander of each sub-unit would act as the communication officer of the organization to which his unit was attached. In all cases the unit signal officer and his group would be permanently attached for maneuvers or combat and would function under the tactical control of the organization commander concerned; at other times the Regiment would be located, quartered and trained in one location.

Under this plan important changes would be effected. The dual control which now exists between the division signal officer and commander of the special troops, would be eliminated. Competent signal corps officer and enlisted instructors would be available at the point of training at all times. Much would be saved in expense and much gained in increased efficiency and ability. Officer and "non-com" schools and extension-course schools could be conducted with direct contact with and cooperation from the signal instructor. Graduates of the Signal Corps School would be utilized to the fullest possible extent. Furthermore, each brigade commander would have as his signal adviser an officer of field grade, eligible for training at the Command and General Staff school and consequently fully able to anticipate and cooperate with the commander's views. Programs and schedules could be prepared by the division signal officer with the aid of the signal instructor. The prescribed training would be carried out intelligently and in its entirety. Due to the centralization, assembled personnel and equipment would be available for training thereby providing practice in new operation both wire and wireless. Teamwork, which is so necessary for successful communication, would be fostered. Training would be carried on unhindered by the many ideas, schemes, and pet plans of the 269 heretofore mentioned individuals who now have a finger in the pie. This centralization would simplify the problem of signal supply and maintenance, and the present losses due to untrained personnel would be eliminated, leaving a substantial sum available for the purchase

(Please turn to page 18)

# The Military Order of the Buzz Saw

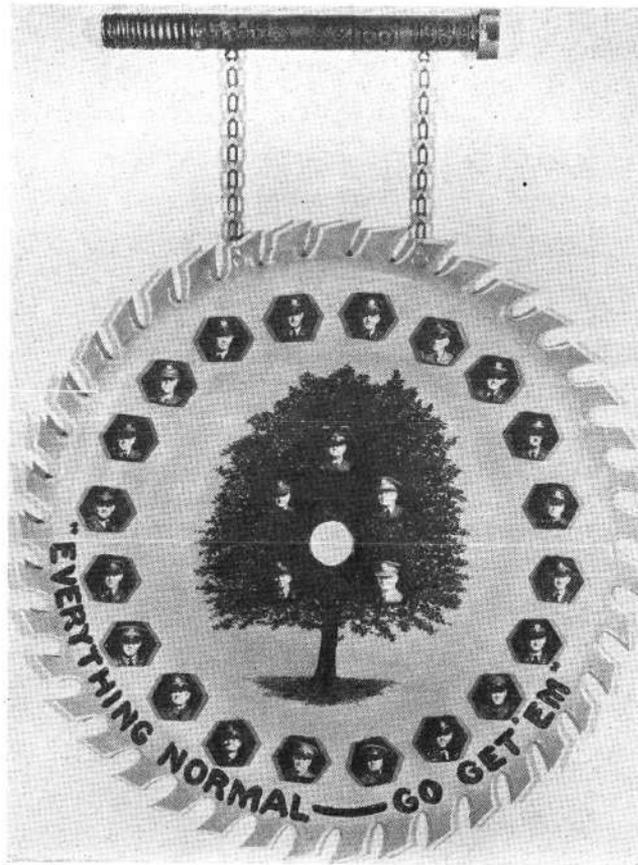
by Capt. G. B. Barth, F. A.

## History of a novel, though unofficial insignia

THIS strange contraption has been unofficially adopted as the coat of arms of the 2nd Corps Area C and G S School, held last fall at Camp Dix, N. J.

The students and instructors lived in the one story building erected for Army Headquarters of the C P X held at Dix several years ago. The central hall of this building was used as the class room. I found that we needed a gong of some kind to summon the faithful to class at the end of rest periods. My assistant, Staff Sgt. Harry Kottick, was given the rather tough assignment of producing a gong. He found that no such article of G. I. equipment was to be had but, being a good soldier, would not return empty handed. He persuaded the quartermaster sergeant to turn him loose in the warehouse and emerged with a large rusty buzz saw and a ten inch bolt. When suspended from a rope and lustily "whanged" the improvised gong was 100% efficient, even being successful in getting all hands on deck in time for breakfast. I took quite a razzing over my makeshift and was immediately dubbed "Major Bowes."

Major Jerry Crowley of the 165th Infantry developed the gong idea into an insignia and, at a reunion of the class given by Major H. Russell Drowne at Squadron A armory, presented a copy to each of us. As you see, the students are depicted as twenty "nuts." Originally the instructors were similarly shown but apparently Major Crowley didn't want to



cast aspersions so publicly upon his mentors so that was changed. However, the fact the instructors are very decidedly "up a tree" seems to me just about as much of an implication.

The tree denotes the much emphasized references of Col. Herbst regarding the use of a club carved from a particular type of elm tree.

After much discussion we decided that the blank space in the center of the tree was reserved for General A, that vacillating gentleman who can never make up his mind; whom we are always pursuing but have never yet met face to face.

The motto "Everything Normal—Go Get 'Em" was inspired from the teaching at this school for the first time

of the telegraphic type of field order for trained troops. From the old voluminous field order of past years the pendulum has swung as far in the other direction. I was on the platform the day the first telegraphic type order was issued. After looking it over, Major Crowley smiled and said "I see 'Everything Normal, —Go Get 'Em.'" This became a catch phrase.

The gentlemen "up the tree" reading clockwise from 12 o'clock are Col. Geo. A. Herbst, Inf. (Director), Maj. T. D. Davis, Inf., instructor with 107th Inf., Capt. G. B. Barth, instructor with 105th F. A., Maj. J. N. Caperton, Cav., instructor with 101st Cav., and Maj. M. S. Eddy, Inf., a member of the faculty from the school at Fort Leavenworth who represented the parent organization.

# "Cold Steel"

by Lt. D. F. Munster

258th Field Artillery

WHEN next you step out for parade, and see the bright sabres weaving shimmering arcs in the air, give a thought to the long and honorable career of the "shining brand" in war. It is a far cry from the great two-handed, armor shattering broadsword of the Crusader to the slim, chastely engraved bit of nickel-plate which clinks so musically at the side of the modern military man. Time has wrought many changes since the days when destinies were carved with four feet of good Damascus or Andrea Ferrara in the hands of intrepid adventurers.

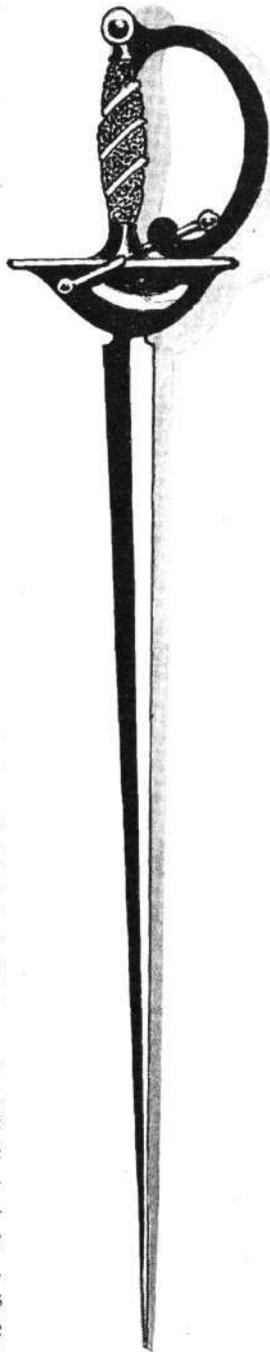
Yet, modern as we may consider ourselves, warriors of Caesar's time gave us many of our cardinal principles of fighting with point and blade. The legionary won the world for Imperial Rome with his "gladius" and "pilum." The latter was five feet long, made up of a short, wrought iron spear gripped by two iron-bound lengths of wood. This precursor of our modern bayonet-equipped rifle could be used for thrusting, and was an all-too-effective javelin at surprising ranges. Brave the Gauls and Britons who charged full tilt into a rain of them, only to encounter sturdy, kneeling men with "pila" outstretched, ready to impale a hapless enemy. When at close range, the "gladius", a short broadsword, did yeoman duty as a cutting weapon. While the cohorts of Vercingetorix were heaving their broadbladed axes into the air, preparing for a mighty downswing, stocky little Romans would deftly dart their keen swords into exposed portions of their bodies, and terminate their belligerent activities.

Centurions and centuries passed on over the golden rim of Time's horizon, and a new type of fighting man came into being. This newcomer placed more and more dependence on armor. Obviously, the short-sword could have little effect against thick plates of steel. A new technique, a new weapon was required. Armorers developed the broadsword as used at Acre and Agincourt. Over five feet long, a hand's breadth wide, this ponderous implement, when wielded by one of Pyle's "Men of Iron", could shear through plate armor as if it were paper, inflicting wounds from which the victim seldom recovered. A single

blow could cut a horse nearly in two, after accounting for its rider. The ironclads were well-nigh invincible, until science gave the long bow and the crossbow into the hands of the man-at-arms. The Bowman, while a knight was nowhere within effective distance to use hand weapons, could drive a bolt through his massive breastplate. Thereafter, swordplay adapted itself to changing conditions, and progressed by leaps and bounds reaching its apex in the gaudy times chronicled by Dumas. The beautifully balanced rapier, four feet long, weighing little, was like the flickering tongue of a snake in its agile movements. Wounds by it, unless received in vital spots, were inconsiderable, hence the need for great skill in manipulation.

Firearms, of course, did much to eliminate hand-to-hand combat. But a single-shot weapon, difficult to reload quickly, was no weapon for a horseman. Nor was the rapier. In combat, the snaphaunce, flintlock or cap-and-ball piece, once fired, might just as well be jettisoned, due to the rapidity with which forces joined battle. And a saddle is emphatically not a good place for involved fencers to use. Yet, a good blade was still adequate insurance against harm from the enemy, mounted or afoot. Nations developed their own designs, ranging from the comparatively short-half-moon of the near-eastern "scimitar" to the long, straight "claymore" of the Scot. But in general, sabres followed the same pattern—a long blade, well balanced, rather wide, with a point and one cutting edge, and some form of handguard. This style is well adapted to the cut-and-thrust type of melee warfare.

Men of yore took pride in their swords. In the past, the greatest inheritance a youth could desire was his father's trusty companion—his sword. Even today, among the Japanese, long known as courageous, honorable fighters, a Samurai will part with anything but the keen, ivory-mounted sword of his ancestors. The writer has cut through a large block of tough wood with one of them, although it had been unsharpened for hundreds of years, without marking the blade.



(Please turn to page 22)

## N.G. & N.M.R.S.: Notes and News

**T**HE Annual Meeting of the members of the Society was held at the Society's headquarters, State Office Building, 80 Centre Street, New York on Wednesday, May 12th. Because the report of the Society's President, General Haskell, will be of interest to Branch officers and to the members—thousands of them—who contributed to the Society in its first year, we quote the pertinent paragraphs of that report. The quotations are taken directly from the minutes of the meeting:

"The President stated that, in its first 'year,' he thought the Society had done well; that several of its twenty-seven Branches had done outstandingly well, comparatively speaking, and that some Sections of some Branches had made conspicuous contributions to the parent Society. He said that the Society's five incorporators had met on November 17th, 1936, to sign and acknowledge the Certificate of Incorporation; that the Certificate had been approved by Justice Philip C. McCook on November 25th of the same year; that the incorporators had adopted the By-Laws of the Society on December 11th, and that the first meeting of the Directors had followed immediately thereafter. An Organization Committee had met on December 30th, and as a result of its recommendations there had been sent out, on January 6th, 1937, to each of the twenty-seven Branches comprising the Society, a detailed letter of explanation enclosing a Proposed Plan of Organization, as well as a Suggested Form of Constitution and a Suggested Form of By-Laws for Branches.

"The tangible results thus far achieved showed that the idea behind the Society was unusually well understood in some quarters. General Haskell cited the 174th Infantry Branch in particular, and stated that one of the other Branches (the Headquarters Branch) had already added several Sections, with civilians as Presidents thereof, to the twelve Sections which originally comprised this Branch. In this connection, he continued, he was opposed to asking outsiders to help the Society before those inside the National Guard and the Naval Militia had shown their interest in the Society by giving it definite and generous financial support."

\* \* \*

The Branch in Greater New York which heads the list of contributors to the parent Society is the Headquarters Branch, with twelve original Sections.

Another Branch which is outstanding because of the contribution it made is the 174th Infantry Branch (Buffalo). The twenty Sections which comprise this Branch donated a total of \$962.00, which is a mark for every Branch to shoot at in the year 1937-38.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society, held on May 12th, the Society's fiscal year was changed from the calendar year to the year beginning on May 1st and ending April 30th of the following year. The current fiscal year (1937-38) therefore began last May 1st, and will end on April 30th, 1938.

\* \* \*

A number of Sections have been started by civilians, both men and women, who are not directly connected with the New York National Guard or the New York Naval Militia, but who are vitally interested in both services, and who recognize the deep significance and worth of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society. The first of these civilian friends to translate this interest into tangible results was Mrs. Jerome B. Crowley, wife of Major Crowley, the Plans & Training Officer of the 165th Infantry ("Old 69th" of New York). Mrs. Crowley held a bridge-tea party at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on Saturday afternoon, May 8th, the net proceeds of which were turned over to the Society by the "Headquarters Auxiliary Section," 165th Infantry Branch, of which Section Mrs. Crowley is President.



### THE MAXIMS YOU DON'T COUNT

**H**ERE are seven of Mallison's maxims for success. Strange, isn't it, says the author, how everyone reads them, and everyone accepts them—and not one in a hundred practises them:

1. Set a goal for yourself and spare no efforts or pains to reach it.
2. An ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness.
3. Do what you have to do a little better than anyone else does it.
4. When you have something to sell, either service or commodity, see to it that you make a friendly impression.
5. Salesmen are born—but they are made, too, by initiative, ambition and determination.
6. The keynote of success lies within every individual.
7. Make good—or make room.

—Ohio Guardsman.



VOL. XIV, No. 3      NEW YORK CITY      JUNE, 1937

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET      LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE  
*Editor*      *General Advertising Manager*

LT. COL. EDWARD BOWDITCH      MAJ. ERNEST C. DREHER  
*Associate Editor*      *N.Y.C. Advertising Manager*

### BATTLESHIPS AND BOMBS

**I**N this issue of the GUARDSMAN is published an article on the probable effectiveness of air attack on battleships. Since the article was written a battleship has been sunk in action by bombing attack—the first time in history that this has occurred. Similar ships have been destroyed from the air in maneuvers but the sinking of the *España* constitutes a new page in naval history. Consideration must be given to the fact that the *España* was an old type ship and was protected by a deck of only one-and-a-half inch armor whereas the upper decks on more modern craft are four inches with three inch decks below. There is no mention in dispatches of any defending aircraft and in all probability her anti-aircraft defense was deficient (she is listed as having only two light anti-aircraft guns).

While this particular incident does not prove anything with regard to more modern ships, it does furnish food for thought in that luck has apparently much to do with the success of such attacks. A case was recently reported from the same area where a plane dropped a bomb on a ship and the bomb lodged in the funnel. Fortunately it was a dud or the consequences would have been serious for the ship.

The development of anti-aircraft protection on modern ships of war is apparently keeping pace with the offensive developments in aircraft so that it would appear to be good policy to keep abreast of both sea and air developments since nothing has definitely proven either of these weapons superior.

### WHERE ARMY MONEY GOES

**T**HE appropriation bill for the military activities of the War Department, passed by the House of Representatives on Friday, carries a total of \$416,000,000. General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, gave the House Appropriations Committee an analysis of the estimates on a functional basis. Pay of military components accounts for 46 per cent of the total; new equipment, including 513 new airplanes for the Air Corps, for 16 per cent; maintenance and operation of plant and equipment and land purchase for 15 per cent;

subsistence and forage for the Regular Army and National Guard 8 per cent; training, including civilian groups, target practice and rifle matches 4 per cent; pay of civilian personnel 4 per cent; clothing for the Regular Army and National Guard 3 per cent; research and development and miscellaneous items 2 per cent; and new construction 2 per cent.

The program of expansion under which the Regular Army has been carried from an enlisted strength of 118,000 to an enlisted strength of 156,000 will be followed in the coming fiscal year, with 165,000 enlisted men the goal. That expansion has not been matched in the field of equipment. The Chief of Staff informed the House Appropriations Committee that the Army was short of tanks, armored cars, semi-automatic rifles, anti-aircraft guns, ammunition, automobiles and guns equipped for high-speed towing. If the amount set down in the Chief of Staff's analysis of expenditures for new equipment is analyzed a second time and the amounts sought for the Air Corps and civilian components excluded, then the expenditure for new equipment becomes 4 per cent of the whole budget.

In its report the House Appropriations Committee referred also to the Army housing program, brought to a standstill by the financial demands of the program for increased strength of the Army. The committee sees as a desirable goal a "balance between personnel and material." Army subsistence, pay and clothing account for fifty-seven cents out of every dollar and routine overhead costs for an additional fifteen cents. Army pay alone calls for \$161,000,000 in the appropriation bill for 1938. Increasing the size of the Regular Army did not dispose of the problem of modernization of the Army, but actually seems to have made it more acute.—*Courtesy N. Y. Sun.*

### THE WORLD'S ARMIES

**M**UCH has been published recently regarding rearmament throughout the world and a news dispatch just published puts the number of trained men at 55,000,000 not including China.

General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, has reported to Congress that on July 1st, the regular army of the United States will reach its authorized strength of 165,000 men. The survey indicates that we will then rank tenth in size of regular forces, being exceeded by the British Empire, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland, Roumania, Spain and Russia.

The estimated strength of the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserve is 474,378 which places us in nineteenth place in the ranking forty-eight countries.

This survey should prove of interest to those people and societies who constantly oppose all efforts to bring our defense forces somewhere near the strength of those maintained by other countries.

The Congress has this year, for the first time, separated the military from the non-military appropriations in the War Department appropriation bill.



## GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE



### 1937 FIELD TRAINING

(Continued from May Issue)

**F**OLLOWING my remarks in the May issue of the GUARDSMAN concerning the 1937 field training plans at Pine Camp, Fort Ontario, and Fort H. G. Wright, I shall outline briefly in this issue some of the features of the training program at Camp Smith.

All troops attending Camp Smith will be interested to learn that a new bivouac and maneuver site has been secured in the general area northwest of Mohegan. This area, it is believed, is especially well suited not only for regimental bivouacs, but also for problems in minor tactics. It is more open and rolling than the former Canopus area, and affords better opportunities for maneuver and in adequate fields of fire. Furthermore, it is a somewhat shorter distance from Camp Smith.

Two field exercises will be conducted in this area; the first to illustrate an attack against a deployed defense, and the second to illustrate the regiment in the defense, to include the night occupation of a position and the conduct of the defense. In addition, a typical battalion center of resistance will be outlined by the 102nd Engineers in this area, to afford the troops an opportunity actually to visualize on the ground formations and frontages, together with the location of auxiliary weapons, in a defensive position.

Field Exercise Number III will be conducted generally from Camp Smith as a base and will illustrate the conduct of a regimental outpost. This exercise will be prepared, conducted and critiqued under regimental control.

The course in practical map reading and in the use of the compass will be continued and expanded to include the preparation of a road sketch.

Two musketry exercises will be conducted, one of which will be competitive, and also a joint combat practise firing problem in the Manitou area for rifle and machine gun units.

The series of squad and section problems in combat principles will also be continued this year; these will be located generally in the Wendover area.

The personnel of Headquarters and service Com-

panies and Medical Detachments will be grouped for training in a uniform schedule. All three of these units will participate on the first Friday in a joint field exercise at reduced distances, which will serve as a rehearsal for the field exercises of the second week, when they will function with their organizations in their combat duties.

For staff training, in addition to the three field exercises noted above, there will be a progressive terrain exercise during the afternoons of the first week. This exercise will illustrate the conduct of a delaying action, particularly for the smaller units in intermediate delaying positions.

There will also be a demonstration of the employment of a motorized reconnaissance detachment and motorized patrols. This demonstration will be observed by the Command and Staff groups.

One full day will be allowed for training in extended order drill and scouting and patrolling, under regimental control.

The movement of troops to and from Camp this summer will be a combination of rail and motor. All motorized organizations will move by their organic transport, supplemented where required. Movements of troops to and from Camp Smith will be by motor for all N. Y. C. organizations; others move by rail.

In this connection it should be noted that organizations moving to Camp Smith by motor will provide their own drivers. With this in mind, it is desired to impress again upon all concerned the absolute necessity for strict control of convoys, insistence upon safety, and the observance of all local traffic regulations. It should be thoroughly understood by all concerned that these movements of troops must conform with all civilian requirements, and must interfere to a minimum degree with civilian traffic. This is the direct responsibility of organization commanders and of the senior officers present.



*W. H. Haskell*  
Major General

# Speaking of Shooting

WHEN Colonel A. J. MacNab will postpone a trip to the Arctic so that he can attend matches, it is the best possible indication that those matches will be good; for, after all, shooting matches are no novelty to him. The Colonel has consented to present the trophies won during the week of our annual competition and our roving reporter tells us that the preparations throughout the State indicate that the rifle and pistol matches of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia will be contested as never before. Several new teams forged to the front in the 1936 matches with the result that there has been a general tightening up all around to avoid the necessity of telling the folks back home "how come we didn't win."

The program has been rearranged in an endeavor to place the matches in logical sequence and at the same time reduce to a minimum the necessity of competitors changing from range to range.

The course of fire of the Members Match has been revised so that it approximates the course of the National Individual Rifle Match—10 shots, slow fire, standing, 200 yards; 10 shots, rapid fire, sitting or kneeling from standing, 1 minute, 200 yards; 10 shots, rapid fire, prone from standing, 1 minute 10 seconds, 300 yards; all on Target A, and ten shots, slow fire, prone, 600 yards, Target B.

A feature which has been added and which should be of interest and certainly of value to the competitors is the series of two man team matches—these to be fired at 200 yards, slow fire, standing; 200 yards rapid fire, sitting or kneeling from standing; 300 yards, rapid fire, prone from standing; 600 yards prone. Each of these stages constitutes a separate match and these matches are intended to permit team captains and coaches to work with pairs of shooters under com-

petitive conditions similar to those prevailing in the State Matches.

Most of the teams will have some members who have attended previous matches so that it is not necessary here to detail the administrative arrangements—the cafeteria style of messing will obtain as heretofore and with the cooperation of the weather man we will have a series of matches second only to the National Matches in attendance.

The schedule of Matches follows:

*June 5th*

The General Richardson Pistol or Revolver Match .....	2:00 P.M.
The Colonel A. J. MacNab Pistol or Revolver Match .....	2:00 P.M.
The Sayre Trophy Pistol Match .....	3:30 P.M.

*June 6th*

The State Pistol Match .....	10:00 A.M.
The Members Match .....	2:00 P.M.

*June 7th*

The Cruikshank Trophy Match .....	7:30 A.M.
The Wingate Short Range Match .....	11:00 A.M.
The Rogers Mid Range Match .....	1:30 P.M.
The Roe Long Range Match .....	2:00 P.M.

*June 8th*

The Old Guard Trophy Match .....	7:30 A.M.
The Company Team Match .....	8:30 A.M.
The 71st Regiment Trophy Match .....	1:00 P.M.

*June 9th*

The Governor's Cup Match.....	7:30 A.M.
Brigade and Headquarters Matches .....	9:00 A.M.
The Adjutant General's Match .....	1:30 P.M.

*June 10th*

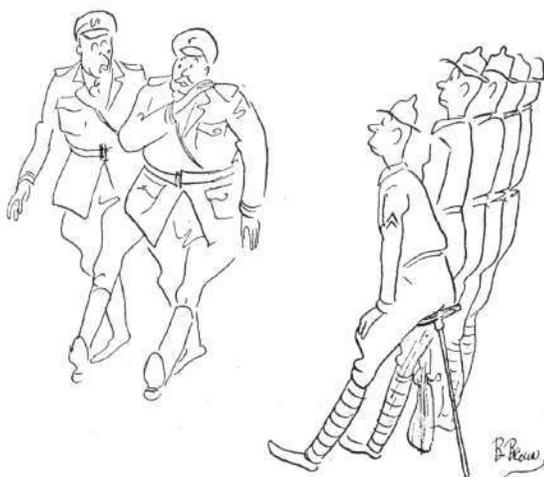
The Thurston Match .....	7:30 A.M.
The McAlpin Match .....	10:30 A.M.
The Second Battalion Naval Militia Veterans' Trophy .....	10:30 A.M.

*June 11th*

The State Match .....	7:30 A.M.
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*June 12th*

Naval Militia and Naval Reserve Interstate Small Arms Trophy .....	7:30 A.M.
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"Corporal Simms is from the horsey set."



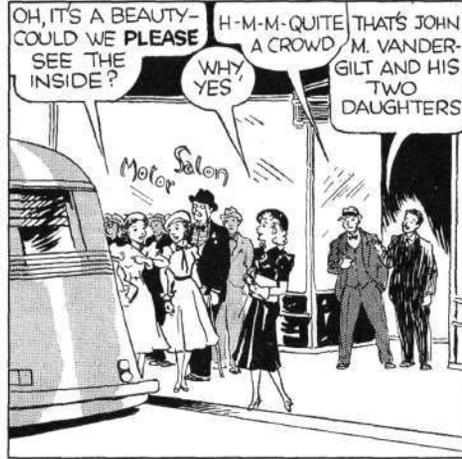
# OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

## THE JUDGE BUYS A TRAILER!



YOUR TRAILER IS AT THE CURB AND READY TO GO - I HOPE YOU FULLY ENJOY IT, SIR

I'M SURE WE SHALL  
C'MON, DAD - LET'S GO!



OH, IT'S A BEAUTY - COULD WE PLEASE SEE THE INSIDE?

H-M-M-QUITE A CROWD  
WHY YES!

THAT'S JOHN M. VANDER-GILT AND HIS TWO DAUGHTERS



WHAT A DUCKY LITTLE REFRIGERATOR - AND IT HAS A REAL ELECTRIC LIGHT IN IT

AND LOOK - A REAL STOVE AND A DARLING CHINA CABINET



YOU MUST FEEL VERY HAPPY TO HAVE THIS FINE TRAILER

YES - I FEEL THE WAY I DID WHEN I FIRST DISCOVERED THIS PRINCE ALBERT TOBACCO



- AND I'LL BE WELL SATISFIED IF THIS TRAILER GIVES HALF THE ENJOYMENT THAT P.A. HAS -

I KNOW WHAT YOU MEAN, PA. CERTAINLY IS ONE OF LIFE'S GREATEST PLEASURES



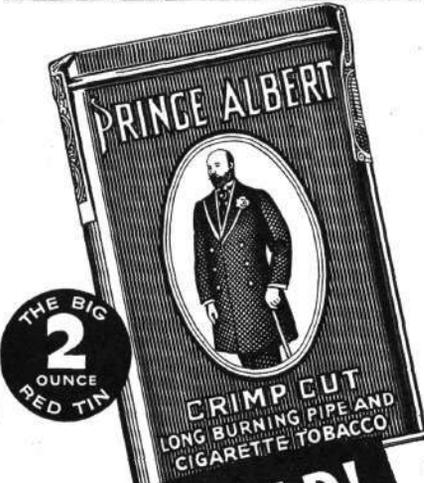
I'VE BEEN SMOKING PRINCE ALBERT FOR 25 YEARS AND IT'S NEVER GOTTEN MY TONGUE SORE!

YES - THAT 'NO-BITE' PROCESS CERTAINLY MAKES PRINCE ALBERT A COOL-BURNING, MELLOW TOBACCO



FOR MILD, COOL-SMOKING MAKIN'S CIGARETTES, TRY PRINCE ALBERT!

**TRY P. A. FREE IN "MAKIN'S" CIGARETTES TOO!**  
Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage. (Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.



THE BIG 2 OUNCE RED TIN

SO MILD!

**P. A. MUST MAKE GOOD WITH YOU OR ELSE -**

Smoke 20 fragrant pipefuls of Prince Albert. If you don't find it the mellowest, tastiest pipe tobacco you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-oz. tin of Prince Albert

50 pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every 2-oz. tin of Prince Albert

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# PRINCE ALBERT THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

# The Will of the Commander

by Captain G. B. Barth, F.A.

A lecture delivered at the closing exercises of  
the New York State Command and General  
Staff School, March 27, 1937.

**T**HE fire of military genius is seldom kindled. A Hannibal, a Wellington, a Lee, a Jackson or a Joffre is as far above you and me as the sun is above the earth. Nevertheless it behooves all of us who follow the profession of arms to study the masters, hoping not to catch the spark of genius but rather to mold our minds and characters in such a way that if opportunity for battle leadership comes to us it will find us competent to carry the burden.

One of our texts has a paragraph that reads as follows: "Mere numbers are not conclusive. The decision to attack, to defend, or to avoid conflict is governed by:

The Mission,  
The Tactical Situation,  
The Terrain,  
The Will of the Commander."

In our school problems we consider in detail the first three of the above factors. What of the fourth? That intangible something,—the will of the commander,—since it cannot be written into the printed page, must be disregarded; whereas we know from history that this elusive, though all important factor, has often tipped the scales. Those few commanders who possessed it sometimes led forces much weaker in numbers to overwhelming success.

The military policy of the United States is defensive from a National viewpoint. This doesn't mean that we will willingly allow our own soil to become a battlefield. The defensive part of our policy is mainly an attitude of mind; once attacked by an aggressor nation our best defensive is an offensive if we are able to swing it. At the beginning of any future war our generals in the field will undoubtedly be forced to conserve our meager forces until a draft army can be made ready for service. This entails a defensive—offensive type of strategy in which relatively untrained levees will be used defensively,

utilizing the strength of prepared defensive positions to offset lack of training, while our first class units, the Regular Army and National Guard form mobile reserves, capable of striking counter offensive blows against enemy vital points. Initially we will probably be outnumbered and must depend on skillful leadership and strong determination on the part of our commanders in order to wage war successfully—in other words "The Will of the Commander must be paramount.

We will study four campaigns, Cannae, Waterloo, Chancellorsville, and the Marne Campaign (1914).—In each of these we will consider the character of the commanders and will show that, in each case, "The will of the Commander", allowed the weaker side, numerically, to win an overwhelming success. All of these

battles may be classed as defensive—offensive operations, the conduct of which fits into our own strategic doctrine—an active defense on a national scale.

## CANNAE

### BRAWN VS BRAINS

Cannae has been termed "the only perfect battle of history". There Hannibal, using defensive-offensive tactics, with his army of 40,000 men, half of whom were poorly trained and equipped auxiliary troops, achieved the complete annihilation of a Roman army of almost twice its size.

First consider the commanders; Hannibal, trained in arms, springing from an illustrious military family; a student of Alexander the great; commander of the Carthaginian army at the age of twenty eight, resourceful and determined to win since defeat so far from his home shores meant annihilation. Opposed to him we find the Roman consul Varro—the bull; a plebian, son of a butcher, a man untutored in war, inclined to be brutal, headstrong and blindly tenacious.

The battle opened with the Romans in a deep narrow formation, one of such mass that only a small percentage could use their arms. Opposing this un-

**Captain Barth is a graduate of The Field Artillery School, Battery Officers Course 1926, a graduate of the Command and General Staff School, 1936 and on the General Staff Corps Eligible List.**

**He is at present assigned as Instructor to the 105th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G.**

\* In the preparation of this article the writer is indebted to Col. Ralph Talbot, F.A., whose lecture entitled "The Defensive-Offensive Maneuver" delivered at the C and G S School, has been freely used. He is also indebted to Maj. Richard G. Tindall, Infantry, instructor at the C and G S School for data on the Marne Campaign and also for helpful criticism of the manuscript.

wieldy, easily enveloped formation Hannibal deployed his Iberians and Gauls, light armed troops, expecting them to give way and absorb the momentum of the Roman charge. Hannibal himself directed this weak center in order to exercise the will of his presence to prevent flight. (See Fig. 1.)

force. He then crossed behind the Roman force attacking in rear and dispersing the Roman left flank cavalry which, until that time had engaged in equal combat with the light Numidian horse. The victorious cavalry now turned, riding into the rear of the Roman mass, closing the only avenue of escape. The carnage continued until the victors were exhausted. Only night put an end to it.

The Roman losses amounted to 55,000. The Carthaginian loss was 6,000. Thus did Hannibal, outnumbered, two to one, plan and execute a defensive-offensive battle of complete annihilation. Taking fearful chances, based on his knowledge of his opponent and of the poor Roman formation, his "will to win", caused him to plan and fight a perfect battle.

WATERLOO

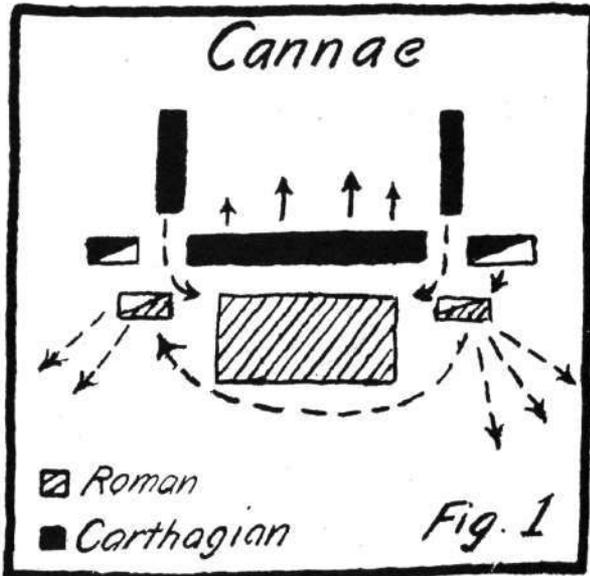
"PRAY GOD FOR NIGHT OR BLUCHER"

The scene changes to the final campaign of the Napoleonic Wars—Waterloo.

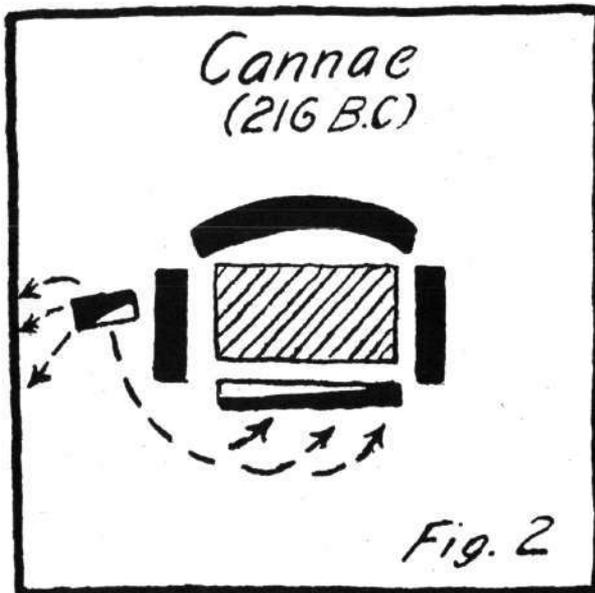
We find the French main force well situated to execute Napoleon's favorite "maneuver from a central position" with Grouchy about to engage Blucher and his 40,000 Prussians at Ligny, while Ney is seeking the main English and Dutch force at Quatre Bras. But the French leader is no longer the Napoleon of Austerlitz and Jena, he is torn by disease, not as sure of himself as of old—his star reached its zenith before Prussian Eylau and is now setting. (See Fig. 3.)

Opposed to him is Wellington—the only general who always defeated the French,—cautious, calculating, but a savage enemy when brought to bay!—the Master of defensive—offensive tactics, so devastating to French arms in the long Peninsular Campaign.

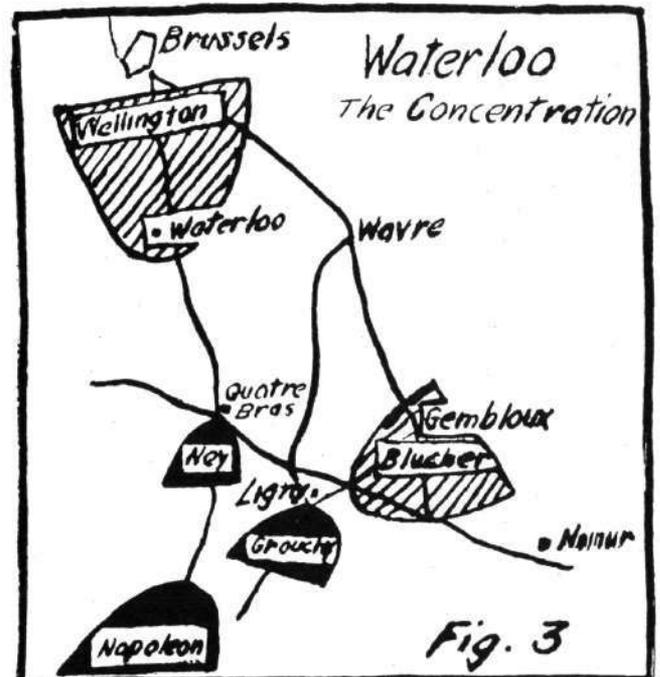
Napoleon and Grouchy win a hard fought battle at Ligny and the Prussians are reported fleeing gene-



Massed behind the flanks were 12,000 heavy armed Carthaginian infantry,—his shock troops,—to be used in enveloping the roman mass after it had advanced into the trap. (See Fig. 2.)



The battle went as Hannibal planned. The Romans advanced, driving back the Carthaginian center. Meanwhile the heavy infantry advanced, faced inward and attacked the Romans simultaneously on both flanks. The cavalry on both flanks engaged the Roman horsemen, Hasdrubal's force overwhelming the Roman knights opposed to it, killing or scattering the entire



(Please turn to page 20)

## KEEPING UP WITH THE TIMES

(Continued from page 8)

of new and much needed equipment.

Furthermore, losses due to transfer and promotion would be eliminated and the officer and enlisted man alike could look forward to a reasonable opportunity for promotion upon demonstration of professional fitness. In the event of mobilization all officers would continue to serve on signal communication work. Promotions due to expansion could be made within the Signal Corps organizations without detriment to the efficiency of any unit or individuals. Reserve cadres would be made up of Signal Corps men, thoroughly familiar with communication methods and problems. Recruits would be absorbed with greater ease and rapidity due to the more perfect state of training and schooling available. A greater number of civilians from the electrical and communication fields would be attracted to the service due to the greater opportunity for advancement open to them. The adoption of a system such as this would greatly enhance the value of the Army in general and of the National Guard in particular. The increase in ability, morale, and *esprit de corps* which would naturally follow, coupled with the huge saving in time, labor, men and money, both in peace and in war, would more than compensate us for any trouble entailed in reorganization.

**T**his idea isn't a new one. Many students of military subjects have given thought to the need for a revision of present method and the concensus of opinion is that something should be done, and preferably along such lines as suggested in this article.

An article by Capt. John A. Ballard, Signal Corps, United States Army, entitled "The National Guard Needs Division Signal Battalions" appeared in the *Signal Corps Bulletin* several years ago and was highly praised. Captain Ballard's organization called for 39 officers and 607 enlisted men as compared with the 40 officers and 714 enlisted men required at the present time for communication units with an Infantry division. The editor of the *Signal Corps Bulletin* then commented on Captain Ballard's article as follows:

"Captain Ballard has served as an instructor with the National Guard and as signal corps representative at the Militia Bureau. His experience warrants careful consideration of his views."

The Adjutants General Association, after careful perusal, formally adopted this plan in the following words:

"Whereas, this association is interested in increased efficiency of signal communication units and in view of the apparent saving which can be effected both in funds and personnel by the proposed plan, it is Resolved: That this association

(Concluded at foot of next column)

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recommends that the plan of combined training for communication personnel be given careful consideration by the Militia Bureau with a view to a practical trial of this plan in one or more National Guard divisions."

Let's keep up with the times and give the army the right tool for the right job. Gentlemen—a toast—"The Army—and Division Signal Regiments!"

**NOTES ON GERMAN ORDNANCE FOR THE COLLECTOR, 1841-1918**

CAPTAIN JAMES E. HICKS, Ordnance Reserve, has compiled a most interesting book on the subject of the various weapons used by the German Army since 1841.

He has collected the data from various sources and presents it in concise form with numerous illustrations. The work covers markings, rifles and pistols, grenades, machine guns, trench mortars and field artillery and should be of great value to collectors and others interested in weapons.

**CAVALRY HOLDING ITS OWN**

AMONG the well considered National Defense recommendations of the American Legion there is one of particular interest which is the subject of considerable thought in the service now. That is to the "increase and further development of mechanized forces, not as a substitute for horse Cavalry but in addition thereto." Recent Army maneuvers and command post exercises have shown the service much of value concerning the utility and power of the two modes of performing Cavalry missions. The mechanized elements, particularly in the Third Army's field exercise, revealed their great strategic and tactical mobility, their capacity for surprise and shock. The horse elements, particularly in the Third Army's CPX, proved invaluable over the bad terrain and in the worst of weather. Both demonstrated the terrific fire power given the Arm by modern weapons. The best thought in and out of the Cavalry is looking to the bulwarking of that Arm for the best method of performing its particular missions and to this end it is safe to say that both the horse and the machine will develop in importance as components of the fighting forces.—*A. and N. Journal.*



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### THE WILL OF THE COMMANDER

(Continued from page 17)

rally towards the east in the direction of Gembloux and Namur. Napoleon is tired, a sick man. He takes Grouchy's report of the eastward flight of the Prussians without verification, retires for the night. His main force, now concentrated west of Ligny, instead of hurrying on to join Ney and crush Wellington, sleeps on its arms—The will of the commander is not there. (See Fig. 4.)

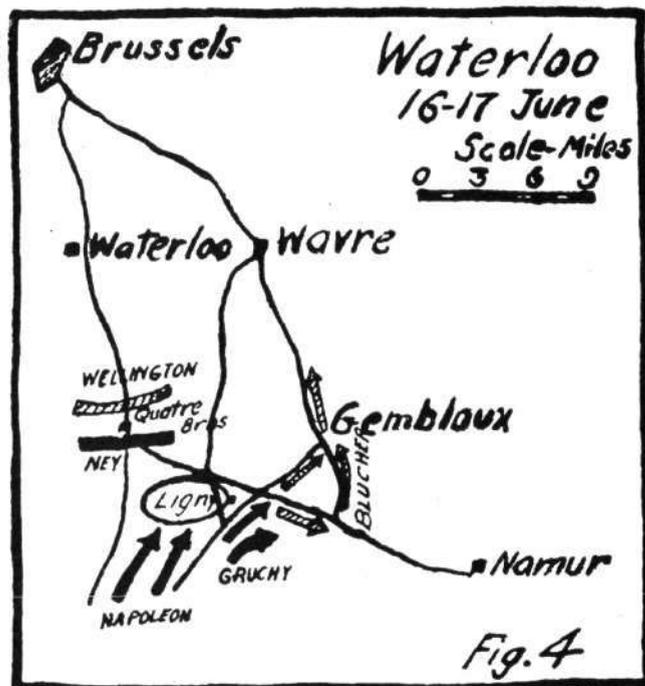


Fig. 4

At this little cross roads on the way to Namur the fate of three nations was decided. There the Prussians turned north, united their scattered columns and, instead of fleeing to the east as Grouchy supposed, marched north towards Wavre to a rendezvous with Wellington. Had Grouchy realized this, he would have taken the westwardly road from Ligny to Wavre, interposing himself between Blucher and Wellington—at Waterloo, night would have come without Blucher and probably too late. This is a classic example of the failure of a campaign due to the following of unverified information.

While the fight at Ligny was in progress Ney encountered the main Allied force at Quatre Bras. Calls for reinforcements being unheeded, he was finally forced to withdraw leaving the Anglo-Dutch army in possession of the field.

The next day the Allies withdrew slowly to the north followed by Ney. Wellington, master of the active defense, was content to give up ground until sure of being able to concentrate his forces for the counter offensive blow. The night before Waterloo he visited Blucher, and, having satisfied himself that the Prussians had eluded Grouchy and could join him in time, elected to come to bay at Waterloo.

The morning of June 18, 1815 we find Ney confronted by Wellington's Angle-Dutch army at Waterloo with Napoleon's tardy legions hurrying north to join in the attack. All through the day the French hurl frontal attack against the sorely pressed Allies. Towards evening Napoleon throws his last reserve, the famous Old Guard, into an attack on the enemy's left. (See Fig. 5.)

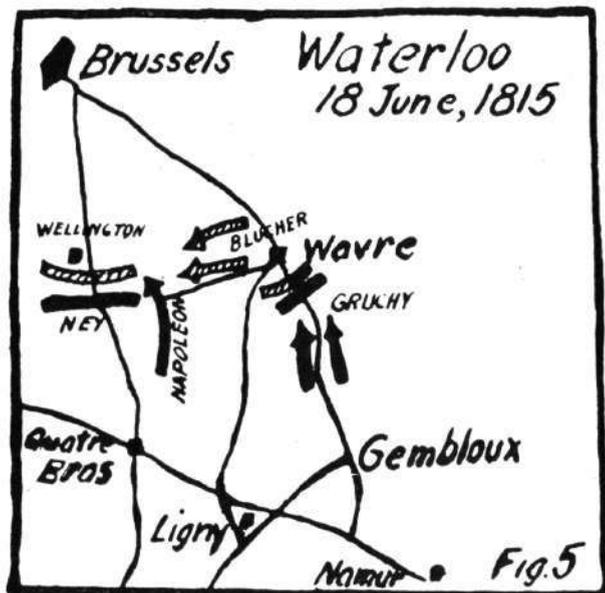


Fig. 5

Where is Grouchy? Where is Blucher? Both commanders anxiously watch the horizon towards the east. Clouds of dust are seen and finally Blucher's leading corps arrives and throws itself on the exposed flank of the Old Guard. He has left a force to contain Grouchy and, hurrying towards Waterloo, arrives in time to turn the tide. The battle is over; the French in flight towards the south.

Again it is the Will of the Commander, Wellington, that tipped the scales. Willing to yield until the crucial moment at which he calculates he can concentrate his scattered forces, he turns savagely, holding his heterogeneous force to their task until the arrival of Blucher makes the counter offensive possible.

In Wellington's conduct of the defense we find him following Hannibal's tactics of Cannae; he places his unreliable Dutch Allies in prepared positions to absorb the French frontal attacks while his veteran British regulars are initially held in reserve to meet the final enemy thrusts. Again, as did Hannibal, he goes to the vital front, his weak center and left, and there exerts his will on the battle.

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## BATTERY A 244th COAST ARTILLERY

THE Battery reports its annual Civil Association election and its annual basket-ball game, dance and entertainment. The Battery defeated the Wilson Club of Brooklyn 27-26 and were presented with the 244th Coast Artillery Basket-ball Championship Trophy. An entertainment in which Tappy Mack, Annette Rich, and Marie Antrobus starred was followed by songs and general dancing.

## 14th INFANTRY

TECHNICAL SERGEANT DANIEL H. DANZIGER, Regular Army Sergeant, attached to the 14th Infantry, N. Y. N. G. for the past ten years, will retire from the Army, after completing thirty years' service, on July 31, 1937 with the rank of Master Sergeant. The Non-Commissioned Officers Association 14th Infantry, N. Y. N. G. will tender Sergeant Danziger a farewell dinner in appreciation of his services to the regiment at the Bossert Hotel, Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday evening, June 5th.

Sergeant Danziger was born in 1892 at Griffin Corners, N. Y. After graduating from High School in 1908 he enlisted in Battery E, 2nd Field Artillery at Cheyenne, Wyoming. In 1911, he left the 2nd Field Artillery in the Philippine Islands to enlist in the 98th Company Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. In 1916, he left the 91st Company Coast Artillery Corps at Hawaii to enlist in Battery B, 8th Field Artillery at El Paso, Texas. When the World War broke out he was sent to the 1st Officers School and graduated on May 31, 1917 with recommendation for a commission as 2nd Lieutenant, Field Artillery, was ordered to Sparta, Wisc. and there organized Battery E, 17th Field Artillery. He went overseas with the 7th Field Artillery. While overseas he was Liaison Officer 28th Infantry and was subsequently transferred to Company I, 28th Infantry. He served throughout the war, and until 1925, with the 28th Infantry when he was detailed Sergeant Instructor at the University of Pennsylvania which he left in 1926 to re-enlist in the 28th Infantry. Detailed Sergeant Instructor in 1927, he was assigned to the 14th Infantry, N. Y. N. G. where he is continuing his service until his retirement on July 31st next. Sergeant Danziger is married and holds a 1st Lieutenant's commission in the Officers Reserve Corps.

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## SPECIAL SERVICE SCHOOLS 1937-38

THE New York National Guard quota at the several Army Service Schools has just been announced in Training Circular No. 7, Headquarters New York National Guard—they are as follows:

### OFFICERS

No.	Course	School	Dates of Attendance
15	N.G. & Res. Offs.	Infantry	Feb. 28-May 28, 1938
2	N.G. & Res. Offs.	Cavalry	Feb. 28-May 28, 1938
3	N.G. & Res. Offs. (Fall)	Field Artillery	Sept. 11-Dec. 11, 1937
2	N.G. & Res. Offs. (Spring)	Field Artillery	Feb. 26-May 28, 1938
4	N.G. & Res. Offs. (Seacoast Art'y)	Coast Artillery	Sept. 7-Nov. 30, 1937
2	N.G. & Res. Offs. (Antiaircraft Artillery)	Coast Artillery	Sept. 7-Nov. 30, 1937
1	N.G. & Res. Offs.	Engineer	March 4-June 3, 1938
2	N.G. & Res. Offs.	QMC Motor Transport	Sept. 13-Nov. 6, 1937
1	N.G. & Res. Offs. (Tactical)	Quartermaster Corps	Jan. 15-Mar. 30, 1938
1	N.G. & Res. Offs.	Med.Fld. Ser.	Oct. 13-Nov. 30, 1937
1	Basic	Chem. Warfare	Oct. 10-Nov. 20, 1937
1	N.G. & Res. Offs.	Signal Corps	March 17-June 17, 1938
1	Communications	A. C. Tech.	April 5-June 24, 1938

### ENLISTED MEN

No.	Course	School	Dates of Attendance
2	Communications	Infantry	Feb. 21-May 27, 1938
1	N.G. Non-Com. Offs.	Cavalry	Sept. 1-Nov. 30, 1937
1	Enlisted Special-ists (Radio)	Coast Artillery	Sept. 13-Dec. 17, 1937
1	Non-Com. Offs.	Med.Fld. Ser.	Sept. 15-Nov. 13, 1937
1	N.G. Non-Com. Offs.	Signal Corps	March 17-June 17, 1938
1	Airplane Mechanics	A. C. Tech.	Oct. 11, 1937-Mar. 4, 1938

The details of the qualifications necessary to obtain assignment to schools are contained in Training Circular 7.

## HEADQUARTERS TROOP 51st CAVALRY BRIGADE

THE 25th Anniversary of the founding of Troop F, now Headquarters Troop, 51st Cavalry Brigade, was held at the troop armory, West New Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday, April 24, 1937 and was attended by two hundred veterans and the present troop. Eighteen charter members of the troop were present as was Brigadier General Nathaniel H. Egleston and his staff. The ceremonies consisted of a mounted troop drill in charge of the non-commissioned officers, the presentation by General Egleston of a new troop guidon with Mexican Border and World War service rings and a presentation of portraits of the five succeeding troop commanders by George S. Parsons one of the organizers of the troop, to the present troop. After the ceremonies a beefsteak dinner was held in the drill hall.

Troop F, organized in 1912 as Troop F, 2nd Cavalry, redesignated as Troop F, 1st Cavalry in 1913, was called into Federal service on July 12, 1917 and saw service at McAllen, Texas. On November 19, 1917, it was reorganized as Troop F, Squadron C Cavalry, N. Y. N. G., redesignated Troop F, 1st Cavalry, attached to the 101st Cavalry in 1921 and finally, designated as Headquarters Troop 51st Cavalry Brigade on March 22, 1922.

## COLD STEEL

(Continued from page 10)

A sabre is not merely an edged tool, to be treated as a saw or kitchen-knife; it is a sentient creature—a part of the man by whose side it swings, obedient to his every wish, quick to defend or attack, trustworthy up to the limit of his capacity to command it. And when the fighting man has passed on to another muster roll, his sabre is an everlasting monument to the way in which he performed his duty. Today, when that weapon hangs at your side, it is purely symbolic—yes—but symbolic of what? Remember as you unsheathe the sabre at your belt that, for ages, men have matched themselves against their enemies, in righteous causes, with nerves, wills and weapons of cold steel!

## A CORRECTION

In the May issue of the GUARDSMAN the picture of the Army Day Parade in Washington carried the caption "3rd Cavalry salutes the President"—this was an error as the unit pictured was Battery C of the 16th Field Artillery.

### FOR OUR POST HOSPITAL

Major Charles D. Bles, in charge of the Post Hospital at Camp Smith requests that our readers send him books, periodicals, etc. for use of the patients in the hospital.

These may be addressed to "The Post Hospital, Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York."

John had finished a very large evening and coming into the house as quietly as possible, crashed into a goldfish bowl.

"John," called his wife, "have you been drinking?"

"Aw, gwan back to bed! I ain't goin' to leave no damn goldfish snap at me!"

Open this magazine at random and select a word. Double the number of the page and multiply by 489,701. Add 5. If this is all you have to do, you will be far better off taking a nap.

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## BATTLESHIPS AND BOMBS

(Continued from page 5)

guns on capital ships, but the calibre is 37 mm. To cripple low flying planes there are multiple machine guns on A. A. mounts.

The accuracy demonstrated by naval A. A. guns in tests is aided in no small measure by the fact that the air attack has to be concentrated against the relatively small target which the ship presents. Planes have to attack right on the guns. There is no alternative, the target being the very deck on which the A. A. guns are mounted.

### TORPEDOES NEUTRALIZED

Against torpedo attack from the air the battleship is not very vulnerable. The bursting charge of the torpedo launched by a plane is about one-half that of the regular naval torpedo. With the elaborate interior subdivision of the battleship and the bulge protection—probably internal in all the battleships to be built—the torpedo is not the menace it once was to the capital ship. A large number of torpedo hits would be necessary to put a battleship out of action.

The torpedo did not prove an effective battle-weapon in the last war. The torpedo tubes have been removed from the modernized U. S. battleships, and in a recent issue of *The United Services Review* (London), Sir Herbert Russell—a well respected naval writer—commented, "As an item in the armament of the capital ship and the cruiser it is difficult to believe the torpedo is worth while."

So the story of the new weapons at sea follows the usual course: surprise, impotence of defense, study, neutralization.



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## AT GRIPS WITH DEATH IN THE SKY

By Lt. H. LATANE LEWIS

**F**LYERS of lighter-than-air craft sometimes have thrilling moments. At Pope Field, North Carolina, one December evening a few years ago, the Army blimp TC-71 rode smoothly at her mooring mast. As is the usual practice, a crew was aboard consisting of a lieutenant and four enlisted men.

As midnight of that bleak winter evening approached rain was falling heavily. The wind increased and began to buffet the blimp as if it had been a toy balloon. It whined weirdly through the rigging and rattled the nose clamp in its housing. Then a sudden violent gust caught the ship and whipped her clear of her moorings, starting her on a wild ride through the night sky.

The crew immediately sprang to the controls. Lieut. John Salsman, her commanding officer, grabbed the direction wheel while an enlisted man grasped the wheel controlling the elevators. Salsman pointed her nose into the teeth of the wind.

The ship was heavy from the constant rain and was perilously close to the ground. Sergeant Frank Neff immediately went about the task of starting the engines. The right engine picked up all right and he pressed the starter for the left engine. There was no response. It looked like a certain crash.

**T**HERE was no time to waste words. Without waiting for orders, Sergeant Neff prepared to climb out on the slender outriggers supporting the left engine and to crank it by hand from this precarious position. His cumbersome parachute so hampered his movements that he realized he would have to take it off and go out "naked" on the pitching and tossing framework. Carefully he edged his way along the strut, like a small boy crawling along the limb of a tree, with nothing between him and the ground but thin air.

The big bag bucked and jumped like a broncho in a wild west rodeo. Neff grasped the strut and hung on for dear life. It was wet and hard to get a grip on. A slip would have sent him hurtling into inky space.

Finally he reached the engine and went to work on it. The rain pounded him and the wind tore at him viciously on his perilous perch. At last there was a sputter, a cough, and the engine picked up. Neff waited until he was sure that it was running properly. Now the blimp was once more under control and able to fight the storm. He made his way slowly back to the control cabin.

The big blimp rode the gale successfully and made a safe landing after the storm was over. Neff's hazardous feat had meant the difference between life and death for the whole crew and had saved the Government thousands of dollars.—U. S. Air Services.



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# Out on Grandpa's Farm

A Tall Story by "POPEYE" RUTHERFORD

I WAS just docking my ship, after coming off a long cruise, when I received a telegram asking me to be at my ship "Blow Me Down" at 2 p.m. sharp.

At 2 o'clock a dapper and sleek looking man was ushered into my cabin. He explained to me that he was my grandfather's lawyer. He told me that my dead Grandfather wanted me to come out to his West Virginia farm and visit him. The man seemed to be a truthful lawyer so I hopped into a motorboat, flew out to the farm, and parked my car under a shade tree and removed his harness.

I was met by the foreman of the farm. He offered to show me around the farm, so I gladly accepted his services.

The first point of interest was a well. He told me that the well was so deep that if I dropped a rock into it, I would have to come back three days later to hear the splash.

We then put on spiked shoes and started climbing a mountain. It was so high that the State had to dig a tunnel through it to let airplanes pass through. The mountain was so steep that corn had to be planted with a shot-gun. I tried to pull up a carrot but every time I grabbed a new hold, the darn thing slid back into the ground. I was puzzled as to why this strange thing was happening when the Foreman yelled to me that another man was way down in the valley, tugging at the bottom of the same carrot.

The echoes of the mountain were so arranged that I could yell out the time of morning that I wanted to be waked on the morrow and sure enough at the prearranged time I would be awakened by my own echo of the preceding day.

While walking along the top of a ridge I saw a tremendously large squirrel run up a huge hickory

tree. Every time I shot at him he would run around on the far side of the tree. Finally he came down from the tree and scurried away. I chopped the tree down and started looking for the squirrel. When I finally spotted him he ran for the former hickory tree. He ran up the stump and into the air for 60 feet before he found out that he was treading thin air. The poor fellow fell for 60 feet and broke his neck. I started to the farm with him but the foreman told me that it would take too long to go down the mountain to have squirrel meat for dinner, so I leaned over the side of the mountain and dropped the squirrel down the kitchen chimney. Fortunately a boiling pot of water was over the fireplace so when we arrived at the farm—dinner was ready to be served.

When I went out to the barnyard I noticed a large cylindrical object protruding far up into the air. I asked a farmhand if it was a new silo. He politely told me that it was not a silo. He said that while I was upon the mountain a terrible windstrom had arisen and had blown the deep well wrong side out. He told me the soil was so fertile that corn grew so fast that if you tried to cut a stalk down with an ax—between swings the former notch would grow six feet above your head. The ears of corn grew so large they had to be picked off by cranes and loaded onto flat cars. The pumpkins grew so fast that they had to be greased to keep from melting from the friction of being pulled along the ground by the vines.

I heard while I was on the farm that my grandfather had a large rooster with a bad case of dandruff, one day he flew upon the roof and scratched his head. The dandruff flew so thick and fast that a donkey standing on the ground below thought it was snowing and he froze to death on a hot July day.

Grandfather had trained fish. When he wanted to feed them he would drop his hook and bait in a way that the fish knew only to nibble off the bait, when he wanted to catch fish to eat he would drop his line another way and the fish would grab bait, hook and line. He objected to catching even one fish unless he had fifteen people for dinner to help eat it.

I went into the parlor of the house. There I was shown an old grandfather's clock. It was so old that the shadow of the passing pendulum had worn a great hole through the side of the house. The ticking of the clock also served as a soothing effect on my tired body. Soon it lulled me to sleep to dream of the happy days to come on my "Grandpa's Farm."

—5th Corps News.

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## CONCLUSIONS ON THE ABYSSINIAN WAR

*"Multitudes serve only to perplex  
 and embarrass."*

CAPTAIN LIDDELL HART, in an article on "The Abyssinian War" published in the May-June issue of ARMY ORDNANCE draws the following conclusions which are rather interesting in view of the present discussion regarding the size of our division.

"Thus the Abyssinian War began by providing a fresh illustration, in a somewhat different form, of the lesson of the last European war—that armies are impeded more than helped by their own growth. Mere quantitative superiority of force carries its own antidote. The experience has merely confirmed the neglected warning of the famous eighteenth-century master of War, Marshal Saxe, that 'multitudes serve only to perplex and embarrass.' He saw, like Sherman a century later, that there is a limit, determined by mobility, to what one may call the *economic size* of an army. That is something which requires unusual art to gauge — mass and mobility are hard to reconcile. Unless the true mean can be found, force is liable to be stultified by its own forces.

"It was fortunate for the Italians that there was no air force to oppose them. That missing factor was their salvation from something worse than congestion and internal disorder. At the end of 1935, after a campaign of three months, the Italian masses were at a standstill with nothing to hit, while the overburdened communications by which they were being fed provided a target for guerillas. How much worse it would have been if those narrow mountain routes had been bombed from the air. In this state of stagnation, morale was being sapped. Then the Abyssinian leaders came to the rescue of the Italian command by attempting a series of massed attacks, thus providing a target for machine guns both on the ground and from the air. In exploiting the Abyssinians' recoil, the Italians turned their infantry masses into road makers and relied for their own forward thrust on relatively small motorized spearheads. The advance of these mobile columns was covered by a long-range and flexible barrage of air bombers, while their supplies were brought up in part by air transport.

"The Abyssinian War has given the military world much to reflect upon. It has shown the fallacy of the familiar argument that machines are not a substitute for men—by which is normally meant the weight of the many, not the quality of the essential minimum. It has shown, more clearly even than the World War, that mass has become a mere encumbrance, dangerous to the employer, when the attempt is made to concentrate it in the fighting line. Under the new conditions, skilled quality had a value greater than ever before, whereas the 'big battalions' are becoming meaningless save as a cause of military bankruptcy."

*Courtesy Army Ordnance*

**DECISIONS**

**F**ROM the provisions of paragraph 7, 14b and 24c, National Guard Regulations No. 59 and the provisions of paragraph 3h in War Department, National Guard Bureau Form 100, it appears that a man transferred on last day of the month is a member of the organization for an entire month to midnight of the last day. Since the man does not become a member of the new organization until 12:01 A.M. on the first day of the next month, and is not a loss to the old organization until that time, it is believed that a man so transferred should appear as a loss on the Form 100 of the unit from which transferred on the form for the following month. Otherwise, the actual strength (as shown on Form 100) of the unit from which transferred will not include the name of men transferred on the last day of the month.—(1st indorsement, Hq. Fifth Corps. Area, March 27, 1937, concurred in by National Guard Bureau.)

**National Guard Pay for Longevity or Promotions.**—Officers of the National Guard while undergoing field training or in attendance at service schools may not receive an increase in pay by virtue of promotion or completion of a given number of years of service while on such active duty. They may receive benefit of such promotion or completion of service upon their reversion to inactive status or upon subsequent assignment to active status. Officers promoted or completing a required number of years of service, in inactive status, receive the benefit thereof through drill pay in the case of promotion and through increased field training pay for such completed length of service upon attending the next field training camp or Military Service School. (Comp. Gen. Manuscript Decisions A-45892, 12-30-32, and A-47885, 4-25-33.)

**Pay, Caretakers, National Guard**—Payment of compensation from Federal funds may not be made to caretakers of the National Guard for the care of animals and/or material left at home stations where it appears that the men perform no services as caretakers during the period in question, and that such payment had not been specially authorized by the National Guard Bureau. (A64011, September 25, 1935—Comp. Gen. 15-246.)

—Ohio Guardsman.

A young lady finding herself stranded in a small town, asked an old man at the station where she could spend the night.

"There ain't no hotel here," he said, "but you can sleep with the station agent."

"Sir!" she exclaimed, "I'll have you know I'm a lady!"

"That's all right," drawled the old man. "So's the station agent."

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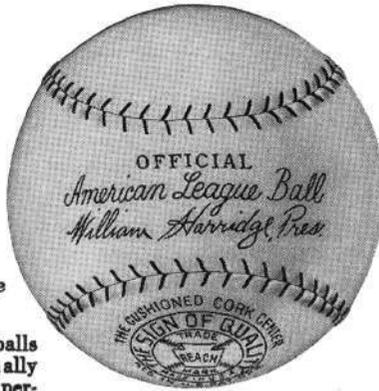
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## FACTS ON THE GOLDEN GATE EXPOSITION

Tulane University will send the most comprehensive collection of Guatemala textiles in existence, reflecting the innate artistry of the Indians of that country, for an exhibit at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Treasure Island, San Francisco Bay site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, is the largest man-made island in the world.

Shirley Joy Ellis of Seattle, chosen "Miss Western America," will represent the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition at the Paris World's Fair.

When the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition closes, Treasure Island will become a super-airport for the San Francisco Bay metropolitan region.

Fifteen hundred organizations will hold their annual conventions in the San Francisco bay area in 1939, the year of the Golden Gate International Exposition.

Two championship 18-hole golf courses, with plenty of room for a nineteenth hole, could be built on the 400-acre Treasure Island, site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Don Juan Manuel de Ayala, Spanish explorer, discovered in 1775 the shoals on which Treasure Island, site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, was built.

A prospective concessionaire at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition informed Exposition officials that he wanted to dispense hot dogs with built-in bicarbonate of soda compartments.

Visitors to the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco in 1939 may have the opportunity of studying celestial bodies in a planetarium which may be constructed at Twin Peaks.

Plans were being rushed forward today for the construction of a 27-story hotel to be erected in downtown San Francisco. The structure will be finished in time to take care of visitors to the Golden Gate International Exposition in 1939.

M. Raymond Laurent, mayor of Paris, will personally welcome the winner of the "Miss Western America" contest sponsored by the Golden Gate International Exposition when she visits France this summer.

# Coke will keep

There's nothing "perishable" about coke. A bin filled in June will deliver just as much heat when you need it in October as if you had just ordered it.

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Niagara Hudson Coke is cheaper now than it will be when winter comes. Save money and fill your bin today.

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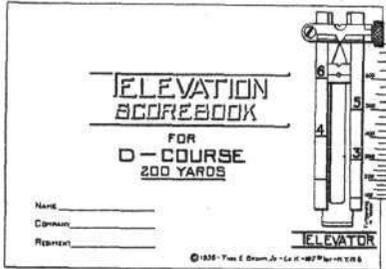
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Wide World Photo

Soldiers of the 6th Infantry at Jefferson Barracks are shown as they practice on a unusual indoor range with enemy lines out-lined on a sand table.



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## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON January 29, 1937.

Sergeant Jacob J. Gussak,  
Company L, 71st Infantry,  
New York National Guard.

Sir:

There is transmitted to you today, under separate cover, by registered mail, a silver life saving medal awarded to you by this Department under Acts of Congress in recognition of your service in bravely rescuing four boys from drowning on September 29, 1936.

It affords the Department great pleasure to have this opportunity of commending the service rendered by you on the occasion mentioned.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

# 71st Sergeant Receives Treasury Department Medal at Review



BRIGADIER General Walter G. Robinson, Adjutant General of the State of New York, reviewed the 71st Regiment at the latter's Armory, Friday, April 30. General Robinson was accompanied by Colonel Ames T. Brown and Lieutenant Colonel Ogden J. Ross. Previous to the review the General was entertained by the regiment at the McAlpin Hotel. Colonel Terry and his Field and Staff officers received many officers of the Division and commanding officers of other regiments who attended the dinner in the General's honor.

The feature of the review was the decoration by General Robinson of Sergeant Jacob J. Gussak of Company L with the silver Treasury Department Life Saving Medal. Sergeant

Gussak saved the lives of four boys whose boat had capsized off Coney Island. The presentation of the decoration was a most colorful ceremony.

Certificates of graduation were awarded twenty-five non-commissioned officers of the 71st Infantry and two non-commissioned officers of the 87th Brigade Headquarters Company who successfully completed the course at the Candidates School.

Company K, under command of Captain John J. Williams made a clean sweep of the trophies awarded annually—receiving: The Santiago Trophy—for general efficiency; the Veterans' Trophy—for highest attendance; the Colonel's Cup—for marksmanship; the 87th Brigade Figure of Merit—first prize; the Banks Trophy—Twenty Man rifle teams.

# AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

## MONTH OF MARCH, 1937

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (March 1-31 Inclusive).....90.20%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..1499 Off.	22 W. O.	19485 E. M.	Total 21006
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1414 Off.	20 W. O.	18772 E. M.	Total 20206

NOTE

(1) The small figure placed beside the bracketed figure shows the organization's standing on last month's list as compared with its present rating.  
 (2) The "How We Stand" page has been condensed into the "Average Percentage of Attendance" page by showing, beneath each organization's percentage, its maintenance and actual strength.

**121st Cavalry** 95.01% (2)<sup>2</sup>  
 Maintenance.....571 Actual.....598

**369th Infantry** 94.47% (3)<sup>4</sup>  
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1112

**106th Field Art.** 93.47% (4)<sup>6</sup>  
 Maintenance.....647 Actual.....678

**244th Coast Art.** 93.21% (5)<sup>5</sup>  
 Maintenance.....646 Actual.....680

**71st Infantry** 92.02% (6)<sup>3</sup>  
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1091

**27th Div. Aviation** 91.47% (7)<sup>16</sup>  
 Maintenance.....118 Actual.....130

**104th Field Art.** 91.29% (8)<sup>14</sup>  
 Maintenance.....599 Actual.....616

**174th Infantry** 91.06% (9)<sup>8</sup>  
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1139

**165th Infantry** 90.95% (10)<sup>12</sup>  
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1125

**245th Coast Art.** 90.92% (11)<sup>11</sup>  
 Maintenance.....739 Actual.....756

**258th Field Art.** 90.80% (12)<sup>20</sup>  
 Maintenance.....647 Actual.....683

**101st Cavalry** 90.76% (13)<sup>18</sup>  
 Maintenance.....571 Actual.....649

**156th Field Art.** 90.75% (14)<sup>13</sup>  
 Maintenance.....602 Actual.....698

**102d QM Regt.** 90.69% (15)<sup>9</sup>  
 Maintenance.....235 Actual.....306

**Special Trps., 27 Div.**  
 90.61% (16)<sup>19</sup>  
 Maintenance.....318 Actual.....340

**102d Engineers** 90.56% (17)<sup>10</sup>  
 Maintenance.....475 Actual.....507

**102d Med. Regt.** 90.35% (18)<sup>7</sup>  
 Maintenance.....588 Actual.....686

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>212th Coast Art.</b>				<b>95.29% (1)<sup>1</sup></b>
Maintenance.....	705			712
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	4	80
HDQRS. BTRY.....	4	64	63	97
SERVICE SECTION..	5	40	38	95
SER. BTRY. BAND..	4	30	29	97
1st BN. HDQRS.....	5	3	3	100
1st BN. HDQRS. & HDQRS. BTRY....	5	37	36	98
BATTERY A.....	5	68	64	94
BATTERY B.....	5	62	58	94
BATTERY C.....	5	63	61	97
BATTERY D.....	5	58	54	93
2nd BAT. HDQRS... & 2nd BAT. HQ. & HDQRS. BTRY. ..	5	1	1	100
BATTERY E.....	5	19	18	95
BATTERY F.....	5	68	64	94
BATTERY G.....	5	65	62	95
BATTERY H.....	5	58	55	95
BATTERY I.....	5	61	58	95
MED. DEPT. DET... &	5	21	21	100
		723	689	95.29

**54th Brigade** 95.34% (4)<sup>3</sup>  
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....43

**53d Brigade** 95.00% (5)<sup>7</sup>  
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....39

**87th Brigade** 93.61% (6)<sup>2</sup>  
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....46

**HdQRS., 27t Div.** 92.85% (7)<sup>6</sup>  
 Maintenance.....65 Actual.....72

**93d Brigade** 87.87% (8)<sup>9</sup>  
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....32

**Brig. HdQRS., C.A.C.** 80.00 (9)<sup>1</sup>  
 Maintenance.....11 Actual.....10

### BRIGADE STANDINGS

**Brig. HdQRS., C.A.C.** 93.04% (1)<sup>1</sup>

HdQRS. & HdQRS. Detachment  
 212th Coast Artillery  
 244th Coast Artillery  
 245th Coast Artillery

**51st Cav. Brig.** 92.97% (2)<sup>3</sup>  
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Troop  
 101st Cavalry  
 121st Cavalry

**87th Brig.** 92.52% (3)<sup>2</sup>  
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company  
 71st Infantry  
 174th Infantry  
 369th Infantry

**52d F.A. Brig.** 90.50% (4)<sup>5</sup>  
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Battery  
 104th Field Artillery  
 105th Field Artillery  
 106th Field Artillery  
 156th Field Artillery  
 258th Field Artillery

**93d Brig.** 89.18% (5)<sup>4</sup>  
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company  
 14th Infantry  
 165th Infantry

**53d Brig.** 87.38% (6)<sup>7</sup>  
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company  
 106th Infantry  
 105th Infantry  
 10th Infantry

**54th Brig.** 86.42% (7)<sup>9</sup>  
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company  
 107th Infantry  
 108th Infantry

**10th Infantry** 89.04% (19)<sup>17</sup>  
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1090

**101st Signal Bn.** 87.50% (20)<sup>26</sup>  
 Maintenance.....163 Actual.....159

**14th Infantry** 87.44% (21)<sup>15</sup>  
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1094

**106th Infantry** 87.35% (22)<sup>24</sup>  
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1108

**108th Infantry** 86.69% (23)<sup>28</sup>  
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1089

**105th Field Art.** 86.44% (24)<sup>22</sup>  
 Maintenance.....599 Actual.....636

**107th Infantry** 85.76% (25)<sup>21</sup>  
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1043

**105th Infantry** 85.44% (26)<sup>25</sup>  
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1079

**State Staff** 97.56% (1)<sup>4</sup>  
 Maintenance.....140 Actual.....82

**52d F. A. Brigade** 95.91% (2)<sup>8</sup>  
 Maintenance.....36 Actual.....48

**51st Cav. Brig.** 95.83% (3)<sup>5</sup>  
 Maintenance.....69 Actual.....69

# AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

## MONTH OF APRIL, 1937

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (April 1-30, Inclusive) .....90.73

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..1607 Off.	22 W. O.	19510 E. M.	Total 21039
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1406 Off.	21 W. O.	18956 E. M.	Total 20383

**NOTE**

(1) The small figure placed beside the bracketed figure shows the organization's standing on last month's list as compared with its present rating.  
 (2) The "How We Stand" page has been condensed into the "Average Percentage of Attendance" page by showing, beneath each organization's percentage, its maintenance and actual strength.

**71st Infantry**      **94.77% (2)<sup>6</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....1038      Actual.....1082

**102d QM Regt.**      **94.46% (3)<sup>15</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....235      Actual.....304

**212th Coast Art.**      **94.39% (4)<sup>1</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....705      Actual.....748

**104th Field Art.**      **93.47% (5)<sup>8</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....599      Actual.....631

**156th Field Art.**      **93.47% (6)<sup>14</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....602      Actual.....625

**106th Field Art.**      **93.00% (7)<sup>4</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....647      Actual.....674

**245th Coast Art.**      **92.23% (8)<sup>11</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....739      Actual.....781

**244th Coast Art.**      **91.49% (9)<sup>5</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....648      Actual.....697

**165th Infantry**      **91.30% (10)<sup>10</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....1038      Actual.....1109

**369th Infantry**      **91.11% (11)<sup>3</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....1038      Actual.....1127

**102d Med. Regt.**      **90.87% (12)<sup>18</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....588      Actual.....706

**105th Field Art.**      **90.46% (13)<sup>24</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....599      Actual.....651

**102d Engineers**      **90.32% (14)<sup>17</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....475      Actual.....510

**27th Div. Avia.**      **90.15% (15)<sup>7</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....118      Actual.....131

**101st Cavalry**      **90.13% (16)<sup>13</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....571      Actual.....679

**14th Infantry**      **89.81% (18)<sup>21</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....1038      Actual.....1114

**14th Infantry**      **89.81% (18)<sup>21</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....1038      Actual.....1135

**106th Infantry**      **89.31% (19)<sup>22</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....1038      Actual.....1133

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>121st Cavalry</b> <b>96.69% (1)<sup>2</sup></b>				
Maintenance.....	571	Actual.....	624	
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. TROOP ...	4	65	61	94
BAND .....	5	29	28	97
MCHNE. GUN TRP..	4	71	68	96
HDQRS. 1st SDRN..	4	2	2	100
TROOP A.....	5	63	60	95
TROOP B.....	5	65	63	97
HDQRS. 2nd SDRN..	4	2	2	100
TROOP E .....	5	65	64	99
TROOP F .....	5	67	65	97
HDQRS 3rd SDRN..	4	2	2	100
TROOP I .....	5	67	66	99
TROOP K .....	4	68	66	97
MED. DET. ....	4	32	31	97
		605	585	96.69

**54th Brigade**      **95.55% (4)<sup>4</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....27      Actual.....41

**51st Cav. Brig.**      **93.33% (5)<sup>3</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....69      Actual.....78

**HdQRS. 27th Div.**      **93.05% (6)<sup>7</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....65      Actual.....72

**93rd Brigade**      **92.59% (7)<sup>5</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....27      Actual.....35

**53rd Brigade**      **92.30% (8)<sup>5</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....27      Actual.....39

**52d F. A. Brig.**      **85.10% (9)<sup>2</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....36      Actual.....48

### BRIGADE STANDINGS

**51st Cav. Brig.**      **93.23% (1)<sup>2</sup>**  
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Troop  
 101st Cavalry  
 121st Cavalry

**Brig. HdQRS., C.A.C.**      **92.75% (2)<sup>1</sup>**

HdQRS. & HdQRS. Detachment  
 212th Coast Artillery  
 244th Coast Artillery  
 245th Coast Artillery

**87th Inf. Brig.**      **92.02% (3)<sup>3</sup>**

HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company  
 71st Infantry  
 174th Infantry  
 369th Infantry

**52d F. A. Brig.**      **91.71% (4)<sup>4</sup>**

HdQRS. & HdQRS. Battery  
 104th Field Artillery  
 105th Field Artillery  
 106th Field Artillery  
 156th Field Artillery  
 258th Field Artillery

**93rd Inf. Brig.**      **90.59% (5)<sup>5</sup>**

HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company  
 14th Infantry  
 165th Infantry

**53rd Inf. Brig.**      **88.21% (6)<sup>6</sup>**

HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company  
 106th Infantry  
 105th Infantry  
 10th Infantry

**54th Inf. Brig.**      **87.40% (7)<sup>7</sup>**

HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company  
 107th Infantry  
 108th Infantry

**258th Field Art.**      **88.82% (20)<sup>12</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....647      Actual.....672

**Special Trps., 27th Div.**      **88.72% (21)<sup>18</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....318      Actual.....347

**108th Infantry**      **88.72% (22)<sup>23</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....1038      Actual.....1092

**10th Infantry**      **88.19% (23)<sup>19</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....1038      Actual.....1083

**105th Infantry**      **86.93% (24)<sup>28</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....1038      Actual.....1082

**101st Signal BN**      **86.90% (25)<sup>20</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....163      Actual.....159

**107th Infantry**      **85.65% (26)<sup>25</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....1038      Actual.....1036

**State Staff**      **100.00% (1)<sup>1</sup>**  
 Maximum.....140      Actual.....78

**Brig. HdQRS., C.A.C.**      **100.00% (2)<sup>6</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....11      Actual.....10

**87th Brigade**      **97.82% (3)<sup>6</sup>**  
 Maintenance.....27      Actual.....46

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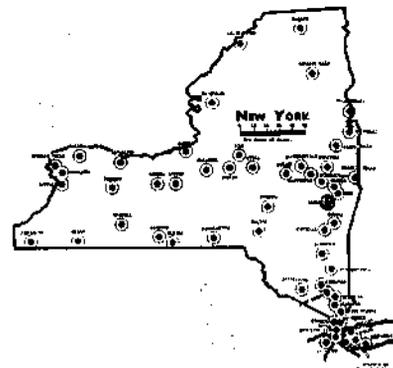
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| HORNELL       | SYRACUSE      |
| HUDSON        | TICONDEROGA   |
| JAMAICA       | TONAWANDA     |
| JAMESTOWN     | TROY          |
| KINGSTON      | UTICA         |
| MALONE        | WALTON        |
| MEDINA        | WATERTOWN     |
| MIDDLETOWN    | WHITEHALL     |
| MOHAWK        | WHITE PLAINS  |
| MT. VERNON    | YONKERS       |

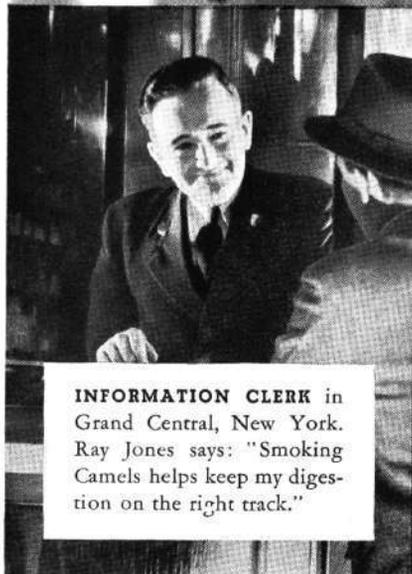
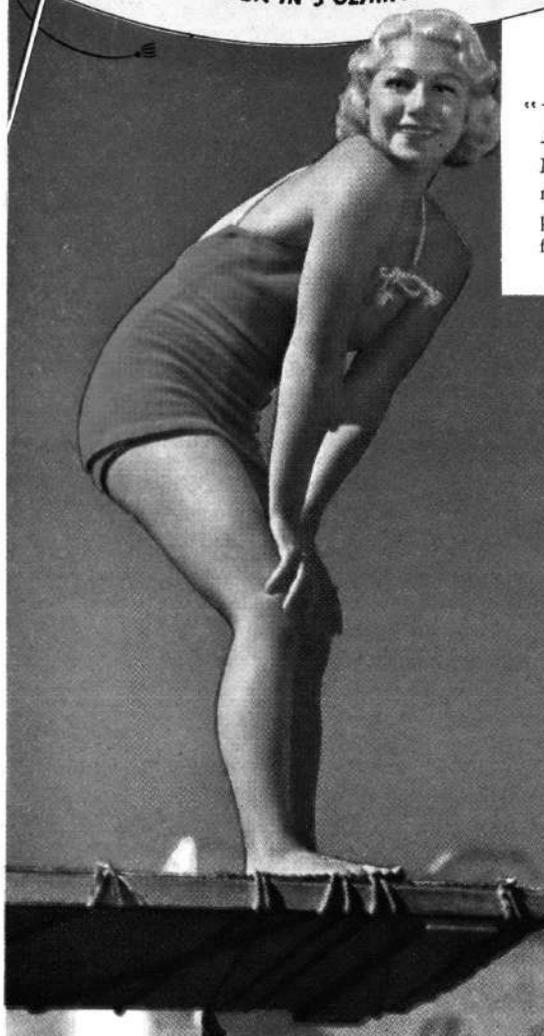
# WORLD'S CHAMPION HIGH-DIVER...

SOME OF HER TITLES: NATIONAL HIGH-DIVING CHAMPION (33 FT. TOWER)  
FOR 4 YEARS... U.S. NATIONAL SPRINGBOARD CHAMPION  
WINNER IN 3 OLYMPICS

"I put great emphasis on good digestion,"  
says Dorothy Poynton Hill, Camel Smoker

"IT'S a long way down when I dive from the high board," Dorothy continues, "— you can see why I enjoy Camels' for digestion's sake." Mealtimes (right), and between meals, too, Dorothy prefers Camel's mildness. "I've found that Camels never jangle my nerves, or upset my physical condition," she says. By speeding up the flow of digestive fluids and increasing alkalinity, Camels give digestion a helping hand.

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**INFORMATION CLERK** in Grand Central, New York. Ray Jones says: "Smoking Camels helps keep my digestion on the right track."



**COWPUNCHER** Hardy Murphy, from Oklahoma, says: "As a cowhand, I take what chuck I get and count on Camels to ease my digestion."

**"JACK OAKIE'S COLLEGE"**—A gala show with Jack Oakie in person! Benny Goodman's "Swing" Band! Hollywood comedians and singing stars! Tuesdays—8:30 pm E. S. T. (9:30 pm E. D. S. T.), 7:30 pm C. S. T., 6:30 pm M. S. T., 5:30 pm P. S. T., over WABC-CBS.



Camels are made from finer, **MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS**—Turkish and Domestic—than any other popular brand.

**COSTLIER TOBACCOS**

**FOR DIGESTION'S SAKE—SMOKE CAMELS**